"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; tomorrow fair, warmer; diminishing west to variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,615. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT In New York City. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GUARD INDORSES FEDERAL ARMY AT RIVAL CONVENTION

Forestalled by Adjournment, Revolters Meet and Put Through Their Own Program.

DECLARE AGAINST POLITICS

Speakers Insist Men of High Rank in State Service Are Afraid of Losing It.

SATTERLEE LEADS REBELS

Insists Association Members Did Not Want to Agree on Plan That Would Strengthen Nation.

At a rival convention, held after they had been forestalled by members of the National Guard Association, Herbert L. Satterlee and the Universal Service Committee of Veterans of the National Guard and Naval Militia went unanimously on record late yesterday afternoon as being in favor of universal military training and service, under exclusive Federal control, for all male citizens of suitable age.

The National Guard Convention, which was held in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory earlier in the day, learned that its plan—universal training in the National Guard and without Federal control—was to be opposed by the Satterlee forces, who were to appear at 5 P. M. Its leaders offered resolutions urging their form of service, had them adopted and then adjourned, at 3:10 P. M., until next year. When the Satterlee contingent arrived the proceedings were over. Then the second convention was promptly called to order.

Mr. Satterlee, who is a brother-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan and a former Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Major Francis G. Landon, retired, President of the Princeton Club; Colonel Willard C. Fisk, Commander of the Seventh Regiment, and other men distinguished in public life and National Guard circles were among those who found themselves, as Mr. Satterlee put it, "in the position of guests invited to a dinner only to find the dinner over when they arrived." They passed with cheers their resolution in favor of the plan which the Guard Association had bitterly opposed. It is the General Staff's plan and would deprive of their high rank many of those men holding office in the National Guard by virtue of political appointment.

Cheers for Universal Service.

It was while guard officers and others who never had approved of the association's plan were indignantly declaring that "steam-roller methods" had been adopted and that the proposition had been "railroaded through by hand-picked delegates of political soldiers who represented less than 1 per cent. of the National Guard of the country," that Mr. Satterlee and his adherents determined to deliver their addresses regardless of the fact that the regular convention had adjourned.

About 2,000 civilians flocked into the armory for the 5 o'clock meeting, filling every seat in the hall for the first time in three days and applauding and cheering for universal service. Mr. Satterlee, who presided, explained that it was active and former National Guardsmen, many of them now members of the Universal Service Committee of Veterans of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, who had come to oppose the Guard Association's scheme.

"Our object was, of course, to be heard before a vote was taken on that resolution," Mr. Satterlee said. "According to the Guard Association's program this resolution was to be voted upon tonight instead of this afternoon. It is idle now for us to discuss how this was brought about, but it is now 5 o'clock and we are here, and the convention has adjourned."

He then read the resolution which had been passed by the National Guard Association and, seeing Brig. Gen. J. C. R. Foster of Florida, Chairman of the Guard Association's Executive Committee, and several others of the association among the audience, invited them to explain and comment on the association's resolution if they cared to. None accepted the invitation. Mr. Satterlee told his auditors that he did not know whether they understood this resolution yet, and said that, personally, he had not had sufficient time to study it enough to understand all of its provisions.

Agreement Is Needed.

Mr. Satterlee then said that the convention, supposed to represent the National Guard, had special significance at the present time because it met within a week of the special session of Congress and when the country faced the probability of the hardest war of its history.

"Here's the rub," he added. "When Congress is to hold hearings and decide on the great problems of our military system, the question is whether the National Guard and the Naval Militia are going to appear to back one proposition, or a number. It's the wedge formation that counts. If you were on the Congressional committee you would say: 'Why, these people themselves don't know what they want; they can't agree; how can they expect us to agree?'"

He said the opponents of the convention's scheme had hoped to thrash the entire matter out and arrive at some plan that both could back and that would be clear, comprehensive, and easily understood. The remark brought applause and cheers.

"Every military man within hearing of my voice knows that there should be but one control of our army," Mr. Satterlee declared, and was again applauded and cheered.

Colonel Willard C. Fisk, commander of the Seventh Regiment, one of the delegates to the Guard Association conven-

Continued on Page 5.

Four More American Consuls Allowed to Leave Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 29, (via Paris.)—Four more of the little group of American Consuls left behind in Germany at the time of the rupture of relations have arrived at Zurich from Munich. They are C. Inness Brown, Vice Consul at Mannheim; Henry C. A. Damm, Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle; John O. Wood, Consul at Chemnitz, and W. Bruce Wallace, Vice Consul at Magdeburg.

These men were originally ordered to Constantinople, but declined to go until they could communicate with the State Department. Visés were granted by Germany, which were good for Turkey, but not for Switzerland, and, as a consequence, they had to remain at Munich temporarily.

EMBARGO LIKELY ON NEW PHONE LINES

Company May Not Handle Any New Business on Account of Approach of War.

SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS

Rumor Denied That Government Contemplates Commandeering All Telephone Lines.

A temporary embargo on the installation of new telephone lines, or in any event installation subject to indefinite delay, is contemplated by the New York Telephone Company because of the unprecedented demands made upon its material resources and its construction facilities by preparedness work in which it is co-operating with the Government on account of the imminence of war. No announcement of the proposed action has been made by the company, but officials last night admitted that formal notice might be issued to the public soon.

Whether the embargo would involve the country-wide territory served by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, or just the metropolitan district could not be learned.

The coming action of the company was heard of first in the form of a rumor that new business was to be refused because the Government was about to commandeer all lines and wished to supervise the extension of communication facilities. A desire to check up on all possible spy operations was given as a further reason for the reported steps.

Frank H. Bethell, operating head of the company, was asked last night about such rumors. He characterized them as "premature," but said the company probably would have an announcement to make shortly. Mr. Bethell admitted, however, that he was not in position to deny that some unusual action was to be taken.

More details were got from another responsible official who, while unwilling to talk for publication, denied that commandeering of the lines by the Government was contemplated or that anything more than the unprecedented strain upon men and materials was responsible for the action the company probably would take. He explained that the company was co-operating with the Government to such an extent that there could not ensue, even upon a declaration of war, the slightest necessity for the Government operating the lines. Whatever in the way of censorship, police watch on spies, or precedence for military business might be desired would be granted unquestionably, it was understood, and no reason for the taking of operation out of expert, trained hands could be foreseen.

It was learned that the situation is complicated by several factors, operating together to create a strain on the resources at least of the local operating department. Freight embargoes have delayed the arrival of some kinds of essential material, precedence of Government orders and the huge volume of construction work involved in multiple lines being built as a preparedness measure have created a shortage of other materials. Moreover, the rush of new installations and moving of instruments due to the Spring migrations of urban populations is due to set in within a few weeks. To avoid being crippled by the latter factor, the New York Telephone Company in display advertisements has been urging for some time that subscribers who want their stations moved should advise the local contract office at the earliest possible moment.

REPORT U-BOATS IN THE ATLANTIC

Foreign Merchant Ships Bring News of Them and of Warning From Allies' Patrol.

NORFOLK, Va., March 29.—German submarines are in the Atlantic Ocean, according to reports brought here by foreign merchant ships.

Warnings of the presence of these hostile craft were sent out last Monday by allied warships, patrolling the coast, according to the reports.

The position of at least one U-boat was mentioned in the warning, but masters of foreign vessels arriving here decline to divulge it.

EXHORTED HEROES IN PERIL.

Colonel's Stirring Words to Soldiers on the Tyndareus.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, March 30.—Colonel John Ward, a Labor M. P., was in command of the battalion of Middlesex men whose heroism aboard the sinking transport Tyndareus was recorded yesterday. According to a Cape Town dispatch to The Daily Express, when the accident occurred Colonel Ward was on the bridge, and spoke to the men as follows:

"Men of the ——th: This is your hour in in which you are to be tested. We ought to have lived for this hour all our lives. Obey orders, and we may be able to save you; but if we cannot save you, let us die like Englishmen."

Annual Public Utilities Review of New York Evening Post published today. On newsstands, 2c.—Advt.

BRITISH HIT FOE'S INTRENCHED LINE IN NEW ADVANCE

German Big Guns in Action at Some Points, but Neuville-Bourjonval Is Taken.

KAISER'S LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Stiff Resistance Is Made Around Croisilles to Haig's Troops, but They Gain Ground.

GERMANS ON THE NEW LINE

Refer to Hindenburg Position as "Siegfried Line"—Story of 1,000 British Dead Called False.

LONDON, March 29.—Against energetic resistance by the Germans, the British continue to gain at points along the fighting line from east of Bapaumé to St. Quentin. Neuville Bourjonval, eight and a half miles southeast of Bapaume, has been captured by Haig's troops, the Germans suffering heavily in the battle.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France says that the Germans evidently regard Croisilles as a point of great technical importance and are contesting the British approach in force, but are being hard pressed. The British gained considerable ground south and west of Croisilles yesterday. The Germans fell back, fighting as they withdrew, and suffering heavy casualties.

In the battle for Neuville Bourjonval, as well as in those near Croisilles, the British losses are reported to have been light, the country furnishing good cover for the attacking troops. The number of German machine guns which the British are capturing shows that the gun crews are being put out of action. The cavalry has taken a considerable number of machine guns in this region by charging their emplacements.

Further south British outposts now hold Villeveque, Etreillers, and Vaux. The line of the British advance at this point forms a wedge, directed at St. Quentin, the apex being about five miles west of the city.

According to General F. B. Maurice, the German troops in front of the British are now intrenched, but it will require the test of the heavy British and French artillery to demonstrate whether they have really settled down on the so-called "Hindenburg line."

Artillery Busy on French Front

On the French front, between the Somme and the Aisne, artillery fighting continued throughout the night. Today it was still energetic in the Margival sector, but there were no important successes. South of the Oise a munitions and supply depot has been captured by Nivelle.

The bulletin from British Headquarters tonight says:

The village of Neuville Bourjonval was captured this morning after a short fight, in which the enemy lost heavily. We took a few prisoners.

Our raiding parties entered the enemy's lines during the night east of Arras and in the neighborhood of Neuville-St. Vaast and Neuve Chapelle. Several dugouts were destroyed and casualties were inflicted.

Two German airplanes were driven down in a damaged condition during air fighting yesterday. Three of our machines are missing.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight reads:

From the Somme to the Oise the day was relatively calm. In the Margival sector there was active artillery fighting.

The artillery actions were quite violent in the direction of Maisons de Champagne and Hill 304 and in Lorraine, in the neighborhood of Embermesnil.

Yesterday a German airplane was brought down.

The day report of the French War Office reads:

From the Somme to the Aisne there is no change in the situation. Intermittent artillery fighting occurred during the night. Our troops everywhere maintained contact with the enemy's lines.

In the course of the operations of recent days south of the Oise we took possession of important depots of materials and ammunition. Yesterday German long-range guns fired seven shell at Soissons.

In the region of Rheims we made a successful surprise attack north of La Pompelle.

In the Champagne, near Tahure, and in the Argonne, at Courtes Chausses, attacks by the enemy were repulsed completely by our fire.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) our troops recaptured in a spirited attack the last elements of the trenches which the enemy had been holding since March 18. We took prisoners in the vicinity of Avocourt Wood and Hill 304.

There were no important events on the remainder of the front.

Say French Attacks Failed.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—French efforts to recapture the positions, recently taken from them in the Champagne region, were futile, said Army Headquarters today. The French sustained heavy losses in these attacks, it is said. The bulletin reads:

There was vigorous artillery fighting yesterday, continuing into the night, between Lens and Arras. Before daybreak yesterday, in an engagement near Croisilles and Ecoust St. Meinnein, northeast of Bapaume, the British lost one officer and fifty-four men, who were taken prisoners, in addition to numerous men who were killed by an advance of our protecting troops.

In the Champagne several attacks, undertaken by the French in an effort to regain the trenches captured from them, failed with heavy losses.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) yesterday our defensive fire frustrated French advances against Hill 304, which were in preparation. This morning an attack launched on a wide front failed under our fire and, at one place, through a counterattack.

East of Verdun our airmen shot

Continued on Page 2.

Cunarder Orduna Arrives; Was Three Days Overdue.

The Cunard liner Orduna passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:47 o'clock last night, relieving fears which had been entertained for her due to the fact that she was three days overdue. What had added to the apprehension was the report from London that inquiries had been made in the House of Commons regarding a Cunard liner reported lost. All of the Cunarders were accounted for except the Orduna.

The Orduna is carrying about 130 passengers. Strong adverse winds are believed to have been the cause of the delay in her arrival, although officials of the line say she might have made a stop at Halifax.

SPAIN IS PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Government Acts on Threat of General Strike and Closes the "People's House."

SOME RINGLEADERS SEIZED

Madrid Is Quiet, and Energetic Action of Authorities Is Said to Have General Approval.

LONDON, March 29.—The Official Gazette at Madrid published today a decree suspending constitutional guarantees in all provinces of the kingdom, Reuter's Madrid correspondent cables.

MADRID, March 29, (via Paris.)—Count Romanones, the Premier, at a meeting of the Cabinet today outlined the situation in Spain and announced that all precautionary measures required in the circumstances had been taken in Madrid. The "People's House" had been closed, and all the provincial labor centres adhering to the general strike will also be closed.

At the present time Madrid is quiet, and the bulk of public opinion approves the energetic attitude of the Government in view of the revolutionary and anti-patriotic character a general strike would have under the present circumstances.

A circular telegram sent to the Governors of the provinces concludes:

"If our situation is difficult, we must not forget that economic conditions here vary less from normal than in any other country. The attitude of the workmen, therefore, in threatening the country with a general strike without valid reason cannot be excused by the situation."

PARIS, March 29.—An "appeal to the people" which has been issued in Spain has been declared by the Government to be seditious, a Havas dispatch from Madrid reports. The signers of the appeal, whose names have not been disclosed, have been arrested. The Cabinet has taken the affair into its own hands and will deal with it summarily.

While the dispatch announces the publication of a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees throughout Spain, it gives no reason for this act. The Temps, however, reports that conferences have been going on at the "house of the people" in Madrid between delegations of trade unions who were organizing a general strike.

The newspaper adds that on account of the economic crisis in Spain the Government has taken a firm yet conciliatory attitude. It has instructed the Governors of the provinces to report immediately to Madrid the situation of the unemployed, classifying them according to trades.

The Temps says the economic difficulties in Spain are due partially to Germany's submarine blockade interrupting exports and imports and that the situation in the Canary Islands by reason of the submarine blockade is extremely distressing.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Frequent reports from Spain of widespread unrest because of her attitude toward the war and an almost universal food shortage made officials at the State Department receive today's announcement of the suspension of constitutional guarantees without surprise. Recent reports have shown the food shortage has been felt in cities and in the country as well. Germany's ruthless submarine warfare has sunk many Spanish vessels, has tied up most of the others, and virtually stopped foreign trade. As a result the country has been threatened with an industrial crisis.

A deeper cause of dissension has been Spain's war policy. The court, the clergy, and the army have been reported here as decidedly pro-German, so that Spain has not been fully trusted by the Allies. Business interests, as in many other neutral countries, and the people generally are reported anti-German.

BAVARIA'S GRAIN STOCK 90,000 TONS SHORT

Minister of the Interior Says That Conditions Are Worse in Other German States.

LONDON, March 29.—A gloomy picture of the food situation in Bavaria was drawn by Minister of the Interior Herr Brettreich in an address before the Landtag on Tuesday, according to a Berne dispatch to Reuter's. The Minister is quoted as saying that the recent stock taking had shown that conditions were very serious and that there was a deficiency of 90,000 tons in Bavarian breadstuffs. Conditions outside Bavaria, he said, were even more unfavorable.

The Minister said that it could not be denied that during the war a certain friction had arisen between North and South Germany, chiefly due to the administration of the war. He said there were more than seventy different war organizations in Germany, and that a greater consolidation would have been preferable. After predicting that the coming weeks would be very hard on the people, he concluded:

"But we must hold out. If we lie down England will squeeze the blood out of our fingernails. Even if the war ended tomorrow, the bitter weeks are not over. Only one thing is left—to hold out."

THE GREENBRIER — White Sulphur Springs, West Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Advt.

DECLARES THAT IF WAR WITH US COMES, GERMANY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE; CHANCELLOR DEFENDS U-BOATS' WORK

NO ADVANCE TOWARD PEACE

Washington Accepts Chancellor's Speech as Marking No Change.

ARMY PLANS TAKING SHAPE

Chamberlain Outlines Universal Service Plan to the President.

TO PUSH BILL IN CONGRESS

Administration Believed to be Turning Favorably to This Method of Defense.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—There are many indications today that the machinery of the Government—necessarily cumbersome and in normal times rather disjointed—is gradually focusing to one point, and that this point will be the centre of motion for a vigorous prosecution of war with Germany. The policy of secrecy regarding the broad purposes of the Administration still obtains, and this prevents the grouping of these indications in a single statement. But each indication by itself points to a slight speeding up of developments, a slight recognition of increased tension, or a step toward co-ordinating the diverse functions of the Government for a single mighty effort.

In this concentration of purpose the executive and legislative branches of the Government appear side by side. There is still much truth in the criticism that the Administration does not let the legislative hand know what the executive hand doeth. But it becomes increasingly evident that the Executive is doing a good deal and planning a good deal more, while the legislative leaders are smoothing the road for he quick execution of those plans as soon as they are definitely revealed.

Even before excerpts from the speech of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, the German Chancellor, were received here it was evident that his address to the Reichstag could not alter the policy of this Government unless it announced a complete and unexpected change on Germany's part. It was made plain at the State Department that unless the German submarine warfare came to an end, and until it did end, no overtures from Germany would be listened to. Excerpts received tonight show that no overtures were made, that Germany would persist in her ruthless use of undersea craft against neutrals and belligerents alike, and that the Imperial Chancellor, instead of trying to avert war by concessions, was only trying to throw blame for it on the United States by arguments that could have been intended only for domestic effect.

Chamberlain Sees the President.

The most important incident here today was the extended conference this afternoon between President Wilson and Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, regarding Mr. Chamberlain's bill for universal military service. The conference, at which for the first time the President heard a detailed exposition of the plan, with estimates of its cost and expected results in fighting forces, emphasized a growing belief here that the Administration was turning more and more favorably to this method of effective national defense.

There has been more than one hint recently that the President might discuss universal service in his address convening Congress next week. It is known that the President, with the experience of Great Britain before him, no longer looks with detached interest on proposals for universal training as merely nervous phenomena. His Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, who does not deviate far from the position of the Chief Executive, has gone still further in this direction. A call for a specified number of volunteers is expected soon after war is declared, but this may be simply because of precedent and the lack of machinery to handle a whole class of recruits universally drafted. But it is regarded as likely that this machinery may be provided and may be set in operation to supplement the first force of volunteers, if hostilities are sufficiently protracted.

Before Mr. Chamberlain visited the White House, Mr. Baker and the President had a talk. Later in the day there were conferences between Mr. Baker and Mr. Lansing and between Mr. Baker and Mr. Polk, counsel of the State Department, while Secretary of Labor Wilson was in and around the Department of State for several hours.

At one of these conferences between chiefs of the State and War Departments, it is understood that not only was the sending of an army abroad seriously considered, but certain details of such a move that seemed almost to take an expeditionary force for granted. For instance, it is said that a plan was considered for bringing home as instructors Americans now serving in the allied armies. The State Department holds that even for such Americans as renounced their citizenship in order to enlist, such a course would be entirely proper, while those who have served in Foreign Legions without change of citizenship

Continued on Page 2.

Concessions to Poles Promised in Prussian Diet Show Deep Undercurrents Working in Germany

Special Cable to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interesting signs are multiplying that significant changes are working throughout the whole German nation. Today I have to report more than one portent. Perhaps the most remarkable is a statement made regarding the Polish question in the Prussian upper house by Herr von Breitenbach, representing the Chancellor. Speaking yesterday afternoon, he declared in the name of the Government that it is taking into consideration a revision of the Polish expropriation law, and that it is hoped a decision would soon be arrived at. In addition, concessions will be made to the Poles with regard to the use of their mother tongue. An alteration of the law is also promised so as to give the Poles an opportunity to settle in their homeland.

"I hope," said Herr von Breitenbach, "that now the time of common work and common endeavor will begin for our Prussian and Polish countrymen."

This is another instance of the reaction giving way in the Fatherland. It is not so long ago that Prince von Bülow told the Poles that they were an inferior people and must be trodden under the heel. That spirit has gone, and its going is certainly a very interesting indication of the lack of self-confidence in Germany's ruling caste. It shows that Germany's rulers are convinced of the necessity of doing something to win over Poland and thus hold back the Russian frontiers to some considerable distance to the east. Only by doing so could Germany hope to preserve her near-Eastern conquests, which are all she now believes in her heart that she can hold out of all she hoped for.

Herr Scheidemann, head of the Socialist majority in the Reichstag and controller of the Vorwärts, is driving a stiff bargain with Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg as the price of political support. No promise of reforms after the war are good enough for Scheidemann. He reads the Chancellor yet another stiff reason in Wednesday's issue of his paper.

"In the middle of the war," he says, "and at this very moment domestic political reform is one of the most indispensable necessaries of life for Germany. We demand it today."

Dutch See a Design to Deceive American Opinion

Special Cable to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—Energetic attempts are apparently being made to convince democratic opinion in Europe and America that Germany is undergoing a slow but sure democratizing progress. The debate in the Prussian Diet on the desirability of electoral reform is thought here to be part of this program.

The Prussian debate and prominence given to certain parts by the official news agency are held to be part of the campaign, organized in neutral countries recently by German commissioners. The main object is to affect American opinion, it is believed.

AGREED TO ACCEPT 'NEWS QUARANTINE'

American Relief Workers in Belgium Knew Conditions of Their Service.

WASHINGTON EXPECTED IT

But Thinks Germans Will Not Detain Whitlock and the Other Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It was admitted by high officials of the State Department today that it was altogether possible that American members and agents of the Commission for Relief in Belgium who are giving up their work in German occupied territory might have to endure a "news quarantine"—that is, be forced to remain in some German city for two or three weeks. The object of this, it was explained, was to prevent these Americans from disclosing military information that might be of value.

Their detention will not surprise officials here, and if it is not extended for a longer period than three weeks it would be regarded as quite the correct thing, in view of the circumstances and of the stipulation entered into some time ago by these Americans that they would agree to such a "news quarantine" whenever they elected to give up their work in the fighting zone. However, it is not expected that American diplomatic and consular officers retiring from Belgium will be detained, as assurances have been given by Germany, through Spain, that these agents of the American Government will be allowed to go directly to Switzerland.

To correct misapprehension and explain the situation, the State Department today issued this statement:

"There appears to be some misapprehension as to the delay in the withdrawal of American members of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Shortly after the break in relations with Germany negotiations were instituted with a view to providing for the continuation of the relief work.

"The German authorities in Belgium invited the American members to remain, and gave written assurances that they might leave whenever they desired to give up the work.

"In view of the fact that these men were in the fighting zone, however, it was stipulated that they should, upon relinquishing their work, remain for a period of two or three weeks in some German city on their way to Switzerland, in order to prevent the transmission of any fresh information. This condition was accepted by the Relief Commission.

"It is not anticipated that the American diplomatic or consular officers will be detained during this period, as written assurances have been received through the Spanish Government that they will be permitted to proceed directly to Switzerland."

Americans Who Will Be Interned.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium yesterday issued from its American office a statement in which it was said that the internment for four weeks by Germany of its representatives in Belgium did not occasion any surprise to its members. The number to be interned is thirty-six, and includes the staff in charge of the relief work in Belgium as well as those who are on duty in the German occupied sections of Northern France. In the statement it is announced that "this new precaution on the part of the Germans has been ac-

Continued on Page 4.

BRITISH SHIP SUNK 320 MILES AT SEA

Four Boats with Passengers from the Alnwick Castle Reach Spain with Ten Dead.

ANOTHER BOAT IS MISSING

Britain Again Warns Germany That Sinking of Hospital Ships Will Be Followed by Reprisals.

LONDON, March 29.—The British steamship Alnwick Castle was torpedoed without warning on March 19 in the Atlantic, 320 miles from the nearest land. On the previous day the steamer had rescued the crew of another British steamer which also had been torpedoed.

The passengers and crews of both vessels abandoned the Alnwick Castle in five boats. One of these boats landed on the Spanish coast. It originally contained twenty persons, including a stewardess and a child, but five of them died. The survivors in this boat were all suffering from frost bites.

The other boats also were picked up during the week, one containing twenty-seven, another twenty-nine, and the third twenty survivors. In these boats there were five persons dead. The fifth boat which put out from the steamer has not yet been accounted for.

The Alnwick Castle was a vessel of 5,900 tons gross and was owned by the Union-Castle Mail Steamship Company of London. She was 400 feet long, and was built in Glasgow in 1901. There have been no recent reports of her whereabouts, and she was probably in the service of the British Government.

BRITAIN WARNS GERMANY.

Will Take Measures of Reprisal for Sinking of Hospital Ships.

LONDON, March 29.—An official statement issued today in answer to a German wireless dispatch received here alleging as an excuse for the torpedoing of the British hospital ship Asturias that the British have employed hospital ships to carry troops and munitions, says:

"The British Government does not again point out the obvious course which common sense and humanity dictate. Neither does it repeat the stern warning conveyed in the British communication of Jan. 31—that instant reprisals would follow the most unspeakable crime which now disgraces the record of the German Government. It can only place such facts before the judgment of civilization and proceed to such measures as will perhaps bring home to the German Government some realization of its infamy."

The threat of reprisals by the British Government for the sinking of hospital ships was issued following a German Admiralty statement that hospital ships were frequently misused for the transportation of ammunition and troops. This statement said that hospital ships passing on the military route of the hostile armies engaged in France and Belgium would no more be treated as such, but that Germany's enemies would be free to use such vessels for the transportation of wounded and sick army members outside this district. It added that the barring of other sea routes was reserved "in case of further misuse of hospital ships in violation of international law."

In reply the British Government denied the German Admiralty's allegation and pointed out that Germany had the right to search hospital ships in case of suspicion, "a remedy which they never have utilized."

NO IDEA OF ATTACKING US

Reiterates in Reichstag That Nation Was Forced Into U-Boat War.

TO MEET ENGLAND'S POLICY

War with America Has Never Been Desired by the German People, He Asserts.

DENIES DESIGNS ON RUSSIA

And Blames Czar for His Own Fate—Socialists Vote as Unit Against Budget.

German Socialists Tell Peace Terms to Russians.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Representatives of German and Russian Socialist organizations are holding a conference here.

I learn that the German members have informed the Russians of the terms of separate peace. The proposal will be made fully known by the Socialist headquarters at Petrograd.

BERLIN, March 29, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America, and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America, and does not desire it today," was the declaration made by the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg, in a speech in the Reichstag today, when he made important statements concerning Germany's policy toward the United States and Russia.

"How did these things develop?" asked the Chancellor, in speaking of the relations with the United States. He then proceeded to answer the question by reviewing the causes which led up to the unrestricted use of submarines by Germany as a matter, he said, of self-defense. Then he added:

"If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation, with which it has lived in peace for more than one hundred years; if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the burden of responsibility for it."

In his speech the Chancellor is reported by the Overseas News Agency as saying:

"Within the next few days the directors of the American nation will be convened by President Wilson for an extraordinary session of Congress in order to decide the question of war or peace between the American and German nations.

"Germany never had the slightest intention of attacking the United States of America, and does not have such intention now. It never desired war against the United States of America and does not desire it today.

Again Recites England's Offenses.

"How did these things develop? More than once we told the United States that we made unrestricted use of the submarine weapon, expecting that England could be made to observe, in her policy of blockade, the laws of humanity and international agreements. This blockade policy (this I expressly recall) has been called illegal and indefensible (the Imperial Chancellor here used the English words) by President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing.

"Our expectations, which we maintained during eight months, have been disappointed completely. England not only did not give up her illegal and indefensible policy of blockade, but uninterruptedly intensified it. England, together with her allies, arrogantly rejected the peace offers made by us and our allies and proclaimed her war aims, which aim at our annihilation and that of our allies.

"Then we took unrestricted submarine warfare into our hands; then we had to for our defense.

"If the American nation considers this a cause for which to declare war against the German nation with which it has lived in peace for more than one hundred years, if this action warrants an increase of bloodshed, we shall not have to bear the responsibility for it. The German Nation, which feels neither hatred nor hostility against the United States of America, shall also bear and overcome this."

Blames Nicholas for Losing Throne.

The Imperial Chancellor also referred to Germany's attitude toward recent events in Russia and recalled the honored friendship between the two countries in former times. He said, however, that this friendship ended with the death of Alexander II.

Emperor Nicholas had more and more drifted into the Entente's wake and into pan-Slavic currents, he said, and had finally become a partisan of the war party, omnipotent, under the Russian autocratic régime.

"Thus," said the Chancellor, "in the fateful days of July, 1914, the Russian Emperor declined to listen to the appeal made by the German Emperor. One of the legendary reports, disseminated with especial emphasis by our enemies, is that it was the German Government which

assisted the autocratic reactionary policy in Russia against all the movements of liberty. One year ago I declared here in the Reichstag that this asservation was directly contrary to the facts.

"When Russia in 1905 by the Japanese war and the resulting revolution had been involved in distress, it was the German Emperor who, on account of personal relations of friendship, urgently advised the Russian Emperor to oppose no longer the justified wishes of his nation for reforms. Emperor Nicholas preferred other roads. In Russia, had attention been concentrated on internal reconstruction, there would not have been room for the restless policy of expansion which finally led to this war, and which has changed the old régime so much that now it is hard even to do justice to natural, human pity for the downfallen house of the rulers.

"Nobody can tell how things shall develop, but our attitude toward Russian events is clearly outlined. We shall follow the principle that we never meddle with the internal problems of other countries.

"It is now maliciously reported that Germany wants to annihilate the hardly conquered freedom of the Russian nation, and that the German Emperor wants to re-establish the rule of the Czar over his enslaved subjects. All these are merely lies and slander, as I here expressly state.

"How the Russian nation wants to construct its home is only the business of the Russian nation, and we shall not meddle with it. The only thing that we hope is that in Russia foundations may develop which will make her the strong and firm bulwark of peace."

To Rebuild at Foes' Expense.

With reference to Chinese relations the Chancellor said:

"Our relations with China had always been of the most friendly nature, and, if these relations have actually been terminated by the Chinese Government, I need not tell you that this is not by the free resolve of the Chinese Government, but that it has acted under pressure of our enemies.

"Fiancial difficulties which could not be mastered during the war by China also played a fair part in it. Our enemies' object also is to destroy our trade in China and to appropriate without labor what has been established there during many years by German efficiency and German industry.

"The result of the war (as I confidently hope) will give us the opportunity to rebuild what has been destroyed, and to rebuild it at the expense of our enemies.

"Then our friendly relations with China will revive, provided that China will preserve until then the necessary force of resistance against the greed and egotism of her present protectors."

Says Submarines Are Successful.

LONDON, Friday, March 30.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg in his Reichstag address referred to the events on the battle fronts, and especially the western front, where he said things had been accomplished for which warm thanks were due the brave troops, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General von Ludendorff. His remarks were greeted with applause.

The Chancellor is also quoted as saying:

"The submarine warfare in March has been as successful as in February," a statement which was also greeted with applause.

Referring to domestic affairs, the Chancellor said that the day's speeches had not convinced him that a reform of the Prussian franchise could be begun now. It would be a very serious matter to decide such a question while millions of men were in the trenches.

The Chancellor concluded by expressing confidence that the unity of the German people, who were without differences, would make them invincible.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE BUDGET.

But Emergency Measure Passes Three Readings.

LONDON, Friday, March 30.—The Reichstag has adopted all three readings of the emergency budget but against the opposition of both Socialist parties, says a Reuter Amsterdam dispatch, quoting Berlin advices.

"Edward Bernstein, Socialist," says the dispatch, "delivered a speech justifying his opposition to the budget. He said that experience had strengthened his distrust in the Government. America was converted into an enemy by neutrals filled with displeasure toward Germany. A good and sincere peace must be striven for at the speediest moment.

"Herr Bernstein added that the events in Russia under the leadership of the Socialists strengthened the confidence that the social democracy was able to fulfil its old peaceful program."

Dr. Peter Spahn, leader of the Catholic Centre Party, is quoted as denying that the Reichstag, as charged by the Prussian Herrenhaus, had ever meddled with things reserved for the Emperor and the Bundesrath. He added:

"If America comes to war with Germany we have confidence in the ability of the leaders in the army and navy to settle with her.

"Russia must be judged soberly, and we must not interfere."

Gustav Noske, Socialist, said that Russian apprehension that Germany would seek to restore the régime of Emperor Nicholas must be officially dispelled. He expressed the desire for immediate peace with Russia and asserted that the speech explaining the Mexican plot, when he declared that Germany desired to remain friendly to the United States and only wanted war as a last resort; and that the authorities still remained unconvinced that the submarine campaign, resulting in the destruction of American lives at sea, was the chief point at issue between the two countries.

Therefore, taking their cue from the Russian revolution, they felt, it was said, that large promises of internal reform leading toward a more democratic form of Government would do more to placate American opinion than any immediate change in submarine plans, which they fearfully dared to alter on account of the widespread belief of the German people that the present policy would result in the early termination of the war.

Therefore any modifications of the submarine campaign were not expected, it was said, to extend beyond the paper stage, although meanwhile American liners like the St. Louis might expect some measure of immunity.

The forthcoming speech of Bethmann Hollweg and its subject matter were being more generally and more frankly discussed than usual, and this was taken as an indication that the Government was trying to ascertain the temper of the country before delivery.

Advices from Copenhagen state that the demand for the immediate introduction of internal reforms in Germany, particularly in Prussia, which the Socialist and Radical parties have been advocating for months, has received a strong impetus from the Russian revolution. The press organs of these parties, notably the Berlin Vorwärts, assert that Russia's change to democracy leaves Germany and Austria-Hungary alone among the belligerents as representatives of nonparliamentary régimes and necessitates German reforms without waiting for the end of the war, as Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg advocates.

The Vorwärts holds that otherwise the conviction of the Entente nations that they are now fighting for the freedom of the world against antiquated modes of government will grow stronger and stronger.

In Wednesday morning's leader the Vorwärts attacked the Chancellor on this score more vigorously than at any time since the paper passed into the control of the moderate Socialists. It abandoned entirely the attitude of support which the Socialists under Scheidemann's leadership had been extending to the Chancellor and employed the sharp language of ante-bellum days. The attitude of the other Socialist papers also left little doubt that a campaign on this issue is about to be launched in the Reichstag.

More remarkable, however, says the Copenhagen advices, was a phrase in the Cologne Gazette, from which it might be deduced that the Chancellor was considering immediate action on the reform of the Prussian franchise, despite his declaration of March 15 that such a reform should be postponed until peace was restored. Referring to the Russian revolution, the Gazette said:

"Should the Chancellor become convinced that it is inadvisable to defer changes in the Prussian system, which he has declared necessary and advantageous, until peace, but on the contrary to give them a more definite form now, this newspaper would not criticise him."

Scant Comment on War Possibilities.

According to other Copenhagen advices, there has been a noticeable absence of comment in the German papers of the last few days on the news of American war preparations. The newspapers have printed various dispatches, some from New York and others from the Anglo-French press, but generally without comment. The tone of the headlines alone indicates the increasing belief that war is inevitable.

The news of the recall of the American representatives on the Belgian Relief Commission stirred editorial writers into breaking their silence. The Tageszeitung attacks the American Commissioners sharply, asserting that they were steadily working in English interests and furnished a regular channel for the transmission of military news from Belgium. This paper retorted to American criticism of the interruption of Brand Whitlock's communications by referring to the alleged restrictions, placed on Count von Bernstorff's use of the wireless by the American Government.

An inspired explanation, which appeared in the German papers in regard to the sinking of relief ships, was that they entered the prohibited zone where safe conducts were invalid.

ENVER PASHA VISITS KAISER.

Turkish War Minister Then Goes to the Western Front.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Official announcement is made that Enver Pasha, the Turkish War Minister, who arrived in Berlin on Sunday, went to Great Headquarters to confer with Emperor William, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, and General Lindendorff.

He then went to the western front to inspect the German troops.

THROW OFF YOUR YOKE, RUSSIANS TELL TEUTONS

Appeal to German and Austrian Workmen Adopted by a Mass Meeting at the Duma.

PETROGRAD, Wednesday, March 28, (via London.)—An appeal to the workmen of the German and Austrian coalition to rise against the imperial authority and establish their freedom, says the Petrograd Telegraph Agency, (the Russian official news agency,) was adopted at a mass meeting of workmen, soldiers, and Deputies held today at the Duma.

The appeal is directed to the proletariat of the whole world, but it specially designates the Central Powers, urging the workmen of those countries to "throw off the yoke of autocratic rule is the Russian people have overthrown the imperial autocrat and refuse to serve longer as an instrument in the hands of kings, capitalists, and bankers."

By a united effort, the appeal says, "we can stop this awful murder, which is the shame of humanity"

The document states emphatically that that it is not a craven appeal for peace. It says:

"Russia will defend its new-found liberty against all interferences, whether from within or without. It will not yield before belligerent bayonets, nor will it permit itself to be coerced by foreign military power."

During the debate on the text of the appeal opposition was offered by several speakers, who expressed the opinion that it was inopportune and likely to be misunderstood in Germany as an admission of weakness.

M. Tcheidse, Socialist member of the Duma and President of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, replied to these.

"When we speak to the Germans we always keep guns in our hands. We shall fight to the last drop of blood for liberty if the Germans do not accept the appeal. The dominating idea of the appeal is that we are seeking peace by urging others to throw off the yoke."

After M. Tcheidse had spoken, M. Rodzianko, President of the Duma, issued from the building amid a scene of the greatest enthusiasm and harangued the soldiers, calling upon them to fight against "the most terrible of enemies, the Germans."

He added: "We shall do our utmost to bring together the constitutent assembly without delay and shall defer to all its decisions and demand with all our power that a régime be established by the will of the people. On the question of the distribution of land I promise the soldiers that if the Assembly so resolves the land will be given to the people without the slightest opposition."

Acclaiming his speech, the soldiers took M. Rodzianko on their shoulders and carried him back to the Duma.

Newark Germans Offer a Hospital.

The German Hospital Association of Newark, through its President, August Goertz, tendered to the United States Government yesterday the use of the German Hospital and its staff without reservation. A committee of German-American citizens of Newark with Major Carl Lentz, who served in the civil war, assured Mayor Raymond of the loyalty of all Newark German-Americans.

183 NEW ENSIGNS RUSHED INTO NAVY

Annapolis Class of 1917 Graduated Three Months Ahead of Time and Detailed to Duty.

DANIELS WELCOMES THEM

Holds Up Naval Heroes of the Past and Advises as a Motto, "What Would Dewey Do?"

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 29.—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, held up today to 183 midshipmen who received their diplomas from him the record of the heroes of the navy, particularly Admiral Dewey, and urged them to go into the service with the bright record of these former American sea fighters as shining marks toward which to strive.

The graduates were told by the Secretary that the nation expected them to be ready "for the day that may come—how soon, who can tell?—when upon your coolness and knowledge and leadership and ability to shoot straight may depend the fate of a decisive naval engagement."

Called to the colors three months ahead of time because of the German crisis, the members of the class, which would not in ordinary circumstances have been graduated until June, will before night be on their way to take up their duties as ensigns.

Secretary Daniels spoke as the representative of President Wilson, who had been asked to deliver the graduation address, but had found it impossible to come here because of the international situation.

"I bring you the blessings of your Commander in Chief, who sends you a message of confidence and bids you godspeed," said Mr. Daniels. "His heart is with you today. He does not, however, feel warranted in making any address in the present condition of public affairs, even to the graduates of this institution, to whom he would like to unburden himself.

"You are to receive your commissions in a day when nearly all the world is in the vortex of war and no people can feel that they may not be drawn into it. Your own country faces a crisis. In this emergency the President, who has declared his belief that 'the American Navy ought to be incomparably the most adequate navy of the world,' in the exercise of a discretion vested in him will commission you three months ahead of the usual period. That fact alone emphasizes the significance of your early graduation.

Nation's First Reliance

"Whatever, in addition to steps already taken by placing armed naval guards on merchant ships, this country may be called upon to do, its chief and first reliance will be upon the navy. Fortunately, the country has officers and men not surpassed in any naval service. To their number we are adding today 183 officers from the Naval Academy, and we are drawing to its enlisted strength an additional 25,000 from the alert and resolute youth of the country, who, added to the present personnel, will give us the finest body of enlisted men any officers were ever privileged to instruct and lead.

"You come into a service with a glorious record, resplendent with noble traditions. You enter at a time when grave responsibilities fall without days of waiting upon your young shoulders. Today, as not before in a generation, the eyes of your countrymen are turned in pride as well as in confidence toward the newly commissioned ensigns."

The Secretary said that his advice to every young officer would be, "Get yourself a naval hero," for emulation during the years of service ahead. He declared it was by continually asking himself "What would Farragut do?" that Admiral Dewey himself became the American naval hero who should be emulated before all others.

"The history of Admiral Dewey," said Mr. Daniels, "furnishes one of the many examples that it is only the man who makes ready in the days of calm who is fully ready in the days of storm. A call to duty in the navy is ever quick and imperative. Dewey—thanks to having selected Farragut as his ideal and making ready every day of his career—was collected and capable and cool on the morning he sailed into Manila Bay. He recalled Farragut's 'Damn the torpedoes—go ahead.'

Vindication of Civil Law

"Admiral Dewey had duties at Manila as important, and in some respects more delicate and difficult, after the battle as in that hour under fire. He was familiar with the law, and never by word or action usurped the function of the civil government, which must always be supreme in international matters as well as in domestic rule. No people need ever fear military usurpation when administered by a naval officer like Dewey, zealous for government by law, with the sword acting only at the direction of the civilian ruler.

"There has come, I am glad to say to you, a new understanding of the spirit of the navy by the people, as evidenced by the generous and wise provision by the last Congress for its enlargement and strengthening. And likewise in the country there has come an appreciation of the spirit of the people as experienced through their representatives in Congress."

Calling attention to the everincreasing responsibilities of naval officers, the Secretary quoted Dewey as saying that the men now graduated at Annapolis "know three hundred times as much as young officers knew in my day."

"Will the people's faith in the navy as its protector be justified?" continued the Secretary. "Will they safely look to it as the strong right arm of government, without thought that a powerful navy endangers the supremacy of civilian authority? The answer to that question is for you and your fellow-officers, and those who come after you. I have tested the quality of the men of the navy of today. I think I know their loyalty to country and to its traditions, and their whole-hearted devotion to the ideals of their profession.

"We live in tense times. Great issues stir the depths of men. Small questions are shrivelled. Questions big with the fate, not alone of nations, but the world, may be decided by you. I do not venture to prophecy what lies before you. But whether your early service is in peace, or whether you are called to an early baptism of fire, there will be always the incentive to high courage and to daring if in every emergency you ask yourself the question, 'What would Dewey do?'"

NAVY RECRUITING MAKES BIG GAIN HERE

Central Station Accepts 25 Men and Has 40 More Possibilities Out of 97 Offers.

PACIFISTS ARE LESS ACTIVE

Department Increases Office Staffs, and None is Now Kept Waiting —Women Ready to Help.

Recruiting for the navy continued at an increased rate yesterday at all the stations in New York. At the main station in Manhattan, 34 East Twenty-third Street, 97 men applied, which is considerably more than the average since Secretary Daniels issued his appeal to put the navy personnel up to war strength, and nearly twice the daily average of recent months. Of these applicants 25 were accepted, 32 rejected upon physical examination, and 40 told to return for further scrutiny. Besides these, 39 applications had been received at the Brooklyn office up to 3 o'clock, and 11 at the Harlem office at 108 East 125th Street.

Lieutenant T. H. Taylor, in charge of the Twenty-third Street station, said reports that his office had been hampered by lack of clerks served to show how ready various agencies were to assist the recruiting work. The Department of Education had offered to furnish office assistants, and offers had been received from labor and employment exchanges and from patriotic societies.

"We have enough stenographers and clerks to meet our needs," he said, "and two surgeons and four men from the hospital corps to handle the medical inspection. Eight chief petty officers have been assigned from the navy yard to handle the sub-stations which are being opened about the city and for the automobile campaign."

The Marine Corps Station at 24 East Twenty-third Street also reported an increase in enlistments. Twelve men were sent to the recruit headquarters at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday morning, the largest number ever sent forward in one day by this office. One of the most disappointed applicants was a Brooklyn boy who was refused on account of a glass eye. He said he had enlisted in the National Guard last Summer and had served two weeks before he was discovered through taking his eye out, and discharged from the service.

Many women offered their services yesterday as clerks, stenographers, or nurses. One girl wanted to be a wireless operator, saying in her letter that she was a stenographer, 20 years old and pretty.

Another special appeal for men for the Naval Aviation Corps was put forth yesterday by Commander K. M. Bennett, director of the Publicity Bureau. The metropolitan district is expected to furnish only twelve men for this force, but none has been received as yet. Only two have applied. One was rejected upon physical examination, and the other must be further examined. Commander Bennett expressed surprise at the small number offering for the flying corps in New York, Baltimore, with only a few hundred thousand population, has contributed six experienced aviators and has eighteen more men qualified to go into training. No knowledge of meteorology or of airplanes is needed for recruits, but they must have excellent physique, exceptionally good eyes, steady nerves, quick wits, and thorough knowledge of gasoline engines.

At the recruiting station of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, 26 Cortlandt Street, two officers and twenty-four petty officers and men were accepted yesterday. Wilder L. Stratton of 165 Summit Avenue, Mount Vernon, and Allan B. Booker of 722 Park Avenue, Weehawken, were the ones who qualified for commission rank. It was said the station that 350 of the 500 boats needed to patrol the coast of this district, from New London, Conn., to Barnegat, N. J., had been offered to the Navy Department, although not all of them had been passed upon. Commander John B. Patten, in charge of recruiting for the reserve, issued a statement pointing out the advantages of the service, including a retaining fee of $12 a year when enrolled and $24 a year when confirmed, with additional pay for service.

Recruiting officers said yesterday that pacifist appeals against enlistment seemed to be having no effect. There were no reports of pacifist street corner orators, and this phase of the opposition to war seemed to be quiescent. On the other hand, the citizen volunteers to aid recruiting were more active than ever. Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker and Mrs. Charles L. Bedell, who toured the city in an automobile on Wednesday and spoke in the streets urging men to enlist, rested yesterday, but will be at work today. But a feminine advocate was present in the person of Mrs. George A. Wheelock of 80 Madison Avenue, who drove about New York and Brooklyn and delivered speeches to stimulate volunteers. Hard work for the cause was also done in Brooklyn by Miss Viola McGurkin of 331 Sackett Street, who campaigned at the Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

The Ansonia and Martinique Hotels yesterday offered rooms for recruiting sub-stations, and the Casino Theatre offered space in the lobby. George S. Webster, Secretary of the Seamen's Friend Society, also offered a room in the society's building at 507 West Street. All these offers were accepted and the new stations will be handled by petty officers from the navy yard.

Mason Peters of 511 Fifth Avenue has submitted to Rear Admiral Usher, commanding the navy yard, a plan for a body of young men to be trained in gunnery for service on coast patrol boats. He suggests that the organization be called "Sea Scouts" or "Rough Riders of the Sea."

All the recruiting offices will be open till 9 o'clock at night, and some till 10, to handle applications from men who work in daytime. Volunteers may apply at the following places: Manhattan—34 East Twenty-third Street, 130 West Street, 108 East 125th Street, and 1,129 Second Avenue; Brooklyn—115 Flatbush Avenue, 5,304 Fifth Avenue, 1,239 Bedford Avenue, 1,023 Gates Avenue, and the navy yard gate at Sands Street; the Bronx—394 East 150th Street, and Queens—324 Fulton Street, Jamaica. Enlistments for the Marine Corps will be received at 24 East Twenty-third Street, Manhattan. Volunteers for the Naval Reserve should apply at 26 Cortlandt Street or Pier A. North River, and at Building 1 of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

MANHATTAN CLUB PRAISES WILSON

Members Rejoice That His Conduct of Affairs Has "United the American People."

READY TO GIVE ANY AID

Resolutions Say They Will Follow Him "In War as Well as In Peace."

President Wilson's course in the present international crisis was indorsed last night by the members of the Manhattan Club, at the largest meeting held in the clubhouse at Madison Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street in years. The club is composed of Democrats.

The resolution in which the undivided support of the club was pledged to the Administration was drawn up by a committee of which Justice Victor J. Dowling of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court was the Chairman. The resolution stated:

Whereas, The hour is approaching when the country is to be involved in war with Germany and her allies, and will then be a factor in the great world struggle of which hitherto, as a nation, it has been but a spectator; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Manhattan Club express its admiration of the enlightened, farseeing, and humane statesmanship of the President of the United States, and its gratitude for the policy which has preserved us from earlier participation in the conflict, but which, because of aggressions and affronts which can be no longer borne, has now led him to the fateful decision to resort to war, only when no other course was left to maintain the honor and dignity of the Republic.

The judgment of posterity will vindicate the President's course as that of a true lover of peace, who never wavered in its advocacy until ruthless acts of hostility, studied insult, and wanton disregard of our national rights demonstrated that no resort save force could end the long series of flagrant wrongs, and convince the aggressor that patience and forbearance are not our only national characteristics, but that Americans are as ready now as ever to fight for the honor and good name of their country.

Our President is an honored member of this club, and now that he feels impelled to turn to the last available agency for protecting the nation against further unprovoked assaults we will follow him with the same unswerving loyalty as our leader in war as well as in peace.

We rejoice in the fact that his masterful conduct of the affairs of the nation, and his unremiting exertions for peace during the trying period through which we have passed, have so united the American people that, today, differences are extinguished and sectional and racial prejudices obliterated, and though fully conscious of the sacrifices with which it is confronted, the whole country is now ready to give him its undivided support.

We approve the President's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, his plans for the arming of American merchant ships, his call for the immediate assembling of Congress, his action in increasing the army and navy and in mobilizing the militia, and his demand for legislation which will enable the country to engage to the fullest extent for whatever part it may be called upon to take in the war.

We pledge him the whole-hearted support of every member of the Manhattan Club in anything he may deem it wise to do to uphold the honor, safety, and rights of the nation; and we place at his disposal the efforts and services of our entire membership to be used in such manner as may best serve the interests of our beloved country.

Further resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the President of the club to take such steps as may be necessary or convenient for the carrying of the purposes of this resolution into full effect.

Edward A. Whitaker, President of the club, presided at the meeting, and those who spoke were De Lancey Nicoll, Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, Martin W. Littleton, and former Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien.

"The war had hardly begun before the most powerful of the combatants began in many ways to assail our neutrality," said Mr. Nicoll, "by endeavoring to embroil the different elements in our population, by impudently warning our citizens, off the seas, and then drowning them without warning, by sinking our ships, and by making our country the theatre of plots and conspiracies against other nations, and, indeed, against our own order, peace, and dignity.

"When Germany smote us on one cheek, the President turned the other. As wrong followed wrong, injury after injury, insult after insult, he sent protest after protest. He was denounced in Germany, criticised in England and France, and derided by a portion of our own people. But amid it all he pursued the even tenor of his way, exhibiting a patience almost sublime."

Collector Malone referred to Mr. Wilson as one of the greatest of Presidents. He also criticised his friend, Mayor Mitchel, for having denounced all pacifists as cowards, and for criticising the Government for recent assignments it has made of officers of the army and navy. His reference was to the Mayor's expression of regret over the transfer of General Leonard Wood from New York to Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Littleton said he favored compulsory, mandatory military training for the youth of the United States.

ONE-ARMED MAN IN MILITIA.

Glass-Eyed Soldiers Also Cited by Major Huntington in Lecture.

"Recruiting and Training" was the subject of a lecture delivered yesterday at the Cornell University Medical College by Major Philip W. Huntington of the United States Army Medical Corps. The lecture was the second of a series of eleven on military medicine, and many of the large crowd which assembled to hear it expect to seek entrance to the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

"A good many men," said Major Huntington, "have asked me if they could be sure of service at the front if they entered the reserve corps, or if they would have to spend their time examining applicants for enlistment. I have assured them that those who examine recruits are doing a work of extraordinary importance. Men of unsatisfactory physique, no matter how brave and willing, are a liability rather than an asset to an army. The French are recognizing this now. I learn from a reliable source that within recent months they have sent home from the front 150,000 men afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis."

Major Huntington gave some instances of his experience as medical examiner in mustering the Tennessee National Guard into Federal service last Summer. He said that although these troops were already in State service, 23 per cent. of them were rejected for physical disqualifications, and a considerable number for illiteracy. "I had to reject one man, a member of the National Guard, because he had no right arm," he said. "And there were five or six belonging to the guard who had glass eyes. That wasn't the worst State, either."

Major Huntington told of the causes for which applicants for enlistment were rejected in time of peace, and indicated that some rules could be modified in case of war.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Absolutely Removes Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists

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BRYAN ISSUES ANTI-WAR APPEAL

Pleads with Congress to Try His Treaty Plan or Take a Referendum.

MIAMI, Fla., March 29.—William J. Bryan today addressed an appeal to the Senate and House of Representatives urging that an attempt be made to obtain suspension of Germany's ruthless submarine campaign through the application of the so-called Bryan peace plan, which provides for an investigation of all disputes by an international tribunal before resort to war. Mr. Bryan's appeal to Congress reads:

"Exercising the citizen's right of petition, I appeal to you. The dispute with Germany has passed beyond the domain of diplomacy, and some advise settlement by the sword. The metropolitan press, which tried to prevent the re-election of the President and failed, undismayed by a popular verdict of more than one-half million, now seeks to lash the country into a fury and urges the Government to take part in the European conflict.

"To you, and to you only, is given constitutional authority to declare war—war which, in this case, may mean the signing of the death warrant of thousands, even millions, of your countrymen, and the laying of grievous burdens upon future generations. Before you take this blood upon your hands, consider, I pray you, first, that the wrongs which you would punish, cruel and unjustifiable as they are, are not intended primarily against this country, but are acts of desperation directed against other nations with which the offenders are at war. Second, that our land is not threatened with invasion, but that we are asked to go 3,000 miles for a chance to fight. Third, that we have not the excuse for going to war that the European nations had.

"They had no machinery for peace; we have a peace plan offered by this nation to the world and now embodied in thirty treaties with three-quarters of the population of the globe. The plan has the indorsement of the President, the commendation of the Senate, and the approval of the people at the polls. It provides for investigation of all disputes by an international tribunal before resort to war.

"Fortunately, these treaties compel us to employ the plan with Great Britain, France, Italy, and Russia before going to war with them. Germany formally approved the plan, although no treaty has yet been concluded with her. Shall we repudiate our own plan the first time we have an opportunity to employ it, as the President recently declared, the American people do not want war; is it not worth while to try the peace plan before bringing upon the people the horrors of war?

"Until an attempt is made and fails, no one is able to say that it would be impossible to secure the suspension of 'ruthless' submarine warfare, during the investigation, for which the plan provides. Shall we deny to ourselves the credit of trying to settle the dispute with the treaty plan?

"And, is it not worth while to do our part in trying to avoid injury? Would it not be better, as well as cheaper, for the Government to carry on its own vessels such Americans as must go to Europe rather than engage in war to vindicate the right of citizens to disregard all risks and ride upon belligerent ships?

"If you reach the conclusion that nothing but war will satisfy the nation's honor, is it too much to ask that, by a referendum, you consult the wishes of those who must, in case of war, defend the nation's honor with their lives?

"As one who expects to live up to a citizen's duties if war comes, I plead with you to use all honorable means to preserve peace before you take the responsibility of plunging our beloved land into this unprecedented struggle, begun without any sufficient cause and conducted by both sides in utter disregard of the well settled rights of neutrals."

PEACE TALK IN BAVARIA.

Two Diet Speakers Express View That Conflict Is Nearing End.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—Once again the word peace is being heard in the political circles of the Central Powers, though what realities are expressed in the peace phrases it is impossible to say.

Of the public utterances the most remarkable is that of Dr. von Bretterich, Minister of the Interior, who, speaking yesterday in the Bavarian Diet, declared:

"The great drama is undoubtedly drawing to its end. It is now only a question of determinedly taking upon ourselves the last trial, to remain victors and obtain the wished for peace."

At the conclusion of the sitting, too, President Eugger said:

"When we meet again, I hope it will be under a happy peace."

Added to these is the confident assertion in the Prussian upper house that the end of the struggle is near.

OUR ARMY PLANS ARE TAKING SHAPE

Continued from Page 1.

would be eligible to American commissions without formal repatriation. It is known that Great Britain and France would consent. Another plan is to bring all Americans fighting abroad into one force and let them continue their operations under the Stars and Stripes.

Favor an Expedition.

There is growing favor for sending immediately after the declaration of war a small American force to join the Allies in France. Such a force, it is believed, would serve to encourage the Allies as symbolizing American determination, while it would give a tremendous impetus to recruiting. This view was publicly advocated today by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, President Pro Tempore of the Senate and a warm supporter of the Administration. The point was suggested by an official today that the presence of even a small American force on the French front might have a decided moral effect in the Balkan States, from which so many emigrants have come to the United States, and might hasten the separation of Turkey and even Bulgaria from the Central Powers. A larger army would be sent later.

While these things were going on at the western end of Pennsylvania Avenue, their import was strongly reflected in a little meeting between Speaker Clark and Chairman Flood of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Although the result of their conference was not made public, it is admitted that they discussed the possibilities of completing the House organization so quickly that the President could address Congress on Monday afternoon instead of on Tuesday, as is customary.

It was suggested that such a sign of team work between the White House and the Capitol would certainly have an enlivening effect on the country. It is realized that the interval between the President's last call to Congress and the address he will deliver convening it has caused a feeling of restlessness and uncertainty among the people. It might be a mistake for the President to address Congress before the House is organized, as the delays of organization might be construed abroad as a delay in enacting the President's proposals. But if the organization can be effected immediately, it is thought that the sooner he delivers his address the better it will be.

Bars Pacifist Parade.

Although Washington is difficult to excite because it sees so many important public events at close quarters, Major Fullman, Chief of the Washington police, today refused permission for two parades, one of which might have occasioned some disturbance. One was to have been a parade on Monday, when Congress convened, under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation. The other was to have been informal patriotic parade of flags on Saturday. Both were refused permission, though it is thought that only the Monday parade was regarded as promising trouble. A few days ago provision was made for equipping the Washington police with rifles, and officials do not wish to permit a situation that might require their use.

With all these things developing, there seemed to be real relief in some official quarters at the uncompromising tone of the German Chancellor's speech. No real concession was hoped for from him, but there had been some fear that he might give encouragement to American pacifists and pro-Germans by fictitious offers of settlement. As it was, his speech leaves the issue clear-cut, and pacifists in this country continuing their agitation will be going further even than the administrative head of the German Empire.

A dispatch received today at the State Department from American Minister Stovall in Switzerland showed that the Deutsche Zeitung, a German newspaper with large circulation, was continuing its abusive editorials against the United States. "The tenacity with which non-altruistic Americans," says the Deutsche Zeitung, in a quotation sent by the American Minister, "cling to Belgium shows that they really are not interested in the welfare of the alleged suffering Belgians. We desire to recall that whenever Americans negotiated with Germany regarding war measures they always looked after the interests of the Allies in a most inconsiderate manner."

Senator Chamberlain did not reveal this afternoon what impression he received of the President's attitude toward his plan for compulsory service. He visited the White House at his own suggestion, and he said he did not feel at liberty to discuss the President's comments.

"I cannot say," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that I am encouraged or discouraged as to the President's attitude. I can only say that I am hopeful that he will recommend universal service in his address to Congress."

Chamberlain to Push His Bill.

Mr. Chamberlain outlined his plan, under which, according to his estimates, 500,000 men between the ages of 20 and 26 years could be equipped and trained at a cost of $156,000,000. This estimate is very much less than the estimate of the General Staff, which were based on a plan for a permanent increase in the military establishment, with permanent cantonments for the troops, at an ultimate total cost of $2,000,000,000. Mr. Chamberlain's plan would call for dividing the country into forty-six recruiting districts, from each of which a division of 27,000 or less men would be taken.

Mr. Chamberlain's plan calls for six months' training, as against a year recommended by the General Staff, and this short period, he thinks, would obviate the need of expensive barracks. He reminded the President that he had authority under existing law to recruit an army of 240,000 regulars and 500,000 National Guards, but that whether he had the practical power to put this authority into effect was another question.

Mr. Chamberlain said that he would reintroduce his bill as a separate measure. Last session it was added by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. There is a great demand for the prompt enactment of the Supply bill, and Mr. Chamberlain, in separating his measure from it, will be actuated by a desire not to retard the vote of necessary money for the existing army.

Cabinet Meets Today.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The President will meet with his Cabinet tomorrow for the last time before beginning the actual writing of his message to Congress, and therefore it is expected that the German situation will be dealt with very fully. He is hopeful that no time will be lost in organizing the House, so that he may deliver his address as soon as possible after the extra session begins.

The attitude of both Congress and public opinion is sought in order to represent both as fully as possible. The President is anxious not to transgress the constitutional prerogatives of Congress as the war-making body. It is realized that in the ultimate analysis, regardless of what the President may recommend, the responsibility for decision rests there.

Public opinion, it was said here, as indicated by clippings from newspapers in all parts of the country, unmistakably favors decisive action. Belligerency is not confined to the Atlantic and Pacific sections, if opinions gathered by the Administration are a true index. Demand for action on the part of Congress and the President comes also from the interior section between the Alleghanies and the Sierras. The views reported by some mid-Western Congressmen as to the apathy of their constituencies is considered more local than general.

The greatest point to be under consideration by the Administration is whether Germany has not unmistakably shown, through a long succession of violations of international law, that the United States must definitely unite with the liberal democracies of the world against the most complete autocracy, both for its present and its future safety. All hope has been lost, as shown in the note to Germany as to the treaty of 1828, in the good faith of the present German rulers. The Belgian invasion and deportations, the ruthless submarine warfare, the efforts to embroil neutral countries in plots, and the general conduct of the war, have convinced many officials that the German military system as at present directed is a permanent danger to the world's peace.

Many Plots Unrevealed.

German plots in this country, running back almost to the beginning of the war and finally culminating in the Zimmermann note to array Japan and Mexico in war against this country, are regarded as evidence of the evil of the general system. The Administration has much material not yet made public, and it is understood, moreover, that the complete text of the Zimmermann note has not been published. Further disclosures of intrigues may be expected at any time.

Germany, through the coolness with which she treated the President's proposal to name peace terms, is felt to be the greatest source of danger to world peace. Some officials here, who felt that her original offer was insincere and merely a play for domestic consumption, believe her refusal to state terms is proof of that contention.

Full co-operation with the Allies, therefore, is generally favored as a necessity to America's future safety. German victory now, it is said, might lead to a direct attack on this country later and would at least necessitate extensive armament. A deadlock, at the same time, would be tantamount to a German victory on the basis that while after peace, the German union would become stronger, the Entente might very easily fall apart and Germany be left relatively world supreme.

"Military authorities here believe that the most Germany expects now is a draw. Why she seems so indifferent to this country's entrance into the war causes much interest. Some officials here have predicted for more than a year that Germany would attempt to force this nation into the conflict at the last moment, first in order that her autocracy might save its face before the people by surrendering to the whole world, and second, because this country would probably be a generous enemy. The last objection to America's participation was removed with the severance of relations, when it ceased to be possible for America to get funds to Germany and thus sustain the price of the mark. Before that Finance Minister Helfferich had been most instrumental in curbing the von Tirpitz Party of ruthless submarine warfare.

War Measures Undecided.

With the United States drawn into the war through no desire of its own, and convinced that the war is a war of self-protection and self-preservation, the exact manner of American participation is undecided. The sending of an army to Europe or the provision of a credit of from $1,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 are both being discussed. As for military participation nothing has been determined, and decisions must await actual entrance in the war. Some feel that a large army, owing to the need of equipment and diversion of shipping, would be more of a hindrance than a help. Munition manufacture, when the United States could be of most value, will be expedited to the greatest possible degree.

At the same time general alliances with the Entente Nations are not contemplated. The United States plans to maintain its freedom of action just as far as possible. In a naval and military sense there will, of course, be co-operation, but beyond that the country will not assume unlimited liability for the Allies' aims. The United States will seek as far as possible to ameliorate the bitterness of the present war and prevent its ending from generating future wars.

While it is assumed from the defensive measures already taken by the military arm of the Government that President Wilson, in addressing Congress, will ask for war or a declaration that a state of war exists, it is known that he will speak along broad lines, dealing lightly with incidents leading up to the present crisis. Officials feel now that the time is past when incidentals should be discussed and, henceforth, that only fundamental questions of both present and future American safety should be considered. As a result, the President is gathering opinions and suggestions from all sides as to the sort of address to make in the coming crucial hours.

TARNOWSKI'S CASE IN DOUBT.

Austrian Envoy's Status Is Likely to be Decided Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—It is generally expected that the status of Count Tarnowski, the Austrian Ambassador designate, will be definitely established soon after the delivery of President Wilson's speech to Congress. The Count has been in this country about six weeks without any status whatever, and while he has presumably directed the Austrian end of negotiations with the United States, Baron Zwiedenek, the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, has been Austria's official representative at the State Department.

As far as Count Tarnowski knows the question whether he will be permitted to present his diplomatic credentials is still as far from settled as ever. It is said that even the Austrian

FRANCE WELCOMES AMERICA TO VICTORY

Viviani Says We Will Enter the War "to Save Europe and the World."

EXPECTS US AT THE FRONT

Guests at American Club in Paris Cheer References to Alliance —Our Ambassador There.

PARIS, March 29.—René Viviani, former Prime Minister and now Minister of Justice, represented the French Government at a luncheon at the American Club today. William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, and a hundred other Americans in Paris were present.

M. Viviani, in proposing a toast to the health of President Wilson, took occasion to say that he represented not only himself, but his colleagues in the Ministry. Alluding to the possible entrance of the United States into the war, M. Viviani spoke of the deep appreciation of France for what Americans had already done for his country. American good will and American service for France, he added, had been of great support to him as Premier during the days when immense responsibilities rested upon him and his associates in the Cabinet.

"As sons of your fathers," continued M. Viviani, "I knew from the first that it would be impossible for you to remain aloof from the strife in which we were not only defending our soil, but also were liberating the world."

After a eulogy of Americans, their spirit, their ideals, their valor and their generous feeling toward the world, M. Viviani said that they were coming into the struggle to save Europe and the world and to join in a victory for their ideals.

"What is this victory?" M. Viviani asked. "It is the end of autocracy. It is to be the end of Prussian militarism. Nevermore can that return to invade, to burn, to kill, to violate, to assassinate, to ravage and to oppress. This is not to be a peace for one people, but for all peoples; peace for the weak against the predatory strong. The children of our children must be free from the shadow of oppression.

"It is necessary that countries understand each other, not only commercially, but intellectually. France has neglected this in the past. Let us unite to keep the lighthouse of humanity ablaze. Let us unite to aid ourselves. No people is complete. Every people requires others to complete it. That is why the United States and France need each other."

M. Viviani then mentioned the indebtedness of France to the United States for armaments which had kept the war going. "It is largely, thanks to you," he said, "that France has had the means with which to fight."

The Minister said he expected to see American soldiers fighting in France alongside the French soldiers. He expected to see the American flag symbolizing in France the community of ideals for which both countries lived. Here M. Viviani was warmly applauded, the demonstration lasting several minutes.

M. Viviani concluded by saying that together France and the United States would have victory. He then proposed the health of President Wilson. There was applause, which was interrupted by cries of "Vive les Etats Unis!"

BRITISH IN PALESTINE ROUT 20,000 TURKS

Capture 900, Including a General and His Staff, in Battle Near Gaza.

LONDON, March 29.—The entire divisional staff of the Fifty-third Turkish Division, in Palestine, has been captured by the British, it is announced officially.

The officers were among the 900 prisoners taken after the defeat of a Turkish army of 20,000 by the British forces in Palestine.

The official statement says that British troops have advanced for a distance of fifteen miles along the southern Palestine coast of the Mediterranean. The British forces have pushed forward from Rafa to the Wadi Ghuzzeh, a river five miles south of Gaza (Ghuzzeh.) Gaza is twenty miles north of the Egyptian-Syrian boundary, about forty-six miles southwest of Jerusalem, and two from the coast of the Mediterranean.

The statement follows:

Telegraphing yesterday, the Commander in Chief in Egypt reports that we advanced our troops fifteen miles from Rafa to the Wadi Ghuzzeh, five miles south of Gaza, to cover the construction of a railway.

On Monday and Tuesday we were heavily engaged in this neighborhood with a force of about 20,000 of the enemy. We inflicted very heavy losses on him, taking 900 prisoners, including the General commanding and the whole division of staff of the Fifty-third Turkish Division. This figure includes four Austrian officers and thirty-two Austrians and Germans of other ranks. We also captured two Austrian 4.2-inch howitzers.

All the troops behaved splendidly, especially the troops of the Welsh, Kent, Sussex, Hereford, Middlesex, and Surrey regiments, and the Anzac and yeomanry mounted troops.

General F. B. Maurice, Director of Military Operations, said of the battle:

We have gained a cheering success in Palestine, near Gaza, where we took the divisional headquarters of a Turkish force, including the divisional commander, and a number of Austrian guns.

There is little to say about Mesopotamia, except that everything goes well there, where General Maude has established his army in a position to await the advance of the Russians. The difficulties of supply and transport are much less now than during the campaign which resulted in the capture of Kut-el-Amara.

Enthusiasm in London.

LONDON, Friday, March 30.—The morning newspapers today comment enthusiastically on the British victory near Gaza, which naturally opens the way for much Biblical and historical reference and comparison. "The New Crusade," and "Fight for the Holy Land," are among the headlines. Jerusalem is assumed in some quarters to be the immediate objective of the invaders. Other commentators, however, think the British aim first at securing the whole coast of Palestine.

In any case the newspapers consider that the blow dealt the Turks near Gaza will seriously cripple the effects of Emperor William's visit to Palestine and his entry into Jerusalem nineteen years ago. Of this The Times says:

"The political dreams which led to that visit are in the process of being shattered. The Holy Land, it would seem, is on the eve of being rescued from the régime which through centuries has held it in bondage."

The manner in which the British have pushed railroads across the desert is considered a remarkable achievement. Apparently hundreds of miles of railroad have been constructed across the desert since last August.

GERMANY RELEASES MOEWE PRISONERS

22 Neutrals, One an American, Let Go Because They Were Not Serving on Armed Ships.

TELL OF FIGHT WITH OTAKI

British Steamer Set Raider on Fire Before She Surrendered—Prisoners in Panic During Engagement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 29. — Twenty-two neutral seamen, including one American, from ships captured by the German raider Möwe arrived here today from Kiel. They confirm the known descriptions of the raider's masking system, and say that the Möwe was furnished with five big guns and four torpedo tubes. The masts and funnels could be raised or lowered, and the ship thereby could completely alter her appearance.

On March 10, the seamen said, the Möwe attacked the armed British steamer Otaki, which bravely resisted. The Möwe caught fire, and the blaze was not extinguished for three days. All the prisoners on board were sent under decks during the fight. Several Englishmen forced an iron door, but the Germans stood ready with grenades and prevented them from reaching the decks. Two shots hit the Möwe, about two feet under the room where the prisoners were locked up. At last the Otaki gave up, but only after her Captain, mate, and two sailors had been killed.

COPENHAGEN, March 29, (via London.)—Twenty-two neutrals who were brought to Germany on the commerce raider Möwe as prisoners, including one American, arrived here today from Kiel. They were released because they were not serving on armed merchantmen. The sailors brought an account of a hard engagement between the Möwe and the British steamer Otaki, which put up a sturdy fight when it was encountered by the German raider on March 10.

The Otaki, according to the sailors, surrendered only after scoring seven hits on the Moewe and setting the German raider on fire. The blaze was not extinguished for three days. Six men of the crew of the Moewe and two captive Hindus were killed during the fight, while the Otaki lost her Captain, a mate, her engineer, and two sailors.

During the engagement, the sailors said, the British prisoners on the Möwe broke the iron grating barring the room in which they were confined, but they were overawed by sailors from the raider with hand grenades. The neutral prisoners, who were confined in another quarter of the ship, spent an anxious time during the engagement, knowing that if the Möwe was sunk they would go down with her. One shell penetrated the hull of the raider, passing barely two feet below the quarters occupied by the neutral prisoners.

The Möwe's return from her cruising ground in the South Atlantic, it was added, was without further incident. She ran north to the vicinity of Newfoundland, slipped across the Atlantic to the Norwegian coast, and traversed the Danish Sound to a German port undiscovered. The British sailors and neutrals were landed across the desert immediately after their arrival in Germany were distributed to prison camps, the officers going to Karlsruhe and the others to Westphalia.

HEAR RAIDER HAS SUNK A JAPANESE WARSHIP

Vancouver Gets a Report of Battle in the Southern Pacific. —Vessels Not Named.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 29.—A dispatch to The Canadian News from Tokio says that a German raider has sunk a Japanese warship in the Southern Pacific. The names of the vessels were not disclosed.

It was officially announced in Tokio about two weeks ago that a converted German cruiser had been sighted in the Indian Ocean and was being hunted by Japanese and British warships after the raider had sunk a Japanese freight ship. Prior to that two British steamships were reported to have been destroyed by an armed merchantman off Colombo, Ceylon.

RUSSIANS REPEL ATTACKS

But Fail to Recapture Heights Lost on Rumanian Front.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—Reporting military operations on the battle front in Russia, Galicia, and Rumania, the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department says:

Western front—North of Stanislavov, in the region of the village of Jamnitza, the enemy, after intense artillery preparations and mine and bomb firing, attacked, but, being met by our rifle and artillery fire, was compelled to retire to his intrenchments.

During the night of Monday enemy attempts to take the offensive north of Slaventine, ten miles southwest of Brzezany, were repulsed. East of Brzezany we exploded a large mine. After the explosion our scouts forced the enemy's trenches and the Germans were ejected at the point of the bayonet from the dugout in which they had hidden. After having taken twenty-one German prisoners our scouts returned to their positions.

On the rest of the front there were scouting reconnoissances and rifle firing.

Rumanian front—Our counterattacks south of the Rivers Oussia and Osobanyos, for the purpose of regaining our recently lost positions, were unsuccessful. Enemy attempts to advance along the Fokshani-Tecutchin high road were arrested by our fire.

RAIDS IN CAUCASUS.

Both Russians and Turks Report Local Successes.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—Reporting operations on the Caucasus front a War Office buletin today says:

In the direction of Bitlis our scouts attacked the Turks at Takhtal, sixteen and one-half miles north of Bitlis, and after bayoneting some of the enemy returned to their own trenches, bringing as prisoners two officers and twelve Askaris. On the remainder of the front there were reconnoissances by scouts and reciprocal firing.

BERLIN, March 29, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Turkish official statement issued under date of Friday, March 23, is as follows:

Caucasus Front—One of our reconnoitring detachments on the right wing penetrated into hostile positions, captured a section of trenches defended by riflemen and maintained it against a counterattack. Several prisoners were taken in addition to heavy losses inflicted upon the enemy. On the left wing there was vigorous artillery resistance in one sector only. A Russian attack upon our outposts was repulsed.

The situation on the Persian and Western fronts is unchanged.

RUSSIA TO SETTLE AFFAIRS OF POLAND

Government Appoints a Committee for That Purpose, with Lednitsky as Chairman.

FREES TWO EX-PREMIERS

Women to be Eligible for All Governmental Posts, Including Ministerial Offices.

LONDON, March 29.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says that the Provisional Government has ordered the organization of a committee, with Alexander Lednitsky, a member of the first Duma, as Chairman, to settle the affairs of Poland. The committee will compile a register of the property belonging to the Government and of the public institutions in Poland and devise measures for the management of these until handed over to the Polish State. The committee will also define the relations between the State and the Roman Catholic Church.

It is announced that women will be eligible for all governmental posts, including ministerial offices.

Former Premiers Golitzen and Goremykin have been liberated.

Two members of the Duma have returned to Petrograd from Kronstadt, where the revolutionary movement was least organized and met with armed resistance. During their stay a great meeting was held, at which the Deputies explained the situation to representatives of the fleet and the garrison, who cheered the speeches vigorously. The work at the port is once more in full swing.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—Reassuring reports of the visit of Minister of War Guchkoff to the front continue to be received. Everywhere the army responded with the greatest enthusiasm to his appeals and declared itself ready to continue fighting until the end. The same spirit is manifested in Petrograd, where there are daily processions of troops carrying banners inscribed, "Liberty and Victory."

The workmen in all the factories engaged in manufacturing for the national defense have now decided to renounce for the period of the war one of the fundamental items of the labor program, namely, the eight-hour day, it is announced here semi-officially. The decision was taken in view of the necessity of augmenting the output of munitions.

The tendency is to regard the war no longer as a struggle between nations, but as one between the new spirit of democracy and the old spirit of imperialism. The people are eagerly desirous of peace, but are ready to devote redoubled energy to war if that is the only way of achieving it.

The peasants throughout the country are systematically organizing militia to replace the old police. They are also establishing new local authorities and convoking communal assemblies, which express the intention of supporting the new Government and selling country products for victualling the army and people. In many of the Governments the peasants have lowered prices. A great number of local assemblies have opened funds to organize a course of political conferences.

The idea of equal rights for women is beginning to gain weight. In the Government of Ekaterinoslav the peasants have sent women deputies to the Government Executive Comittee.

CZAR ASKS LEAVE TO SEND SON TO NORWAY

Kneels When Prayer Is Said for Government — His Mother to Live at Livadia.

LONDON, March 29.—The former Russian Emperor has asked the Provisional Government to permit his little son to go to Norway for the sake of his health, according to a Petrograd dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The dispatch says that permission has not yet been granted.

The former monarch and his family are said to appear cheerful under their imprisonment. The man who a few weeks ago was autocrat of all the Russias spends most of his time working in the little garden outside his room. At the services last Sunday in the church at Tsarskoe Selo the former Emperor was the first to kneel when the prayer for the Provisional Government was read.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The Government has granted the request of Maria Feodorovna, the former Dowager Empress of Russia and the mother of the deposed Emperor, to reside at Livadia, in the Crimea.

ARMY FULLY UNDER CONTROL.

Russian Officers, Before Entente Attaches, Pledge War to the End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Important improvement in the Russian situation was reported to the State Department in a dispatch today from David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd. He said that the great problem in Petrograd for the last ten days had been the maintenance of complete order and the restoration of discipline among the troops.

For ten days five regiments, outwardly loyal and orderly, had shown a disposition to ignore their officers and to disregard discipline. They were addressed by superior officers, who persuaded them that the only way in which they could gain permanent freedom and enjoy the full success of the revolution was to defeat the Germans. The soldiers returned to the observance of discipline and obedience to orders, there resulting evidence of a stronger determination than ever to achieve national victory.

The army officers at Petrograd have held a meeting which was attended also by the Military Attachés of the Entente Allies. All pledged their best efforts to conduct the war aggressively and victoriously.

Ambassador Francis stated that the soldiers paraded the streets of the city and pleaded with the workingmen to return to their labors and assure the manufacture of an adequate amount of war supplies, especially munitions. The 100,000 soldiers in Petrograd were all declared to favor the revolution.

German Agents Spread Rumors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Interest in the war is quickly reviving in a new form and with a fresh set of motives. On the one hand there is fear lest any disunion or disorganization at home should give the Germans an opportunity of piercing the Russian front, and, on the other hand, the ardent desire that new free Russia should remain free and should not be exposed to any peril from the reactionary German invader. Both these motives operate very powerfully and stimulate the work of reconstruction.

German agents, of whom many are captured but not a few remain, do their best to maintain unrest by spreading wild rumors. Yesterday a rumor was that the Germans were marching on Petrograd, and today that the Russians had gained an impossible victory. These rumors have a momentary effect, but in the long run defeat their object by inducing wholesome skepticism. In the meantime the news from the front is that the troops are greatly inspired by the change in régime, and that Petrograd influences have only in rare instances impaired discipline. The thaw that set in yesterday after the long, hard Winter is a reminder that Spring and military operations are at hand.

Now that more news is coming in from the provinces it becomes evident that the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has mainly local importance, and that throughout the country the authority of the Provisional Government and the prestige of the Duma are strong. Visitors from Moscow laugh at the anxiety expressed here lest the Workmen's Council should assume the functions of a rival government.

It is worth noting that only in Petrograd has work in factories suffered any serious interruption. Even here, where the turmoil has been greatest, work in most factories has been resumed, and though there are constant jolts and jars there is good hope that normal conditions will be re-established before long. Outwardly Petrograd is astonishingly tranquil and orderly and altogether remarkably cheerful.

TO TAX WAR PROFITS.

Russian Finance Minister Outlines New Revenue Plan.

PETROGRAD, March 29.—The new financial programme, which will undertake to remedy the deficiencies of the past Administration, and, by means of a system of revenues, enable the Government to share in the increased industrial profits, was outlined to The Associated Press today by M. Tereschtenko, Minister of Finance.

"The country is full of capital," said M. Tereschtenko, "which has grown out of the increased industrial activity since the beginning of the war, and my plan is to institute immediately a new system of taxes based on war profits. Since 1915 all industrial enterprises of the country have shown most remarkable increases in earnings and have issued millions of new shares. It is only proper that the Government should have a more adequate share in these profits.

"In the past revenues have been obtained only in a casual manner by the Ministry of Finance, and although they far exceeded the financial loss to the Government occasioned by the suspension of the liquor traffic, they have not been properly or thoroughly applied to the resources of the country, which ought to contribute largely to the expenses of carrying on the war.

"This new revenue will enable the country to meet at least the accumulating interest on outstanding loans. Russia will have to depend, of course, upon foreign loans, and, judging by the sympathy and support with which the new Government has been greeted by its allies and in the United States, there should be no difficulty in arranging a basis for a continuance of financial assistance abroad."

LAUDS JEWISH FUND.

President Says Starving Millions Look to Us for Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 29. — President Wilson sent a telegram today to Julius Rosenwald indorsing the raising of a $10,000,000 fund for the relief of Jewish war sufferers. It read:

"Your contribution of $1,000,000 to the $10,000,000 fund for the relief of Jewish war sufferers serves democracy as well as humanity. The Russian revolution has opened the door of freedom to an oppressed people, but unless they are given life and strength and courage, the opportunity of centuries will avail them little. It is to America that these starving millions look for aid, and out of our prosperity, fruit of free institutions, should spring a vast and ennobling generosity. Your gift lays an obligation even while it furnishes inspiration."

BRITAIN TO ENLIST MEN ONCE REJECTED

Bonar Law's Bill to Raise an Extra Million Troops Is Passed in the House.

ALL THE FIT TO THE FRONT

That Is the Government's Policy, to Meet the Expected Heavy Losses.

LONDON, March 29.—A bill giving the military authorities power to order re-examination of men previously rejected for military service and also of men who already have served and been discharged in consequence of wounds or illness was moved in the House of Commons today on second reading by Chancellor Bonar Law and passed by a vote of 178 to 18. The Chancellor said the bill was an absolute necessity owing to the military situation.

Arrangements were made last August which it was hoped would give the military authorities the men required, the Chancellor explained, but owing to the submarine menace it had proved impossible to obtain the men expected from agriculture or from the Admiralty and the shipbuilding yards. The recruits obtained, he said, had fallen short of the number estimated by not less than 100,000.

In view of the definite arrangements made not only by the British Commander in Chief, but in conjunction with the French, the Chancellor continued, such a falling off was most serious. To a considerable degree the shortage had been made good by a change in the employment of men in the army itself and by using behind the lines, to a greater extent than ever before, men unfit to go on the firing line. The shortage had been made good further by employment of women behind the lines, but nevertheless the bill was absolutely necessary. The Chancellor said it would enable the military authorities to deal with one million men, and they estimated that at least 100,000 men would be available within the next three months. They were proceeding on the principle that every fit man should go on the firing line.

The Chancellor added that he was thankful to say that one of the reasons why the falling off in recruits had not had as disastrous results as it might have had was that the casualties thus far this year had been less than expected. He continued:

"We all know, however, that at the time of great fighting, with terrible casualties, which is in front of us, it might well happen that the whole value of this year's campaign might depend on our being able to drive home any success we were fortunate enough to achieve. It might well be that a falling off in recruits might make a difference between really and almost decisive results, and a victory which would have nothing like the same effect. At this moment the morale of our troops in France is splendid. They have more confidence than ever. They are more than a match for their enemies. It is the duty of the country to let them see their numbers are going to be kept up to the fullest extent."

A member of the House suggested that an appeal for recruits be made to Ireland. John Dillon interjected: "If it had been left in our hands we would have given you another hundred thousand men."

After a debate, in which the Government proposals came in for a considerable amount of criticism, Winston Spencer Churchill urged that married men of 42 or 43 years of age, in their full vigor, should be taken rather than convalescents, which he characterized as a cowardly thing to do. He accused the Government of tinkering with the question of man-power and advocated a secret session to discuss the questions of man-power and tonnage.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed with Mr. Churchill that this was a case for a secret session, although it was doubtful if even in such a way the Government should be justified in giving all facts and figures. After Easter, however, the Government, he said, would consider the matter.

The bill passed the second reading by a vote of 178 to 18.

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H. B. Mulliken, Architect

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ADVANCING BRITISH HIT INTRENCHED FOE

Continued from Page 1.

down two captive balloons. In air engagements and by defensive fire four enemy airplanes were brought down.

GERMANS' NEW LINE DOMINATED BY BRITISH

Taken Up in Haste on Low, Marshy Ground, It Lacks Dugouts in Places.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—There is good evidence for believing that not only General von Hindenburg was at Roisel on March 10 directing the withdrawal of the troops but that the Kaiser himself also has been in this part of the country during recent weeks. It was by the Kaiser's orders, we are told, that villages like Roisel, Lagnieourt, and Monchies had been abandoned without fighting, and this may account for the utterly false statement in the German wireless that 1,000 British dead are lying in the neighborhood of Lagnicourt, which we took two days ago. Though we had a few casualties during the attacks there not one of our soldiers lies dead on this ground.

That such lies should be told by the enemy is significant of the necessity of raising the spirit of the German people and troops by any means to cover the meaning of the retreat. The people may be deceived, but not the German soldiers on our front. They know they have left the strongest positions ever made in warfare by years of labor and already the fictitious strength of the famous Hindenburg line, called by the Germans themselves the Siegfried line, has been exposed in its reality to the men who have to hold it.

Strong Only in Parts.

In parts it is strong, made so by the forced labor of Russian prisoners and Belgian civilians, with concrete gun emplacements and with wire entanglements 1,200 feet wide; but—curiously, for it is certainly strange that the enemy's preparations should have failed—the Siegfried line has not been completed in time for its present occupation. It is strongly wired throughout with that prodigality of wire which I have seen in all the abandoned lines and villages, but in many parts it is without dugouts. Worse than all for the German troops to whom fairy tales had been told about its magnificent situation, the Siegfried line runs through low, marshy ground below the high plateau by Beaumetz Monchies, Lagnicourt, and other points already held by our troops, who look down with perfect observation, seeing the broad stretches of wire and the parapets of the Siegfried line in the hollow.

Nobody can choose defensive ground better than the enemy who, after the Marne, showed masterly skill in his choice of positions, so that almost everywhere he had the advantage of us, to our fearful cost, in the early days of trench warfare, but now he has planted his line south of the scarp in low lying country. This is due not to ignorance, for he is wise, and not to carelessness, for he is never forgetful, but to dire necessity. It is clear that in falling back to escape our offensive for the time he had to get beyond range of our guns. In doing so he had willy-nilly to accept bad ground. His soldiers will not like their change of scene as soon as all the weight of our guns gets them again, for the positions are reversed, at least on this northern part of the Siegfried front.

At the moment the enemy is relying mainly on an increase of machine-gun power to keep us back while he finishes his new defense line. He is relying also upon delaying our advance by the destruction in the wake of his retreat.

Prisoner Armed with Microbes.

Horrible also to say, he has tried to delay us by foul and poisonous means outside the pale even of modern warfare, which is very broadminded in its definitions of lawfulness. A German agent has been caught in our lines with a bacteriological culture for spreading disease among our horses. His orders were to mix these virulent microbes with the animals' food or scratch their nostrils with wire tainted with these living organisms of disease. It is on a level with the befouling of wells, which I have seen with my own eyes.

Traps of death remain though men have gone. It is a brave man who is first to kick open a closed door. It is a foolish man who first opens a shut book such as a big chest left obviously in the square of Bapaume. I and other men walk through these places with every sense alert for the menace that is in an iron rod thrust into a rubble of bricks and in shell cases obtruding from a turmoil of earth, or lying in rag heaps and the litter of German billets.

Graves Desecrated, Churches Looted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, March 29, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The day before yesterday our men captured three more villages, Beaumetz and two neighboring hamlets, and yesterday three more again, Roisel and Longavenes and Equincourt, and they were ruined like all other ruins, not by fighting, but by methodical destruction. It is difficult to find any clue to the character of these German soldiers, who left behind them proofs of wonderful labor and skill and proofs of great sentiment and religious piety, and proofs of ordered cruelty worse than anything seen in France since barbarous days.

Yesterday I went to a village called Llaucourt. There is a great château there with a strong round tower and high-peaked roofs and great wings of dark old brick. It was centuries old when the revolution made its heraldic shields meaningless, but until a year or two ago its walls were still hung with tapestries and its halls filled with Empire furniture and its great vaulted cellars filled with wine. When the Germans came they made it a hospital for their wounded. Their red cross is still painted on one of the sloping roofs.

When the Germans went a few days ago they left but an empty shell. They stripped the walls of the panelling and tapestry. They took all the clocks, pictures, furniture, and carpets, and I wandered yesterday through scores of rooms empty of everything. The château of Llancourt had been looted from attic to cellar, but quite close to the château the Germans left the bodies of many of their soldiers.

As all over this country by roadsides and in fields there are graves of German dead. Here and there was one of their cemeteries, strong walled with heavy blocks of stone, each grave with its big wooden headpiece, with a stone chapel built for burial service, and with a monument in the centre of all these dead. It was a memorial put up by Hessian troops in July, 1915, to the honor of men fallen on the field of honor.

In this graveyard one sees the deep respect paid by the Germans to the dead—French dead as well as German dead; but just a hundred yards away is another graveyard. It is the cemetery of a little church in the grounds of the château, and is full of vaults and tombs where lay the dust of French citizens, men, women, and children, who had died before the horror of this year. The vaults had been opened by pickaxes, tombstones split across, and graves exposed. Into these little houses of the dead—a young girl had lain in one of them—rubbish had been flung. From one vault the coffin had been taken away.

The church had been a little gem with a tall pointed spire. It was destroyed not by shell fire but an explosive charge placed there the day before the Germans went away. The spire had been flung down and one end of the church blown clean away. The sanctuary had been opened and reliquaries smashed. Statues of saints had been overturned and vestments of priests trampled and torn. I went into the village of Crémont far away. Here also graves had been opened in the churchyard, and in the church relics of saints had been looted, and in the sacristy fine old books of prayer and music lay tattered on the floor.

GERMANS ARE INTRENCHED.

Allies' Artillery Will Show Whether They Are at the 'Hindenburg Line.'

LONDON, March 29.—The Germans are now intrenched along the front over which the French and British have been advancing, according to a statement made today by Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, who is Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office. General Maurice said that whether the positions taken up by the Germans formed the much-advertised Hindenburg line would not be revealed until the French and British armies had brought up their heavy artillery.

"Our advance has slackened, owing to the difficulty of feeding the troops in the devastated country," General Maurice went on. "We are also suffering from the fact that we must cover the Somme battlefield, while our allies have clearer ground. They also have the advantage of not coming into touch with the enemy in as short a distance as our forces, for in making a straight line the Germans had to withdraw to a greater depth on the French front than on ours.

"As we advance, the evidences of wanton destruction show that in what I said last week I minimized rather than overdrew my description of the Germans' work. I notice that in defending their action the Germans state they are cutting the timber for a military object. This defense is ridiculous, as they left fallen trees for our use to a much larger extent than we would ever have dreamed of cutting for ourselves. For instance, fruit trees make excellent trench and dugout props, but we never would have used them unless they had been left for us by the Germans.

"While we are still engaging the Germans in the open, there is no doubt that they have reached a trench line from which they are not likely to withdraw until we bring up our trench-destroying guns. Hence we are hardly likely to know whether this forms the much-advertised Hindenburg line until we are prepared to assault it. In the meantime our forces are not great enough nor have they had time enough to build an opposing line of trenches."

HEAVY GERMAN GUNS IN ACTION

British Outposts and Patrols Reaching Main Position of Foes.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, via London, March 29.—The warfare on the western front is becoming somewhat stationary again, as the British outposts and patrols have come face to face with the so-called "Hindenburg line," where the Germans undoubtedly will make a determined stand. Their position is strong, as they have had unlimited time in which to prepare it far from shellfire, so the problem again arises of smashing down this defense with sufficient artillery to permit another move forward.

Minor actions continue all along the line between the German rearguard machine gun detachments and the British infantry and cavalry patrols, but nothing approaching the proportions of a battle has developed. The Germans have placed great reliance on their machine guns, as many as a score having been found grouped in one position during the retreat. They have also fortified every possible position in the line of retreat, including barbed wire entanglements about cow barns and pig pens.

The German heavy artillery is coming into play again from fixed positions back of the Cambrai-St. Quentin line. It is reported that the German Emperor recently visited the territory over which the Germans retreated, having come with Field Marshal von Hindenburg and given his approval of the methods adopted during the retreat.

The British have discovered a plot to spread disease among cavalry horses, a German agent having been found with a vial of bacteriological cultures in his possession and instructions how to use them. The Germans left behind them all manner of traps, of which, however, the British and French received information.

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Made over the A/C combination last in different width toes, has C forepart, B instep, and A heel. Grips the foot firmly, cannot slip at the heel. Corset fitting at instep. Absolute comfort in forepart. Made in wide, medium or narrow toes.

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Keeps the teeth white and gold crowns well polished. Recommended by Dentists. 52
It's White Because It's Pure
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We are offering at sale reductions 700 lightweight overcoats, of the regular Weber and Heilbroner stock, in broken sizes.

They include the well known Drizzlers, Regents, Raglans and Arcola models. It would be impossible to replace these lines even at more than their original prices. The patterns are all smart in style, but no longer available.

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Designed with especial attention to individual requirements.

Girls' First Suits for Easter

Each suit made for a particular type of girl with that regard for her individuality which is bestowed upon her elders at other institutions.

The style tendencies of the day are combined with the rich simplicity of line and tailoring essential to youthfulness.

An assortment of made-to-order and ready-for-service models unequalled in this country.

The materials, of our own importation, include English navy serge, tan covert cloth, gabardines in covert shades, shepherd checks and Burella cloth.

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Meeting the requirements of every stage of growing girlhood—from three to fourteen.

Ready-for-service or made-to-order coats, fitting perfectly the development and personality of the girl.

Wide range of models—materials embracing tweeds, coverts, gabardines, velour checks, plain velours, navy serges and the imported homespuns.

Appropriate Easter Hats

The extensive assortment makes the selection of a becoming style a simple matter.

These hats are specially designed to go with the De Pinna suits and topcoats.

In straws of coarse and fine weaves, splits and Milans, Tams and tailored hats—including the correct new sailor in rough straw.

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Giving the essential touch of smartness to the outfit of the young man of three or the young gentleman of fifteen.

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Dressy serge suits for Easter. English Norfolk suits of newly imported homespuns, tweeds and cassimeres.

An unusual variety of Spring topcoats in coverts, homespuns, English mixtures and serges.

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English haberdashery, silk neckwear, shirts and hosiery—for school or dress wear.

Hats and caps of the latest English style.

Also a complete line of the well known "Anniped" shoes.

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MOVEMENT TO OUST 'PACIFIST' TEACHERS

Gen. Wingate Would Not Allow Anti-Recruiting Talk Even Outside the Schools.

WILLCOX DEVISES AN OATH

Declares There Is No Place in Educational Service for the Slightest Division of Loyalty.

General George W. Wingate, member of the Board of Education and a veteran of the civil war, says he is going to start a campaign to sweep from the public schools of New York all teachers who are not unadulterated Americans. Pacifists, the General says, are not unadulterated Americans.

It was General Wingate who led the successful fight in the Board of Education on Wednesday against the promotion of Alexander Fichandler, Principal of Public School 165, Brooklyn, because of his utterances.

General Wingate said yesterday that he was determined to put out of the school system all teachers who talk unpatriotically in school or out of school. The General said the matter came down to this—a man or woman who gets his living out of the State owes the State a duty to teach those things that are for the best interest of the State; if he or she doesn't see fit to do that, he or she has no right to draw a living from the State.

The General added that he had received many complaints and statements of the teaching of "pacifism" by teachers other than Fichandler, and that as soon as he got good advice that a teacher was talking or aiding "pacifism" in or out of school or opposing recruiting, charges would be brought and the teacher placed on trial. He said teachers who taught pacifism in school should be arraigned on charges of gross misconduct, and teachers who taught, or talked pacifism out of school should face an additional charge before a court of having forfeited their right to citizenship.

"It is time to read the riot act to these teachers," the General told a TIMES reporter. "They are just as dangerous, just as guilty of treason as the man who blows up the White House.

"There is a large population of foreign descent in this city who pay much attention to what their children's teachers say, and it is time that a stop is put to unpatriotic teachings which may have such a dangerous influence.

"There is a rule of the Board of Education that a teacher who is guilty of gross misconduct may be dropped. Drunkenness, for instance, is a form of gross misconduct. But the teacher who teaches pacifism and that this country should not defend itself is a thousand times more dangerous to the welfare of the city than the teacher who gets drunk and lies in the gutter. It is my sincere belief that the board will support the contention that a teacher who lives by the pay he gets from the State and then teaches a doctrine so subversive to the State is guilty of gross misconduct.

"I doubt if the courts would hold that a teacher is guilty of gross misconduct if he talked pacifism outside only. But then such a teacher would be amenable to the charge of being inefficient, for if he taught what he should teach in school and didn't believe it, he would not be a good teacher. It seems that most of the teachers who have been doing this unpatriotic talking outside are foreign-born men who have become naturalized. I believe they should be brought into the court which naturalized them and accused of having forfeited their claim to citizenship. If I were a Judge I should revoke their naturalization.

"There are a few teachers, who were brought over to teach German, French, and Spanish, because we wanted natives to teach those languages. There is a grave doubt about those people being forced to become citizens, but in the present crisis, I would oppose Germans teaching, for I believe enough persons who will swear fealty to the flag can be found to teach German in the public schools. If they cannot be found, I would stop teaching German."

General Wingate was asked what he thought about making all teachers take the oath of allegiance. He thought it wouldn't be a bad thing, but that it should not relieve the teachers from being watched.

William G. Willcox, President of the Board, said there was no room in the principalships of public schools for persons who were not unqualifiedly loyal.

"Mr. Fichandler has said," said Mr. Willcox, "that he would not support the Government in its defense of our rights on the seas, but that he would support the Government in time of war. But we want no conditional or divided loyalty. We want absolute loyalty, with no ifs and ands and buts about it. We can't afford to have a Principal whose loyalty is even under suspicion. I believe every teacher should take an oath of loyalty to the United States."

This is the oath which Mr. Willcox has suggested and which must be taken if a bill which has been introduced at Albany becomes a law:

I do hereby declare, on oath, that I absolutely and entirely pledge my allegiance and fidelity to the United States of America, that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, one of the four members who voted for Mr. Fichandler's promotion, did not agree with Mr. Willcox and General Wingate.

"This is not a question of pacifism versus militarism," he said, "but a question of the right of individuals to freedom of thought and action. Regardless of whether he is a pacifist or not, a man's place in the public schools should be determined by his fitness to teach."

Mr. Fichandler regarded himself yesterday as a martyr to the cause of pacifism. He said he was a member of the American Union Against Militarism and of the Emergency Peace Federation, two of the most radical of the pacifist organizations.

"Not only have I contributed freely to them," he said, "but yesterday I contributed my advancement in the service, for I imagine if I had signed the Mayor's loyalty pledge, there would have been no question of my promotion to the larger school."

"Why did you not sign the Mayor's pledge?" he was asked.

"I believe," he replied, "that the Mayor's pledge was not a pledge of loyalty, but a pledge to support a policy that would lead to war. I am willing to proclaim my loyalty to the Constitution at any time. But Congress has not declared war; the President has not said that war existed. Once war is declared it is a different matter, and every citizen, myself included, owes undivided support to the American Government. But until war is declared I believe that every American has a right to his own opinion as to what policy should be pursued up to that point.

Mr. Fichandler said he was born in Russia, came to this country when a small boy, and was educated in American schools. He said he would gladly take the oath of loyalty advised by President Willcox, and would fight if this country were invaded.

CITY COLLEGE PACIFIST EDITOR IS SUSPENDED

Controversy Revived by Summary Action Following Article in The Mercury.

Samuel H. Freidman, a senior at the College of the City of New York, was suspended yesterday from that institution by Sidney Edward Mezes, President of the college, and forbidden to come within the college grounds until May 1. The cause of the action is laid to an editorial which appeared Wednesday in The College Mercury, of which Freidman is editor. This editorial upheld pacifism among college men.

Friedman, besides being head of The Mercury, was also co-editor of The Microcosm, the yearly junior book, and was connected with other activities of the undergraduates. In recent editions The College Mercury has contained articles on pacifism and it is alleged that Freidman had been officially warned several times against opinions which the faculty deemed radical.

Friends and upholders of the young editor's opinion have united to formulate a petition in which the President will be asked to revoke his decision.

William O'Brien, managing editor, and Joel Liffiander, news editor of The Campus, the weekly newspaper of the City College, have been removed from the editorial board on the ground that, as representatives of The Campus Press Bureau, they had sent out articles announcing the suppression of the outcome of the military questionnaire which that publication recently took. An appeal is to be made for reinstatement.

Max Silverman, 19 years old, of 984 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, was fined $5 by Magistrate Nash in the Williamsburg Court yesterday for distributing pacifist literature among the students at the Williamsburg Evening High School. Joseph Oday, the janitor of the school, who was the complainant against Silverman, brought to court samples of the circulars that were distributed. The circulars were headed "Keep Out of the War," and contained an appeal to the workingmen to use every means at their command to keep the country out of war.

FUTURE JOURNALISTS QUIET.

Threats of Columbia Seniors to Strike Do Not Materialize.

Threats of seniors at the Columbia University School of Journalism that they would go on strike yesterday if Director Talcott Williams expelled George Sokolsky, one of the student body, did not materialize.

"All I can say is that I am still here," was Sokolsky's comment when asked whether he had been expelled. Director Williams said:

"This is a matter of school discipline. I can say nothing for publication.

Because Sokolsky is an ardent pacifist, while Dr. Williams believes the United States should have intervened in the war immediately after the invasion of Belgium, it has been assumed that they split on the war question. This fact lacks confirmation. There has been no senior class meeting for two months, and seniors doubted that a strike would be called. The senior class declared a strike just before the Christmas vacation, charging that they were being overworked, but the strike was soon forgotten.

WASHINGTON POLICE BAR PACIFIST PARADE

Declare It Unwise to Permit Demonstrations—Patriotic Parade Canceled, Too.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The peace parade under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Federation, set for Monday, and the patriotic parade, under the auspices of local business men, set for Saturday, will not take place, the Washington Police Department having refused permits. Superintendent Pullman announced today that no permits for parades of any kind would be issued at present. Fear of disturbance is said to have been responsible for his decision.

Extensive plans had been made by the Emergency Peace Federation, and pacifists in many Eastern cities had been urged to come to Washington for an anti-war demonstration. At the local headquarters of the organization it was said that a mass meeting in Convention Hall here on Monday would be held as announced.

The cancellation of the Washington parades will not stop the campaign of the Emergency Peace Federation, it was said last night. The peace advocates will go to Washington and carry their propaganda up to the hour President Wilson appears before Congress.

The police decision has, however, stopped the "pilgrimage of patriotism" planned by a number of preparedness workers. Their plan was to leave here on Sunday morning for a demonstration to offset that proposed by the pacifists. Within a few hours after the plan was broached $1,100 had been raised to pay the guarantee required for a special train. The men who were going included representatives of leading defense organizations, but they were going as individuals. Among them were Professor Ellery C. Stowell, Professor Franklin H. Giddings, Wendell T. Bush, N. G. McRae, W. J. Pitkin, J. L. Moon, and James T. Shotwell.

When they heard of the action of the authorities in Washington the leaders in the movement decided that it would be unpatriotic to go to Washington when the authorities opposed demonstrations of any kind.

The Emergency Peace Federation announced last night that about $25,000 had been raised during the day. The contributions ranged from $1,000 to a donation of three 2-cent stamps given by a working girl. The fund will be used for newspaper advertising.

CALLS PACIFISTS INDECENT.

Prof. Giddings Says He Has No Respect for Them.

Professor Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, speaking at the annual dinner of the University of Toronto Club of New York in the Yale Club last evening, paid his respects to pacifists in these words:

"A mob is going to Washington next Monday. This mob is made up of morally obtuse women and their consorts. I hope this will be their last indecent exposure in public. I have respect for a German, though he is fiercely wrong, but, so help me God, I can't respect a pacifist."

More than a hundred alumni attended and representatives of the Canadian Club of New York and other societies representative of the Dominion. The speakers were, in addition to Professor Giddings, Robert A. Falconer, President of the University of Toronto; Professor A. T. De Lury of the same university, Paul D. Cravath, and Dr. R. Garfield Snyder, President of the club.

SENATOR SUGGESTS WAY TO AID FRANCE

Saulsbury Thinks We Might Equip and Maintain Million French Soldiers

WHILE WE TRAIN AN ARMY

Insists the Nation Should Extend Economic Help as Soon as Congress Decides for War.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, President pro tempore of the Senate, came out strongly today in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war with Germany as soon as Congress should declare a state of war to exist. He said the Russian revolution removed the last anomaly of the war, and that when the United States entered the conflict it would be an alignment of republics and democratic monarchies against the autocratic power of the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

Mr. Saulsbury thought that for some months the United States could play only an economic part in the struggle. But this part should be played, in his opinion, to the utmost, while every effort in other directions was bent to equipping an American army for service in the fields of Europe. He suggested that a good form for this aid would be for the United States to take over the burden of feeding, clothing and maintaining 1,000,000 French soldiers.

"This country should declare that the treaties existing between the United States and Germany have been abrogated by the repeated gross violations of these treaties, as evidenced by the sinking of American ships and the taking of American lives as well as by the refusal to permit the commerce of this country safely to use the high seas in the express way provided in the treaties of 1785 and 1789 and reaffirmed by the treaty of 1828, and all of which have been recognized by both countries and notably by our own Supreme Court as existent and in force," he said.

No Delay; No Hesitation.

"Assuming that Congress shall declare a state of war existing, or should make a declaration of war, there should be no hesitation or delay of any kind in doing whatever we can to bring to an end the war upon which we would then enter.

"The downfall of the house of Romanoff in Russia removes the last anomaly in this world war, which now goes on practically between military autocracy on the one hand and republics and democratic monarchies on the other. The people of Russia as a people are now joined to the democratic monarchy of Italy, with the democracy of Great Britain and the republic of France in the endeavor to put an end to monarchs who claim the divine right of kings to rule over people.

"The overthrow of the Russian monarchy is in some measure, possibly in full measure, as I look at it, a recompense for the horrible suffering caused by the European war. Millions of men have given up their lives and tens of millions have suffered, but the future lives of hundreds of millions in Russia and throughout the world will probaby be better and brighter; and had it not been for this terrible war possibly generations would have passed before the people of Russia came to their own.

"If we enter upon this war it goes without saying that we must assist those who are upon the same side with us in every possible way. The credit of our Government will undoubtedly be loaned to the Allies to any extent needed. For every soldier they have at the front is doing some of the work or might properly be called upon to do and every gun they use and every shell they shoot has been for a common cause.

"The great power of this country can best be exercised by using our industrial skill in organization and undoubtedly for six months to a year, at least, the only men we could send to Europe will be small expeditionary forces, which would be useful chiefly for sentimental purposes, but in my opinion this Government should do its full share when it makes common cause with the Allies. We must not be slackers.

Feed and Clothe 1,000,000 Men.

"I know of no better way while we are preparing an army than to assume the burden, which we should esteem a privilege, of furnishing say 1,000,000 of the soldiers of France with all their food, equipment, munitions and necessaries until we are able through our own army and navy to exert at least the power of a million men for the cause which will have become a common one. There could be no hesitation on the part of France or the Allies combined in accepting such an offer, and with the understanding that this condition should continue until we could assert our own forces as a portion of the allied strength, and there should be no hesitation on our part in doing at least this much.

"As to the terms of our participation in this European struggle, they would not be difficult of understanding or hard to reach. Washington said we could rely upon temporary alliances to provide for extraordinary emergencies, and any alliances between this country and Europe could, of course, be only temporary. On European countries, doubtless, would be the burden of settling the terms of peace so far as European countries, their national boundaries and forms of Government are concerned. It would be sufficient for us to know that no military autocracy would be permitted to retain at the end of the war a navy which would threaten us or a fleet by which armies could be sent to invade us, and the common interest of countries throughout the world, and especially of those with whom we must join in this war, makes this a reasonably united desire.

"If the war ends and Europe settles her own boundaries and the forms of government which shall exist there, and we on this side of the Atlantic are allowed to resume without possibility of European aggression our ordinary peaceable lives, we will not have become embroiled in the quarrels of Europe nor any European nation given an excuse for interferring with the republic of this hemisphere."

TO NULLIFY PACIFISTS' PLEA

Naval Training Association Asks 2,000 Members to Wire President.

The Naval Training Association of the United States yesterday announced at its offices at 26 Cortlandt Street that it had responded at once to a plea sent out by George Wharton Pepper, Edward Harding, and William Mather Lewis of the National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, asking such bodies to telegraph to the President and members of Congress urging them to pay no attention to the pacifist pilgrimage and the million peace telegrams which the Emergency Peace Federation is sending to try to prevent American participation in the war. The appeal sent out to the 2,000 members of the Naval Training Association follows:

"The pacifists are being actively organized by the Emergency Peace Federation for a concerted endeavor to influence the President. They propose to create a large demonstration in Washington on April 2 when Congress commences, with about fifteen thousand present, and to send 1,000,000 telegrams to the President and Congressmen opposing war. Their motto is: 'It is a holy and patriotic task to help save America from a cowardly and useless war.'

"We believe that the action of these people is abhorrent to you. We urge you to join us in endeavoring to show the real patriotic spirit of the majority of American citizens by telegraphing to the President or to your Congressman to stand firm for American rights and American honor at whatever cost."

The appeal was signed by Captain Charles Longstreet Poor, Executive Secretary of the association.

AGREE TO ACCEPT 'NEWS QUARANTINE'

Continued from Page 1.

knowledged as a military necessity and has not been regarded by the relief workers with resentment."

The following is a list of Americans who will be interned:

Brussels Headquarters—Director, Warren Gregory, San Francisco; assistant director, Prentiss N. Gray, San Francisco; secretary, William M. Gwynn, Berkeley, Cal.; control, Frederick C Thwaits, Milwaukee; centrales, John L. Simpson, Berkeley, Cal.; milling, W. H. Sperry, Redwood City, Cal.; secours, Robert Arrowsmith, Orange, N. J.; clothing, Milton M. Brown, Glendale, Ohio, and Almon C. Whiting, Toledo, Ohio; medical, Dr. C. N. Leach, San Francisco; translations, E. T. Ljefeld, New York City; accounting, Francis D. Neville, Lyndhurst, L. I.; Oliver W. de Gruchy, Brooklyn, and J. A. St. Amour, Neche, N. D.

Representatives in Provinces:

Antwerp—Gardner Richardson, Boston; W. A. Percy, Greenville, Miss.

Brabant—F. W. Meert, New York City.

Agglomeration Bruxelloise R. A. Jackson, Boston; A. B. Maurice, Rahway, N. J.

Flanders—J. A. Van Hee, (United States Consul at Ghent, on leave with the commission;) J. Dangerfield, Brooklyn.

Hainaut—Maurice Pate, Denver; C. H. Carstairs, Philadelphia; Donald M. Gregory, San Francisco, (son of Warren Gregory.)

Liége—Dudley S. Morgan, New York City; W. B. Jackson, Washington.

Limbourg—Harry L. Dunn, Santa Barbara, Cal.

Luxembourg—Earl D. Osborn, New York, (son of William Church Osborn.)

Namur—Dr. Carlos H. Stone, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Grenzzone—W. C. Hall, Baltimore.

Northern France:

Charleville—Tracy B. Kittredge, Berkeley, Cal.

Lille—Frederick Eckstein, New York City.

Valenciennes—Philip B. K. Potter, New York City.

St. Quentin—E. D. Curtis, Boston.

Vervins—Robert Maverick, San Antonio, Texas.

Longwy—A. C. B. Fletcher, Sana Francisco.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 29.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns from a reliable source that Americans engaged in relief work in Northern France and Belgium will not be allowed to depart for a month, in order to prevent them from spreading any news of a military character.

Rumor of Three Months' Detention.

LONDON, March 29.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam says:

"Frontier correspondents hear from Brussels that the American Legation is completely isolated and under a guard of German police. It is rumored that the Germans contemplate taking the Minister (Brand Whitlock) and his staff to Germany.

"The Americans in Brussels have been notified that they cannot leave Belgium before three months at the earliest."

The dispatch adds that the correspondents have learned that the German authorities in Belgium have warned the Relief Commission that they will not allow its food barges to go further than Tournai, but that barges for Lille may travel at their own risk. It is said the warning was given in view of the military requirements, which may compel the Germans to evacuate more of Northern French territory.

BERNE, March 29, (via Paris.)—The American Legation here expects Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, and his staff to proceed to Havre from Brussels by way of Switzerland. The Legation understands that the representatives of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium will probably go to Holland.

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BANKS QUIT BUSINESS IN BERLIN EXCHANGE

Step Taken in Preparation for Possible Hostilities with Germany.

LITTLE TRADING OF LATE

No Sensational Aspect Attached to Elimination of the Reichsmark Market.

Banks and trust companies of the financial district stopped doing business in Berlin exchange yesterday as a step in preparing for possible hostilities between the United States and Germany. This development was the culmination of plans executed in the last two or three weeks, to the end that balances in Berlin should be brought back to this city before the tension between the countries became acute. Information obtained in foreign exchange circles indicated that the transfer would have been completed some days ago if communication with Berlin had not been interfered with by severe congestion on the Sayville wireless.

The Guaranty Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company, two of the largest factors in dealing in the Teutonic exchanges, closed their books on Tuesday and have not done anything in reichsmark exchange since. As far as could be learned, private banking houses with the exception of Zimmermann & Forshay dropped out of the market yesterday morning, declining to quote any rates on Berlin. The nominal quotations mentioned in the Street ran from 68¾ to 71 cents for four marks for cable transfers, but no supply of exchange could be located at these figures except at Zimmermann & Forshay's office, where regular customers were accommodated. The firm had a small balance in Berlin, it was said, which would remain available for clients making remittances until exhausted.

While the elimination of the reichsmark market was considered extraordinary in general banking quarters, no sensational aspect was attached to the occurrence. For months business between Berlin and New York has been dwindling until by March 1 the balances of local bankers at the German centre had been reduced to moderate figures, while the balances of German banks here were down to a minimum. The volume of transactions in Berlin and Vienna exchange, at the same time, grew smaller daily. Exasperating delays in the transmission of messages by wireless helped to check operations, and the increasing rigor of the censorship on cabled dispatches by way of England and Holland also had its part in the work.

Bankers have in recent months waited as long as two weeks for news that transactions made by wireless had been completed in Berlin. Frequently messages sent a week later than another, it was said yesterday, arrived in Berlin first. Owing to these uncertainties, the bankers declined to run risks entailed in the international situation. It was feared that war might be declared and the payment of American funds suspended by Berlin banks, on Government orders, before drafts directed by wireless could be presented. Such a development would make the foreign exchange dealer accountable to the customer here to whom he sold the unhonored cable transfers.

The status of Austrian exchange was not clearly defined yesterday, although the trust companies mentioned were not dealing in it. Drafts were quoted at 11.75 cents per kronen, against 11.58 cents on Wednesday, and some banking houses were understood to have funds still available in Vienna.

Mrs. Emerson in Belgian Relief.

Announcement was made last night that the Commission for Relief in Belgium had authorized Auxiliary No. 1, at the home of Mrs. William Emerson, 6 East Seventieth Street, to give information and to receive money and clothing.

ARMORED CARS ROUT FOES FAR IN DESERT

British Force, Outnumbered 25 to 1, Carries Stronghold 200 Miles from Its Base.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN EGYPT, Feb. 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press).—In the recent raid of the Egyptian armored car column on the Senussi, an Arabic order of Mohammedans, the crews of the cars traveled 200 miles into Libyan desert, fought a stubborn and well-hidden enemy for twenty hours, and, during the night, twenty-two men in the cars remained within 500 yards of a foe outnumbering them fully 25 to 1. The story of the raid is told by the British official eyewitness.

The Grand Sheik of the Senussi, Sayed Ahamed, was known to be at the Siwah oasis, with his Commander in Chief, Mohamed Saleh, and the remnants of his army, 800 rifles strong. The problem of supply made it imperative that the journey of 400 miles out and back should be performed in a week. It was exclusively a motor column.

The British force bivouacked the first night ninety miles from the coast, and went on next day to the summit of a sharp ridge fifteen miles from Siwah. The Senussi were hidden on a series of low hills. Sequa Pass, considered by the Senussi the only possible road from Siwah to the outer country, was mined and the armored cars had to surmount a ridge to gain access to the little valley facing the Senussi position. Every car safely negotiated the rough-and-tumble Pass, except those in the supply service. The armored cars led the way toward Girba, chief town of the oasis, and all but two of them got into action within 300 yards of the Senussi position by 10 o'clock.

The cars had a hot reception. The tops of the turrets had been removed to save weight, and the mohafzia, as the Senussi sharpshooters are called, scampered from their places of security behind rocks to the top of the Girba limestone cliffs and poured down a plunging fire in the hope of hitting the machine gunners inside the cars. Leaving one car in the centre to engage the enemy, the remainder moved to the right and left to enfilade the position, and for half an hour the one car at the centre received the fire from two ten-pounder mountain guns, two machine guns, and 800 rifles.

Further in the rera the patrols in unarmored cars, with machine guns, came into action, and so sprinkled the hill with bullets that the enemy dared no longer show a head. At noon a Senussi bugler sounded the charge, and many of the enemy rose to advance, but the automobile machine gunners did such execution that they quickly dropped back to cover.

All through the night the armored cars were stationary. Such a wholesome dread had the Senussi of the armored cars that 800 of them made no attempt to rush the little band. Meanwhile the unarmored cars had gone back for supplies of food and ammunition. Before daybreak the Senussi retired and when dawn broke figures silhouetted against the sky showed the enemy and their camels trekking westward a long way out of range and impossible to reach, owing to the precipitous hillsides. The crews of the cars destroyed their camp and collected a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Fully 200 Senussi soldiers were killed or wounded.

On the next day the Egyptian force entered Siwah. Sayed Ahmed and his commander were never in the fight, but left Siwah when they learned of the arrival of the cars.

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Quantity.	Size.	Name.	Style.	List Price.	Our Price.
85	30x3	?	Cl. Pl.	$11.40	$6.85
3	30x3	?	Cl. N. S.	11.80	7.10
18	30x3	?	Cl. N. S.	14.40	8.65
32	30x3	?	Cl. Pl.	12.50	7.50
37	30x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	14.70	8.85
10	30x3½	?	Cl. Pl.	14.45	8.70
50	30x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	16.40	9.85
40	30x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	18.55	11.15
28	30x3½	?	Cl. Pl.	16.30	9.75
23	32x3½	?	S. S. N. S.	21.40	12.85
15	32x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	21.40	12.85
2	32x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	17.70	10.65
3	32x3½	?	S. S. N. S.	19.50	11.70
1	32x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	24.05	14.45
15	32x3½	?	S. S. Pl.	22.20	13.35
6	32x3½	?	QD. N. S.	24.05	14.45
18	32x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	20.65	12.40
1	32x3½	?	Cl. N. S.	19.50	11.70
23	32x3½	?	S. S. N. S.	17.70	10.65
9	32x3½	?	S. S. Pl.	18.55	11.15
1	32x3½	?	S. S. N. S.	21.40	12.85
5	32x4	?	QD. Pl.	23.95	14.35
5	32x4	?	QD. N. S.	26.50	15.90
1	32x4	?	QD. Pl.	21.55	12.95
2	32x4	?	SS. N. S.	28.10	16.85
1	31x4	?	QD. N. S.	28.45	17.15
6	31x4	?	Cl. Pl.	23.60	13.80
8	31x4	?	Cl. N. S.	26.05	15.70
3	33x4	?	QD. N. S.	30.55	18.35
4	33x4	?	QD. N. S.	25.30	15.80
9	32x4	?	S. S. N. S.	30.55	18.35
5	33x4	?	S. S. N. S.	24.75	14.85
11	33x4	?	S. S. Pl.	26.55	15.90
4	32x4	?	S. S. Pl.	22.85	13.50
2	32x4	?	S. S. N. S.	24.75	14.85
5	33x6	?	S. S. N. S.	30.55	18.35
3	33x4	?	S. S. Pl.	24.75	14.85
5	34x4	?	QD. Pl.	27.10	16.95
6	34x4	?	QD. N. S.	36.85	22.85
2	34x4	?	S. S. N. S.	25.70	15.45
4	34x4	?	QD. N. S.	31.20	18.75
6	34x4	?	S. S. N. S.	31.20	18.75

Quantity.	Size.	Name.	Style.	List Price.	Our Price.
5	34x4	?	QD. N. S.	$23.75	$15.45
5	34x4	?	S. S. Pl.	27.15	16.30
5	34x4	?	QD. N. S.	28.50	17.80
2	34x4	?	S. S. Pl.	25.20	15.15
3	35x4	?	QD. Chain	30.75	19.20
2	34x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	46.15	27.70
6	34x4½	?	S. S. Chain	35.10	21.10
15	36x4	?	QD. N. S.	33.30	20.00
2	35x4½	?	QD. N. S.	42.40	26.05
4	35x4½	?	QD. N. S.	44.10	26.50
3	35x4½	?	QD. N. S.	40.20	24.15
3	33x4½	?	Cl. N. S.	40.20	24.15
2	35x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	43.40	26.05
3	35x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	32.55	19.50
1	35x4½	?	S. S. Pl.	37.75	23.60
9	35x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	41.80	25.10
1	35x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	43.40	26.05
2	36x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	44.10	26.45
4	36x4½	?	QD. N. S.	44.10	26.45
7	36x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	42.45	25.45
5	36x4½	?	QD. N. S.	42.45	25.45
2	36x4½	?	QD. N. S.	36.85	21.50
3	36x4½	?	QD. N. S.	48.75	29.25
1	36x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	49.25	29.25
2	37x4½	?	QD. N. S.	44.30	26.60
2	37x4½	?	S. S. N. S.	42.15	25.30
5	35x5	?	S. S. N. S.	57.20	34.30
4	35x5	?	S. S. Pl.	38.40	23.05
3	35x5	?	S. S. N. S.	48.55	29.15
2	36x5	?	QD. N. S.	49.30	29.60
4	36x5	?	QD. N. S.	45.60	27.35
2	36x5	?	QD. Pl.	43.45	26.05
2	36x5	?	S. S. N. S.	45.60	27.35
4	37x5	?	QD. N. S.	55.10	33.00
4	37x5	?	QD. Pl.	41.05	24.63
5	37x5	?	QD. N. S.

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BOTH SIDES RESTLESS ON EVE OF CONGRESS

Factions Threaten Harmony of Party Conferences on House Organization Plans.

GALLIVAN REVOLT SERIOUS

Bay State "Wet" Attacks Southern Leadership of Democracy—Republican Floor Leadership in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Factional battle flags hoisted tonight in both the Democratic and the Republican camps in preparation for the conferences tomorrow and Saturday over House organization plans.

The Republicans are divided along many lines. While it now is generally conceded that the party will have a full ticket in the field, the Progressive, bipartisan, temporary organization and anti-Mann factions are expected to have much to say before a program is finally agreed upon.

Democrats face a serious problem in the announced opposition of Representative Gallivan of Massachusetts, a "wet" insurgent generally credited with a score of followers, to the organization plan for reseating old committee Chairmen and advancing other committeemen to chairmanships under the seniority rule.

Arriving here today, Mr. Gallivan announced that, while he would support Speaker Clark for re-election, he would not go into the Democratic caucus, would oppose the Democratic organization committee plan, and would further urge the naming of several Republicans to committee Chairmanships. Thus far he has not conferred with any other so-called insurgents, but he said tonight he thought "one or two of the boys" would be with him in his fight.

"I am unalterably opposed to the Southern Democrats remaining in the saddle throughout the coming Congress," Mr. Gallivan said. "They have had virtually all of the Chairmanships in the past, and they should not have them again. This is no time for one section of the country to be controlling the house."

Fears that enough Democrats may follow the Massachusetts member to upset party plans are based largely upon his success during the closing days of the last session in defeating a judgeship retirement bill earnestly desired by Southern Democrats.

Democrats will caucus tomorrow afternoon, and it is expected that a complete organization plan will be worked out. The Republican committee of twenty-seven will meet tomorrow afternoon and prepare its final recommendations to be presented to the Republican conference on Saturday.

The question of who shall be floor leader in case the Democrats organize the House also probably will be brought before the meeting. Whether Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin, the acknowledged progressive Republican leader, will be put actively into the race against Representative Mann, in case of the re-election of Speaker Clark, is causing much speculation. Mr. Lenroot declined today to say whether he would be a candidate under such circumstances. He also declined to discuss the possibility of his entering the Speakership contest.

Representative Martin, Progressive-Protectionist of Louisiana, who many think may cast the deciding vote for Speaker, signalized his return to Washington today by refusing to say whom he would support.

Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee today arranged to hold a meeting tomorrow after the caucus to lay plans for raising revenue.

Republicans heard today that Representative Capstock of New Jersey, Republican, was ill and probably would not be present Monday.

START EARLY FIGHT ON WAR TUBERCULOSIS

Dr. Biggs, Back from European Survey, to Lead in Government's Preparations.

Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York State Commissioner of Health and an authority on diseases of the lungs, has just returned from France, where he made an exhaustive study of tuberculosis among the allied troops at the request of the French Government. The results of his investigation probably will be given to the Government for use toward preventive measures should the United States muster in a large force.

The council for national defense has asked the American Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis to make suggestions as to the situation that may exist so far as the army is concerned, as well as concentration camps and prisons which may be established in the event of hostilities. Dr. Biggs has been appointed as Chairman of the committee which will make this survey for the Government. Dr. George M. Kober of Washington, formerly of the United States Medical Corps, and Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Executive Secretary of the National Association, are the other members of the committee.

The work will be divided into two phases. Every effort will be made to detect incipient cases among recruits in the army and navy as a primary precautionary measure. The second part of the work will be devoted principally to preventing the development and spread of the disease in the military forces and in the prisons and internment camps.

Iowa House for Woman Suffrage.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 29.—The Iowa House of Representatives by a vote of 85 to 20 today passed the joint resolution submitting to the people a constitutional amendment providing for woman suffrage. The resolution already had passed the Senate. The State suffrage organization immediately began preparations for a campaign which will extend over two years. The resolution must be voted on and passed by the next Legislature before it can be submitted to the people of the State.

GOVERNMENT FORCE ROUTS CUBAN REBELS

Band of 500 Dislodged from Intrenchments Near Santiago.

ANOTHER FIGHT EXPECTED

But Authorities Believe Revolution Is in Its Final Stage—Guantanamo Evacuated.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, March 29.—After a battle of several hours, Government troops today dislodged the rebels at Songo, thirteen miles northeast of Santiago. In the opinion of Government officials the revolution has now entered its final phase.

Some 800 troops attacked about 500 intrenched rebels, who resisted half a day, after which General Camacho withdrew the Liberal force. Colonel Betancourt sent a detachment in pursuit, and it is expected that at least one more engagement will take place. The losses sustained in the battle were not large. The Government reports show that Lieutenant Wilfredo Diaz was killed and that six men were wounded. The rebel dead included Colonel Vincent. Two cannon were employed by the Government troops, but the rebels did not have even a machine gun, and the character of their fire indicated they were conserving their scant supply of ammunition.

Major Fausto Menocal, a brother of the President, took part in the fight. He was sent by Colonel Betancourt to prevent the arrival of rebel reinforcements numbering about 500, and his successful interception of these troops was an important factor in determining the outcome of the fight.

Government troops now occupy Guantanamo. The rebels left there without resisting. It is expected the American marines there will soon be withdrawn. No American marines remain in Santiago.

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STATE TO TAKE INVENTORY.

New Law Provides for a Complete Military Census.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Governor Whitman today signed the Robinson-Marsh bill providing for a census of the military resources of the State. The bill appropriates only $150,000 for expenses, but permits the State to accept private contributions, a number of which have already been offered. The expense of the last census of population was $600,000. In signing the bill the Governor said:

"Under authority vested in me by the present law, I have already directed the Adjutant General to utilize to the fullest extent the information obtainable from the State census which has only recently been completed. This will serve as a basis for the making of part of the census provided for in this measure.

"The powers of the Governor under this bill are much more comprehensive than under the provisions of the military law, which contemplates only the enrollment of the able-bodied male citizens of the State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, as it provides for an inventory of all the resources available for use in the event of war, which would include the women available for service as well as men, money, the industrial and material resources of the State, munitions and military supplies manufactured or procurable within the State. Military strength depends upon the organization and utilization of such resources, and it is imperative that we have a knowledge of such assets available for use in the event of war."

TO PROMOTE MAJOR BRYANT.

Cavalry Officer May Be Colonel of the Forty-seventh.

Major Mortimer D. Bryant, Commander of the Second Squadron of the First New York Cavalry, has been nominated for the Colonelcy of the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn to succeed Colonel Ernest Jannocky, who has applied for assignment to the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Another nomination for promotion was that of Major Arthur Kemp for the Colonelcy of the Seventy-fourth New York Infantry of Buffalo, which has just been called into the Federal service.

GUARD INDORSES FEDERAL ARMY

Continued from Page 1.

tion, emphatically indorsed what Mr. Satterlee had said.

"I had hoped for an opportunity to say to the convention this afternoon the few words which I shall now say to you," Colonel Fisk said, and added that he spoke for the officers and men of the Seventh Regiment and for its ex-members, who, he said, were "unalterably in favor of universal service and training and were firmly convinced that, as a fundamental principle of democratic government, this should be under exclusive Federal control."

"I don't care for the phraseology of resolutions, but it does seem to me that at a time like this, with the conditions that confront the country so serious, no thinking man with even small military experience can have any other opinion than that exclusive Federal control is necessary to efficiency. Like other citizens, and, I believe, like a majority of the guard itself, I feel that, constituted as they are, the members of the National Guard are an utterly weak reed on which to rest the national defense of this country.

"The times have changed. No longer armies, but nations, go to war now—women and industries—and they are all under one common head. And for this country to contemplate a system of having forty-eight heads of its army with authority divided between the nation and the States is certainly suicidal."

Colonel Fisk said he was proud of his organization, the Seventh Regiment, and that he did not believe that universal military service would mean, as some said, the death of the National Guard. The applause his speech met with amounted almost to an ovation. Men stood up to cheer and shout.

The New Resolutions.

Mr. Satterlee then announced that a resolution "shorter than and not entirely consonant with the Guard Association's resolution" had been drawn up to be read at this meeting. The resolution, which favored universal service under exclusive Federal control, with "exclusive" underscored, was read by Major Francis G. Landon. It was as follows:

Resolved, 1. That this meeting, held at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in the City of New York on March 29, 1917, attended by men who have served in the various organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia, declares itself in favor of universal military training and service under exclusive Federal control for all male citizens of the United States of suitable age.

2. That we urge the passage of whatever State and Federal legislation or constitutional amendments may be necessary to inaugurate a system of such training forthwith.

3. That we call upon all men who have had military experience throughout the United States, and all organizations composed of such men, to co-operate in urging such legislation.

4. That we authorize the Universal Service Committee of Veterans, National Guard, and Naval Militia of New York to send a copy of these resolutions to the President and Congress of the United States, the Governor of the State of New York, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy.

Old System Denounced.

Captain Herbert Barry of Squadron A, another of the opponents, who, it had been announced earlier in the convention, was to speak against the Guard Association resolutions, was the next speaker. He said he respected the National Guard, but did not think it should be allowed to block national preparedness. W. M. Baldwin of the Merchants' Association said that more than 95 per cent. of the organizations similar to his throughout the country favored the plan outlined in the short resolution just offered.

At this point a brass band in another part of the armory in which the meeting was being held began practicing. Mr. Baldwin said it was self-evident that it was unfair to take men who were married and had dependents away from their families for national service, as was done in the National Guard system; that it was unjust to women and children, and that it would have been unnecessary last Summer if there had been universal service, as younger men would have guarded the border.

Then speeches which had not been anticipated by those who organized this impromptu defense meeting began. Lieutenant Robert H. Ewell of the Twelfth Infantry of the New York National Guard took the floor and denounced the system more vigorously than had any of the previous speakers. He is a young lawyer, a graduate of Yale and Harvard. He said he served eight months on the border, and said he knew that every enlisted officer realized "that the system which made it necessary to carve out at Brownsville an unmilitary sector so that our Major General could have a command of his own" was an inefficient system from a military viewpoint. At this there was applause.

General O'Ryan, the Major General referred to by this subordinate officer, was not in the hall at the close of the meeting. Some who had been present said he left during the meeting.

"I say every officer agrees," concluded Ewell, "I mean all who can submerge their own personal interests and face the possibility of losing their ranks, that we need a more efficient system." [One of the criticisms of the opponents of the Guard Association scheme has been the charge that it was backed entirely by men holding very high guard offices, many of them through political appointment instead of service, which they would probably lose in case the General Staff's plan for service under exclusive Federal control were adopted.]

Lieutenant C. W. Wickersham, also of the Twelfth Infantry, also condemned the dual control system. He was one of the two young Lieutenants of the Twelfth who ventured to oppose the Guard Association's scheme before its convention had adjourned. The Twelfth Regiment was the one that General O'Ryan was reported to have "snubbed" on the border. A Captain formerly of the Aero Corps characterized the dual control as a "survival of the early jealousies between States," adding that the country had long since learned that it could not leave its currency system, its mail, its railroads, or even its interstate business to this system of divided authority.

Major J. M. Loveland of the Fifth New Jersey Infantry, a lawyer who served on the border last Summer, said 99 per cent. of the National Guard was opposed to the plan of the Guard Association leaders and that if universal Federal service meant that he would lose his commission he stood ready to lose it.

A Captain, Davis G. Arnold, of Rhode Island's militia, was the only one to try to defend the Guard Association's action. He paid a tribute to General O'Ryan's ability in answer to Lieutenant Ewell's attack on the system. He was shouted at and heckled, but he said he was confident Congress would do as the Guard Association recommended. Both resolutions are to be sent to Congress at the opening of its special session Monday.

The resolution adopted by the association before its adjournment says that national necessity exists for compulsory military training in an organization similar to Switzerland's, and that a joint committee composed of members of Congress and army and National Guard officers should prepare the plan. It further declares that in the present emergency the army, navy, marine corps, National Guard, and naval militia units should be utilized for the purpose of such training, and that all men in their nineteenth and twentieth years, eligible for service, should be enrolled as recruits for one year in the army, navy, or marine corps, or in the National Guard or Naval Militia for three years.

In explanation of the association's action in adopting the foregoing before the Satterlee contingent arrived it was pointed out that General O'Ryan telephoned to Mr. Satterlee shortly after noon and told him the convention had decided to vote at 3 o'clock. Mr. Satterlee said that although his associates had sent out 10,000 post cards inviting persons to attend the "open forum" at 5 o'clock, he and Major Landon would come to the convention hall as nearly 3 as possible. But when he arrived the convention was adjourning.

A long, unofficial discussion with officers of the convention followed. General Foster, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, said the convention had not had the least desire to "shut anybody out," but had adjourned to save time. He was confident Mr. Satterlee and his associates had misunderstood the hour.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Friday and Saturday only a

Sale of Men's Soft Hats at $1.95

¶ Hats have been advanced all over town from 10% to 20%, therefore this offering of superior quality soft hats at the special price of $1.95 should prove unusually interesting.

¶ The assortment includes medium and lightweight hats considered correct for Spring wear, finished equal to hats usually offered at higher cost. All wanted colors.

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Spring Sale of Fine-quality Ribbons will be commenced to-day (Friday)

Sports Neckwear for Women and Misses

is a novel and highly attractive feature of the Spring display on the First Floor.

Some very striking effects in vivid colors are shown in Collars, Collar-and-cuff Sets and Jockey Waistcoats, all made of fine silk jersey; in Girdles of soft silk; and in Student's Ties of crepe de Chine. There are also some very dainty novelties in detached Fronts made of white and tinted organdies and batistes, delicately embroidered and, in some instances, trimmed with lace.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

Stern Brothers
West 42nd Street Between 5th and 6th Aves. West 43rd Street

A Very Exceptional Offering To-day,
On the Third Floor
Women's Tailored Suits
Copies of later Paris models
$24.50
Made of men's wear serge in plain tailored, silk braid bound effects or belted styles.

Saks Suits and Topcoats for Spring
Are Neither Limited in Models Nor Fabrics

ALL our models are Saks-made, from the first snip of the shears to the last stroke in the pressing. We know that the woolens are the finest the world produces, *for we buy them ourselves.* We know that our styles are both new and exclusive, for they are creations—not imitations. And the tailoring of Saks' clothing has yet to be improved upon, for our methods of production are exactly the same as those of the highest-grade custom-tailoring establishments.

Saks Clothes Are Saks-Made

Suits $20 to $50 Overcoats $16.50 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Concerning The Tone of the Cutaway Frock

So long has the cutaway frock been associated with the formal occasion, that it imparts a tone of dignity and good appearance to its wearers. Our

Men's Frock Coats and Vests at $27.50

are carefully tailored in a two button soft roll model, of dark oxford unfinished worsted. Silk lined, with narrow binding on edges. Others $22.50 to $32.50.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Striped Worsted Trousers $5.75

To complete the dress-up outfit. Dependable materials in a variety of gray, black and white stripe combinations.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way.

Silk Hats $4.96

For young men, a smart model with slightly tapered crown and flat set brim, for older men a model of more conservative appearance with semi-bell crown and raised curl brim. Well made of good materials.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Patent Leather Boots $5.94

With mat calf uppers, these button shoes leave nothing to be desired in the matter of service and appearance.

Macy's—Main Floor Balcony, 35th Street, Rear.

Men's Gloves at $2.44

Prixseam sewn, Mocha Gloves, of fine quality, in several shades of gray.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way.

Haberdashery

A man can always find a good assortment of shirts, cravats, and other dress accessories here—at prices which are appreciably less than elsewhere.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Emergency Umbrellas 97c

Considering April's reputation for unannounced showers, it is well to have an inexpensive umbrella at the office. These are made with strong frames, durable cotton covers and opera or Prince of Wales handles of natural wood.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St. Broadway.

Gauntlets for Motorists $2.96

One style with soft cuffs, another with folding cuffs with whalebone reinforcement to hold cuffs in place. Both made of good quality black cape, full out-seam sewn.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

MRS. EARLE DENIES HUSBAND'S CHARGES

Refutes Allegations in Divorce Case of Lovemaking by Corporal Cowle.

WERE ONLY "NEIGHBORLY"

Cowle Also Refutes Accusations and Says He Kept Away from Earle House After Warning.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 29.—Mrs. Hester Renwick Earle, formerly prominent in society at Green Acres, a section of White Plains, testified today in the suit for divorce brought against her before Supreme Court Justice Tompkins and a jury by Theodore Langsbury Earle, son of Ellis Potter Earle, millionaire head of several mining companies.

Mrs. Earle denied that love had ever been made to her by F. Youlden Cowle, Corporal of Company L, Seventh Regiment, named as co-respondent. She said the feeling between them was purely friendship—in fact, simply neighborly.

Ellis Potter Earle was called by Attorney Davis. He said that Mr. Cowle's name was brought to his attention in connection with his daughter-in-law in 1915, and he talked with Mrs. Earle at his office in Manhattan. "I told her of rumors about her and Cowle," said the elder Earle, "and that these rumors would injure herself, children, and husband. I asked her to promise to stop going to Cowle's house and going with him. She promised not to go with Cowle or to his house."

"Did you say you would give Mrs. Earle a certain sum if she would accept a quiet separation?" was asked by Attorney Beale.

"I said that to avoid publicity," was the answer. "I would do anything she would agree to. I may have said I would make her comfortable."

"Didn't Mrs. Earle say to you, 'Daddy Earle, you can't buy me or my child for all the money you have got?'"

"I never made any particular statement. I said the lawyers should attend to all things."

Mr. Cowle also took the witness stand. He declared that he had never made love to Mrs. Earle, and that he was simply her friend. In answer to a question of counsel for Mr. Earle he said he never visited the Earle house when Earle was there after the latter had told him not to be seen with his wife in public.

"Did you ever sit in a hammock with Mrs. Earle on the porch of your home?" asked Mr. Beale.

"I never did," was the answer.

Cowle denied that he had taken dinner at the Earle residence on Dec. 5, 1915, while the husband was traveling in the South, and that he had occupied Earle's place at the head of the table.

MRS. McBRIDE WINS DECREE.

Divorce Action Against Publisher Decided in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—It became known today that Mrs. Beatrice B. McBride, daughter of Charles W. Bailey of the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, obtained a divorce from Robert M. McBride, a New York publisher, in the Common Pleas Court on Feb. 26 last. The suit was begun on Nov. 23, 1916, by Mrs. McBride. The papers in the case have been impounded.

It appears that the proceedings were not contested by Mr. McBride. The grounds for the action were cruel treatment. Mrs. McBride has been making her home in New York since her marriage about four years ago, before which she was one of the most popular young women in Philadelphia society.

NO DECREE FOR MRS. FLINT.

Court Refuses to Confirm Referee's Report Recommending Divorce.

Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum refused yesterday to confirm a report by a referee recommending that a decree of divorce be granted to Mrs. Roma Moffat Flint in her suit against Frederic Washburn Flint, a wealthy manufacturer. Justice Greenbaum said the evidence was not convincing as to the circumstances under which private detectives, the chief witnesses in the case, happened to be at the hotel where it was alleged Mr. Flint was found with the corespondent.

9 BURNED IN SHELL PLANT.

Whether Plot Caused Bridgeport Explosion Not Yet Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 29.—Mystery and secrecy shroud an explosion at the Housatonic Avenue branch of the Bridgeport Brass Company this afternoon in which nine men were injured, four of them probably fatally. At the hospital to which the injured men were taken the authorities refused to give any information as to the condition of the victims. Dr. George B. Cowell, the company physician, said he had not taken the names of the injured and wouldn't be able for twenty-four hours to predict the outcome of the cases of those badly burned. Officials at the works said they would make no statement until after investigation.

The company makes bronze rifle bullets and shells. William R. Webster, Jr., Vice President of the company, asked if it was suspected that the explosion was the result of a plot, replied that the cause was not known. He said he did not think any strangers had been seen about the plant; that, however, would be investigated.

The explosion was that of acetylene gas in the experimental shop near the river. The men were blown out of the building. One landed in the river. He was rescued by Charles McCarthy, Captain of the New York barge Richard. The barge Captain himself was thrown off his feet by the explosion. The other man blown through the shed was hurled against a barbed wire fence that guards the plant. These men were badly burned. In the cases of most of the injured their clothes were burned off. The men said to be probably fatally burned are J. Nose, John Toth, Louis Navilizi and Michael Hurley.

SING SING KEEPER WINS.

Justice Keogh Orders Reinstatement of Deeley with Back Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, March 29.—Martin Deeley, who was removed as principal keeper of Sing Sing by former Warden T. M. Osborne, received word today through his counsel, Benjamin Fagan, that Supreme Court Justice Keogh had ordered Deeley's reinstatement with a year and a half back pay, $3,000.

Principal Keeper Fred Dorner will be reduced to assistant.

Ninety-two convicts left today in two cars for Great Meadow Prison at Comstock. Among the prisoners was Sing Sing's dean, Michael Clinfiel, a Brooklyn murderer, who has served seventeen years.

WITHDRAW HOWLAND CLAIMS

Contenders Agree on Genealogist's Report—Distribution Unsettled.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 29.—Withdrawal of all claims against the proposed distribution of the estate of Sylvia Ann Howland, involving about $1,250,000, was announced by the trustees of the estate at the final hearing in the case in the Probate Court here today. The trustees said that the contending claimants had agreed to the accuracy of the report of the genealogist, which was the basis of the plan of distribution.

Decision as to whether the fund shall be divided among the children, or the grandchildren of Gideon Howland, husband of the testatrix, was reserved.

SUMMER OPERA AT COLUMBIA

Manager Gatti-Casazza of the Metropolitan to Co-operate.

In support of Columbia University's proposed Summer grand opera season, Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, has granted special permission to artists under contract with the Metropolitan to accept engagements for this series. Professor James C. Egbert, director of the Summer session, yesterday expressed his appreciation of Mr. Gatti-Casazza's co-operation.

The work of fitting up the stage in the gymnasium hall of the university, where the series is to be given, has begun, and special arrangements are being made for the electrical and other mechanical contrivances.

DENIES HE KNEW OF PLAN TO BURN SHIPS

Parades Admits Making Shells, but Says He Never Learned What They Were For.

HEARD CHEMIST GOT THEM

Bomb Plot Defendant Testifies He Was Told Scheele Wanted Them "for a Friend."

Wilhelm Parades, fourth engineer of the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, who is on trial with five other men on the charge of making bombs to set fire to ships carrying munitions for the Allies, testified in his own defense yesterday before Judge Van Fleet and a jury in the Federal Court.

Like other German steamship employes who had testified earlier in the case, Parades admitted that he had made metal cases such as were put in the cargoes of munition ships, but he denied, as they did, that he had any knowledge that the devices he made were to be used to destroy vessels.

"We made about 250 of the shells," said Parades, "and of these, 170 were good ones. Some of them were ruined in the soldering together of the materials of which the shells were constructed. Second Engineeer Osmon of the Friedrich der Grosse was the man who ordered me to make the shells. I do not know what became of the shells beyond the fact that Becker took them away. Becker told me afterward he took them to Dr. Scheele's place in Hoboken. He said Dr. Scheele was a chemist, and that he wanted the shells for a friend."

Dr. Scheele, it has been charged, is the man who filled with explosives the cases made on the Friedrich der Grosse. He is now a fugitive.

Parades admitted that Becker had told him of having witnessed an explosion in Dr. Scheele's laboratory. He said that the explosion occurred when Dr. Scheele let some acid drop into a bowl filled with a yellowish substance.

"Did you ever suppose that those bombs were to be placed in the cargo spaces of ships to set those ships on fire when they were in midocean?" Parades was asked by Assistant District Attorney Osborne.

"No, Sir, I never had any such thought," he replied in a loud voice.

At this point Judge Van Fleet picked up one of the bombs which is an exhibit in the case and handed it to Parades.

"Had you ever before the time mentioned in this case made anything like that?" the Judge asked.

"No, Sir, I never did," Parades answered.

"Did not the thing excite your curiosity when you were making it?"

"Yes, and I asked Second Engineer Osmon what it was for and he said he didn't know."

The Government then put in evidence this statement alleged to have been made by Parades when he was arrested:

"We must have known what the tubes were for, but no one told us. Everybody on the ship said we were making bombs."

After some hesitation Parades admitted yesterday having said substantially what was attributed to him.

"When you were making those bombs did you think you were helping Germany?" the witness was asked.

"I did not know I could help Germany that way," he replied. "Besides, I was in a neutral land. Why should I do anything like that?"

Parades admitted that he was a German naval reservist. He had one brother, he said, who was a prisoner of war in Australia.

George Pradel, another of the assistant engineers of the Friedrich der Grosse, was the next witness. He admitted having helped make the bombs on the Friedrich der Grosse, but, like the others, he insisted that he did not know what they were to be used for.

The trial will be continued at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

WINS SUIT ON SEA BURIAL.

Ship Captain Held to Have Cast Body into the Ocean Illegally.

A precedent has been established by a decision of the Court of Appeals dismissing a demurrer filed by the Atlantic Transport Company, Ltd., to a suit begun against it by H. Blair Finley for $3,000 because he was deprived of the solace of burying his father, who died on one of the defendant's ships.

Clement B. Finley, father of the plaintiff, sailed from Liverpool on the steamship Minneapolis for this port. On July 2, 1913, he died, and the Captain took charge of his effects. There was $750 in cash among the dead man's possessions, and as this was sufficient to defray all funeral expenses the body was embalmed for the purpose of bringing it to this port. On the afternoon of July 6, while the steamship was near Nantucket Sheals, Massachusetts, the Captain of the ship had the body buried at sea. In its decision the Court of Appeals says:

"The action at bar may be, as it is said, a novel one. The absence of precedent does not lead to a conclusion that there is no remedy for the wrong alleged to have been inflicted upon the plaintiff. The plaintiff had a legal right to the possession of the body for burial, and any unlawful interference with that right was an actionable wrong. The right preserved to the plaintiff was a common-law right and the direct and approximate consequence of an actionable wrong is a subject for compensation."

AGE LIMIT ON SUFFRAGE.

Lloyd George Advises Women to Accept Plan to Let These of 30 Vote.

LONDON, Friday, March 30.—Premier Lloyd George told a deputation of women suffragists yesterday that the Government is now framing an electoral reform bill, in which the recommendations of the speaker's conference in favor of woman suffrage will be incorporated, but, he added, the interpretation of the recommendation will be left to the House.

A majority of the members of the Government, said the Premier, would support woman suffrage, and he did not doubt, an overwhelming majority of the House. He urged the women to be content with the present limitation of the vote to women aged 30 or alternatively, 35, as recommended by the conference, because otherwise there was no hope of general consent.

The Premier admitted that the limitation was illogical and unjustifiable, but expressed the conviction that once women were enfranchised they would eventually get exactly the same franchise as men.

The indications are that the women's leaders will adopt the Premier's advice. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst says she is quite satisfied, in view of the fact that the bill is an emergency measure, and is willing to let the House of Commons decide.

R. J. COLLIER ROBBED.

Jewelry Worth $10,000 Taken from Havana Hotel Rooms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier of New York have reported to the police the theft of a number of pieces of jewelry from their rooms at the Miramar Hotel. Two diamond rings, valued at $10,000, were stolen. One of the rings has a five-carat heart-shaped diamond setting. Mr. Collier has offered a reward of $1,000. Other hotel guests also were robbed.

Robert Joseph Collier, a son of the late Peter Fenelon Collier, since the death of his father in 1909, has been head of the firm of P. F. Collier & Son. Mr. Collier was the originator of the plan for the purchase of the Lincoln birthplace. Aside from his magazine work, he is a collector of rare books and an aviator. Mr. Collier in 1902 married Sara S. Van Alen of Newport. He is a member of many clubs and societies.

NO SUBMARINES SEEN OFF MONTAUK POINT

Suspected Craft Were Patrol Motorboats, Navy Department Says—Airplanes Scouted for Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Official denial of reports that submarines, supposedly hostile, were sighted off Montauk Point, at the eastern end of Long Island, last Monday evening, was made by the Navy Department today. The craft sighted were declared to be patrol motor boats. The department, declaring that the "incident emphasized the need of hydroaeroplanes for naval scouting purposes," revealed that army airplanes were used for three days scouting for the supposed submarines.

"The Navy Department," says the statement, "has chased down the rumor that two strange submarines were sighted off Montauk Point at 6 o'clock on the evening of March 26, headed into Long Island Sound. These supposed submarines were two patrol motor boats returning from a trial trip. The builder has stated that these boats passed Montauk Point at the time stated, and that one was trailing the other, which was in accordance with the report of submarines sighted. The builder stated also that he has been told that his boats looked so much like submarines that there was danger of their being mistaken for such.

"As soon as the rumor was received steps were immediately taken by means of destroyers and army airplanes to locate any submarine that might be in Long Island Sound or adjacent waters. The Navy Department has expressed its gratification at the prompt, efficient, and timely assistance of the army in detailing its airplanes for this duty, on which they were constantly engaged for three days.

"This incident emphasizes the need of hydroaeroplanes for naval scouting purposes."

GOETHALS TO SERVE JERSEY

Agrees to Supervise Building of $15,000,000 Highway System.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—General George W. Goethals, who built the Panama Canal, notified Governor Edge today that he would accept the place of State Engineer, created by the present Legislature. The General will have charge of the construction of the $15,000,000 highway system for the State, and in addition will give advice as to the proposed tunnels under the Hudson River, bridges over the Delaware River, the State's part in the proposed trans-State ship canal and as to waterfront development at New York harbor. The law creating the place was drawn so as to give the new official very broad powers.

General Goethal's name will be sent to the Senate tomorrow and an early confirmation of the appointment is expected. The General said he was ready to take up the duties of the new place at once. The salary to be paid the State Engineer has not been fixed, but it is said that it may be $20,000 a year.

WANTS SEA 'ROUGH RIDERS.'

Mason Peters Offers to Form New Defense Unit.

A proposal to organize in New York a naval unit of 1,000 civilians, to constitute a sort of "rough rider organization of the sea," has been indorsed by some of the high officials of the Navy Department, among them Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and Captain Charles L. Poor, commanding the Naval Militia of Manhattan. The proposal was submitted to Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, commanding the New York Naval District, yesterday, and it is believed that the recruiting of the organization will be sanctioned.

The plan is outlined in a letter sent to Rear Admiral Usher by Mason Peters, one of the civilian reservists under instruction on the battleship New Jersey, and given out at the offices of the Naval Training Association of the United States, 26 Cortlandt Street:

New York, March 29, 1917.

I desire to submit for your consideration a comprehensive plan which has for its object the immediate training in gunnery and signals of a large body of civilians.

Having attended the lectures and classes on board the battleship New Jersey, I have formed the opinion that in view of the imminence of war, one lecture a week is not sufficient. My plan, which has been approved by Captain Poor, is as follows:

(1) To organize a unit of, say, 1,000 active young men from all walks of life, similar to the Rough Riders' regiment organized for the Spanish War. These men are to have intensive training in handling the small guns that will be placed on the mosquito fleet and in signaling.

(2) Recruiting and training stations to be established on Manhattan Island in empty stores, where the small calibre guns could be placed and instruction be given day and night by gunners from the navy. We should have three such stations opened as quickly as possible. I would suggest that one be in the Wall Street district, one in the Forty-second Street district, and another in Harlem.

(3) After careful instruction in the handling of the guns and gun drills on shore, I would suggest that the men be taken on the two boats that you now have in commission for training purposes and be given a course of actual target practice at sea lasting as many days as you deem proper. From this plan you would get a tremendous amount of publicity, and it would create additional interest in the Naval Reserve. This, of course, would be part of the Naval Reserve, but this particular unit of, say, 1,000 men would be known as the "Sea Scouts," or the "Rough Riders of the Sea," in order to distinguish them from the ordinary reservists.

If this plan meets with your approval I am willing to take on the organization of this unit and to devote all my time to it. In addition to that, I will secure all the funds necessary for the rental of stores, &c.

The recruiting of the Naval Reserve in New York is now progressing satisfactorily, and the force of officers and non-commissioned seamen on duty at 26 Cortlandt Street is able to examine all who apply. Twenty-seven reservists were secured before noon yesterday, and about as many more during the afternoon.

La Touraine Safe in French Port.

The French liner La Touraine, which left here on March 17, has arrived at a port in France, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the French Line. The liner carried 3 first-class, 5 second-class, and 48 steerage passengers.

BRITISH DENY USING SPECIAL DANGER CREWS

Berlin Statement of Employment of Sailors Is Called an Impudent "Collection of Lies."

BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, March 29.)—"According to reports from Rotterdam," says the Overseas News Agency, "the Captains of British merchant steamers have been instructed to take only colored crews for trips to ports of the Entente Allies and for traffic with neutral ports to ship only neutral sailors. On account of the increasing number of desertions in British ports the sailors must immediately go on board as soon as they are enlisted."

LONDON, March 29.—The British Admiralty issued a statement today regarding the German wireless press message announcing that Captains of British merchant ships had been ordered to take on special crews for trips to Entente and neutral ports. After calling attention to the "amazing impudence of this collection of lies" it continues:

"Not one case has occurred of a British sailor refusing to go to sea, and the reference to the employment of only colored and neutral crews is an invention speculated with the obvious intention of stirring up trouble in Moslem and in neutral countries."

ASK AID TO FEEBLE-MINDED.

Judges and Lawyers Urge Letchworth Village Appropriation.

Judges and lawyers have sent a letter to Governor Whitman and the Chairmen of the Financial Committees of the Legislature, urging additional accommodations for the feeble-minded and especially advocating the early completion of Letchworth Village, at Thiells, Rockland County, to provide for the feeble-minded from the metropolitan district.

The letter is signed by Magistrate Charles W. Appleton, Justice Cornelius F. Collins, Justice Edward L. Garvin, Justice Frederick Kernochan, Magistrate William McAdoo, John G. Milburn, Morgan J. O'Brien, Judge Franklin C. Hoyt, Alton B. Parker, Henry L. Scheuerman, Justice Clarence J. Shearn, Charles Strauss, Henry W. Taft, Justice William H. Wadhams, George W. Wickersham, and Justice Robert J. Wilkin.

"Those who are deficient cause a large part of the expenditure required for dealing with criminals and for aiding the poor," the letter states. "It is obvious that there is need for more accommodations for the feeble-minded within a reasonable distance of New York City and for provision either at an existing institution or elsewhere for mentally defective delinquents. We earnestly hope that the appropriation for eight new dormitories for Letchworth Village, together with service structures, as now scheduled in the appropriation bill pending before the Senate and Assembly, will be passed without change. Likewise we believe that true wisdom dictated the decision to provide one cottage at the Newark State Custodial Asylum for disorderly feeble-minded women, for whom there is now no proper place."

THE SPIRIT OF A CONTRACT

Better than the letter of a contract, better than its clauses and its fine-spun technicalities, better than its repetitional reference to ponderous Hereinbefores and potential Hereinafters—better, safer, and greater than any of these is the spirit in which a contract is undertaken and its promises fulfilled.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

TO MARK OLD THEATRE SITE.

John Street Tablet to be Placed—May Raze St. John's Chapel.

To commemorate the site of the once famous John Street Theatre, which will soon be obliterated by a business building over the little alley on the north side of John Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street, the members of the Maiden Lane Historical Society, at their annual meeting yesterday, voted to place a tablet on the new building when completed.

The suggestion came from John V. Cockcroft, who gave an interesting talk on the historical associations of John Street in the rooms of the Jewelers' 24-Carat Club, 17 Maiden Lane. The alley runs back about seventy feet to a large interior court, where the historic theatre, which was opened in 1767, was situated. This theatre was frequently attended by Washington during his residence in the city after being inaugurated President of the United States. The theatre was closed in 1798, just before the opening of the larger Park Theatre, on Park Row, opposite the present Post Office. For many years the John Street Theatre was the only playhouse in the city.

The Maiden Lane Society has nearly 300 members. Its officers, who were re-elected, are: President—A. K. Sloan; Secretary—Joseph D. Little; Treasurer—Leo Wormser; Historian—Albert Ulmann.

Whether St. John's Chapel, one of the city's oldest churches and the property of the Trinity Corporation, will be razed may be decided at the meeting of the Board of Estimate today. Located on Varick Street, between Beach and Laight Streets, it is an obstruction to a proposed improvement in Varick Street.

The structure, which has stood in its present site for more than a century and a half, projects twelve feet into the street, while the foundations extend fifteen feet beyond the curb line.

Chief Engineer Nelson P. Lewis of the Board of Estimate in a report to the board says: "Little interest appears to have been manifested in the preservation of the building."

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UNITED CIGAR STORES

INDICT STERNBERG FOR HILAIR MURDER

Grand Jury Examines 19 Witnesses, Some of Whom Had Not Been Heard in Case Before.

INQUEST MAY STILL GO ON

Defendant Anxious to Have the Woman Who Signed Herself "X" Reveal Her Identity.

"Benny" Sternberg was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday on the charge of having choked to death Mrs. Elsie Lee Hilair at the Hotel Martinique two weeks ago. He will be arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in Special Sessions at 10:30 o'clock this morning. The indictment, charging murder in the first degree, precludes the necessity of Coroner Riordan's continuing his inquest, although he had not decided last night to abandon the inquiry and may examine additional witnesses today.

"I did not expect it," Sternberg said of the indictment in the Tombs. "I had been willing to go before the Grand Jury and tell my whole story, and I had hoped I would be set free. There is one thing the newspapers can do for me. I implore them to ask the woman who signed herself with three X's and wrote to the District Attorney that she thought I had tried to dispose of Mrs. Hilair's jewels through her employer to make herself known. She said in the letter that she did not tell her name because she was afraid of losing her position. But a man's life is worth more than a job. Let her come to the District Attorney's office and see if I am the man who tried to sell the jewelry to her employer. I beg her to do this."

Sternberg was indicted on the testimony of nineteen witnesses, some of them persons whose names had not been associated previously with the case. Among them, it was reported, were some of the men whose names had been given to the police by Sternberg as having seen him in Brooklyn on the afternoon of the murder. These persons, when previously examined by the police, were said to have denied having seen Benny at the time fixed by him. Another witness said to have been examined was the lawyer who told the District Attorney that he thought he had seen Sternberg and Mrs. Hilair entering the Martinique on the afternoon of the murder.

Jonah Goldstein, attorney for Sternberg, called on Alfred J. Talley, Assistant District Attorney, before the Grand Jury began its examination, and offered to permit him to examine persons who had written letters in Sternberg's behalf, saying they had seen him in Brooklyn at the time he was supposed to be with Mrs. Hilair in Manhattan. Mr. Talley said he was willing to see these persons, but that he desired the case to follow the usual routine of murder cases and could not halt the Grand Jury proceedings pending the examination of the letter writers.

The accused man's lawyer asserted later that evidence that had not been given to the newspapers must have been presented to the Grand Jury to cause it to return an indictment.

"But I am sure if I am permitted to examine the minutes of the Grand Jury proceedings that I shall discover that the indictment is inadequate and will not stand," said Mr. Goldstein.

Mr. Talley, when told what Mr. Goldstein had said, srugged his shoulders and said an application to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury was the invariable custom of lawyers defending persons charged with murder.

"There were twenty-three men in the Grand Jury and they listened to testimony during a part of Wednesday afternoon and from 10:30 A. M. to 2 P. M. today," said the Assistant District Attorney. "They were convinced from what they heard that an indictment should be found. I am not at liberty of course to discuss what took place in the Grand Jury room. But it is a rule of law that in order to obtain an indictment sufficient evidence must be presented which, if undisputed, would justify a jury in a trial in returning a verdict of guilty."

CENSOR FOR HOTEL DANCES.

Majestic Assigns William Pitt Rivers to Eliminate Undesirables.

Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic announced yesterday that he had employed William Pitt Rivers of Brooklyn to act as social censor of the hotel's dancing patrons.

The censor will be on duty each night, and when he sees an undesirable person it will be his duty to notify him that his patronage is not wanted. The censor will be aided by the regularly employed hostess.

Mr. Townsend's action followed a meeting of the Directors of the Broadway Association, at which the question of the moral cleansing of Broadway was brought up by one member who believed that unwholesome publicity was causing financial loss.

OFFERS HOPE OF 8-CT. MILK.

Dillon Appeals for Support of the Towner-Smith Bill.

John J. Dillon, Commissioner of the State Department of Foods and Markets, issued a circular yesterday in which he appealed to the public for support of the Towner-Smith bill now before the Legislature, on the ground that its passage would mean milk for city consumers at 8 and 9 cents a quart. The circular said in part:

"Farmers are getting about 4½ cents a quart for milk. Consumers pay 11 cents a quart to the dealers. The cost of delivery is 6½ cents a quart. The dealers have recently threatened to increase again the cost to the consumers unless the farmers consent to sell milk for less than the cost of production.

"To sell milk at 8 cents a quart, we must have a pasteurizing and bottling plant in the city. If the Towner-Smith bill becomes a law, the Department of Foods and Markets will establish a plant at once and deliver milk to your door at 8 cents a quart. The delivery service will be just as good as you get now. When all the milk of the city is delivered in this way, it will save the people of the city about $30,000,000 annually."

The bill will make it possible for the city plant to pasteurize and bottle the milk and deliver it through grocers and other neighborhood dealers, eliminating much of the expense due to middlemen.

The circular appeals to citizens to indorse the bill in letters to the Governor, Senators, and Representatives.

W. J. CONNERS SELLS YACHT

The Alice to be Used by the Government for Coast Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 29.—William J. Conners of Buffalo, former Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, has just sold his yacht, the Alice, to the Government for coast patrol work for a price reported to be $100,000, and is negotiating for the sale of eight freighters of a line he controls on the Great Lakes, these to be used as colliers. He left for home last night in a private car with his family after buying 2,000 acres of everglade land earlier in the day.

Captain Frederick W. Witte, a United States Navy construction officer, arranged today with Barkley Henry, a Philadelphia banker wintering here, and T. T. Reese, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of this place, to assist him in procuring fast boats of wealthy Northerners in these waters for scout duty.

Recruiting officers will arrive from Key West tomorrow to receive enlistments. The twenty-eight Yale students coming here with H. P. Davison, Jr., of New York, to learn aviation for coast defense work will also arrive tomorrow.

Offer Autos for Military Use.

ALBANY, March 29.—The New York State Automobile Association notified Governor Whitman today that it would place the cars of all of its members at the disposal of military authorities in event of an emergency. Frank M. Baucus, President, said 25,000 motor trucks and pleasure cars, with chauffeurs, could be ready on short notice.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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The antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes or used in the foot bath. Young men in every community are using Allen's Foot-Ease in their drills for Military Preparedness. Used by the Allied, French and English troops because it rests the feet, takes the friction from the shoe and makes walking easy. Do not suffer from tender, tired, aching feet. Sold by Drug and Department Stores everywhere, 25c. For FREE trial package, address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

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"The diamond is very transparent for Rontgen rays, whereas paste imitations are opaque. It is a good conductor of heat, and therefore feels colder to the touch than glass and imitation stones. The diamond has also a somewhat greasy feel. The specific heat increases rapidly with rising temperature up to 60° C. and then more slowly."
From 6-page article on Diamond, in the Britannica.

Climate of Guam

"The climate of Guam is agreeable and healthy. From December to June, the northeast trade winds prevail and the rainfall is relatively light; during the other six months the monsoon blows and produces the rainy season."
From article on Guam, in the Britannica.

Are Nuts of Value for Food?

"For the most part the edible nuts are very rich in oil, with only a small percentage of the other carbohydrates, starch, sugar, etc., and they also contain a large proportion of nitrogenous constituents. Thus possessing rich nutrient principles in a highly concentrated form, nuts are by themselves rather difficult of digestion, and the liability of many of them to become rancid is also a source of danger and a hindrance to their use."
From article on Nut, in the Britannica.

Marks of a Thoroughbred Bulldog

"The bulldog is a small, compact but extremely heavily built animal of great strength, vigor and tenacity. The lower jaw should be strongly protruding, the ears should be small and erect, the forehead deeply wrinkled with an indentation between the eyes, known as the 'stop.' The coat should be thick, short and very silky, the favorite colors being white and white marked brindle."
From 5-page article on Dog, in the Britannica.

Premature Baldness

"Premature baldness, so commonly seen in young men, due to alopecia seborrhoica, is the baldness which steadily advances from the forehead backwards, until only a fringe of hair is left on the head. It is always due to underlying disease seborrhoea, and though it progresses steadily if neglected, is yet very amenable to treatment. The two drugs of greatest value in this trouble are sulphur and salicylic acid, some eighteen grains of each added to an ounce of vaseline making a good application. This should be rubbed well into the scalp daily for a prolonged period."
From article on Baldness, in the Britannica.

When to Prune Apple Trees

"The principal pruning should be performed in summer, the young shoots if crowded being thinned out, and the superabundant laterals shortened by breaking them half through. The general winter pruning of trees may take place any time from the beginning of November to the beginning of March, in open weather."
From 1-page article on Apple, in the Britannica.

Is Aluminum Better Than Copper for Cooking Utensils?

"When aluminum utensils are submitted to the ordinary routine of the kitchen, being used to heat or cook milk, coffee, vegetables, meat and even fruit, and are also cleaned frequently in the usual fashion, no appreciable quantity of metal passes into the food. Moreover, did it do so, the action upon the human system would be infinitely less harmful than similar doses of copper or of lead."
From 4-page article on Aluminum, in the Britannica.

Best Bait in Fishing for Pike

"The pike is a fish of prey, pure and simple. Though it will occasionally take a large fly, a worm or other ground bait, its systematic capture is only essayed with small fish or artificial spinning baits. A live bait is supposed to be the most deadly lure for big pike, probably because it is the method employed by most anglers. But spinning is more artistic and has been found quite successful by those who give it a fair trial."
From 10-page article on Angling, in the Britannica.

What You Need to be a Good Basketball Player

"Basket Ball is an extremely fast game and admits of a high degree of combination or team play. The principal qualifications of a good player are quickness of movement and of judgment, coolness, endurance, accuracy and self-control. Good dodging, throwing, passing and team play are the important requisites of the game."
From article on Basket Ball, in the Britannica.

Producing Honey for Profit

"As a rule it may be said that the man content to start with an apiary of moderate size—say fifty stocks—may realize a fair profit from comb honey only; but so limited a venture would need to be supplemented by some other means before an adequate income could be secured. On the other hand, the owner of one or two hundred colonies would find it more lucrative to work for extracted honey and send it out wholesale in that form. By so doing a far greater weight of surplus per hive may be secured, and extracted honey will keep in good condition for years, while comb honey must be sold before granulation sets in."
From 13-page article on Bee, in the Britannica.

Short-Sighted Children

"Myopia or 'short sight' makes itself apparent in children between the ages of seven and nine. Neglect of a year or two may do serious mischief. Short sight, when not inherited, is produced by looking intently and continuously at near objects. Children should be encouraged to describe objects at a distance, with which they are unacquainted, and parents should choose out-door occupations and amusements for children who show a tendency to short-sightedness."
From 12-page article on Blindness, in the Britannica.

How to Tell a True Mushroom

"It almost invariably grows in rich, open, breezy pastures, in places where the grass is kept short by the grazing of herds and flocks. It never grows in wet, boggy places, never in woods or on or about stumps of trees. A true mushroom is never large in size; its cap very seldom exceeds 4 or 5 inches in diameter. On being cut or broken the flesh remains pure white; the cap has a frill; the gills are free from the stem; the spores are brown-black or deep purple-black in color, and the stem solid or slightly pithy."
From 3-page article on Mushroom, in the Britannica.

Is Brick Preferable to Stone for House Building?

"Good bricks are less absorbent of moisture than any stone of the same degree of hardness, and are better non-conductors of heat than stone."
From 4-page article on Building, in the Britannica.

How to Broil a Steak

"Broiling is now done over a clear fire extending at least two inches beyond the edges of the gridiron, which should slightly incline towards the cook. It is usual to rub the bars with a piece of suet, to prevent the thing broiled from being marked with the bars of the gridiron. It is necessary thoroughly to warm the gridiron before putting on the meat, or the heat of the fire is conducted away while the juices and flavor of the meat run into the fire."
From 2-page article on Cookery, in the Britannica.

Advantages of Building and Loan Societies

"The purchase of a share binds the shareholder to the necessity of keeping up his dues, and thus secures to him not only the benefits of a savings bank, but the benefit of constantly accruing compound interest. This accomplishes the first feature of the motive of a building and loan association. The second is accomplished by enabling a man to borrow money for building purposes."
From 3-page article on Building Societies, in the Britannica.

Soil for Growing Brussels Sprouts

"Any good garden soil is suitable. For an early crop it may be sown in a warm pit, picked out, hardened in frames and planted out in a warm situation. The main crop should be planted in rows 2 feet asunder, the plants 18 inches apart."
From 2-page article on Cabbage, in the Britannica.

How to Make a Sound-proof Floor

"To stop sound from passing through floors the remedy is to plug them. This consists in using a rough boarding resting on fillets nailed to the sides of the joints, and then filling in on top of the boarding with slag wool usually 3 inches thick."
From 6-page article on Carpentry, in the Britannica.

Do All Oriental Rugs Come from Prince's Palaces?

"For the most part the best of Indian pile carpets have been produced by workers of repute engaged by princes, great nobles and wealthy persons to carry on the craft in their dwellings and palaces. These groups of highly skilled workers, as part of the household staff, were paid fixed salaries, but they were also allowed to execute private orders. During the 19th century the carpet industry was developed in government gaols. Produced in great quantities, the prison-made carpets as a rule are less well turned out, and the competition set up between them and the rugs and carpets of private factories has had a somewhat detrimental effect upon the industry generally."
From 4-page article on Carpet, in the Britannica.

Nutritive Value of Cocoa

"Cocoa as a beverage has a similar action to tea or coffee, inasmuch as the physiological properties of all three are due to the alkaloids and volatile oils they contain. Tea and coffee both contain the alkaloid caffeine, whilst cocoa contains theobromine. In tea and coffee, however, we only drink an infusion of the leaves or seeds, whilst in cocoa the whole material is taken in a state of very fine suspension and, as analysis indicates, the cocoa bean, even with the fat extracted, is of high nutritive value."
From article on Cocoa, in the Britannica.

Which Heating System is Preferable—Hot Water or Steam?

Compared with heating by hot water, steam-heating requires less piping, which, further, may be of much smaller diameter to obtain a similar result, because of the high temperature of the latter-yielding surface. A drawback to the use of steam is the fact that the high temperature of the pipes and radiators attracts and spreads a great deal of dust. The apparatus needs constant attention, since neglect in stoking would result in stopping the generation of steam, and the whole system would be almost immediately cool.

"In a hot-water system the heat is given off at a lower temperature and is consequently more agreeable than that yielded by a steam-heating apparatus. The 'minus pressure' steam system, sometimes termed 'atmospheric' or 'vacuum,' is of more recent introduction. It is certainly the most scientific method of steam-heating, and heat can be made to travel a greater distance by its aid than by any other means."
From 3-page article on Heating, in the Britannica.

Chippendale Chair Styles

"The primary characteristic of Chippendale's work is solidity, but it is a solidity which rarely becomes heaviness. Even in his most lightsome efforts, such as the ribbon-backed chair, construction is always the first consideration. It is here perhaps that he differs most materially from his great successor Sheraton, whose ideas of construction were eccentric in the extreme. Chippendale introduced the cabriole leg; the claw and ball foot of ancient Oriental use; the straight, square, uncompromising early Georgian leg; the carved lattice-work Chinese leg; the pseudo-Chinese leg; the fretwork leg; the inelegant rococo leg with the curled or hoofed foot; and even occasionally the spade foot. His chair backs were various. The most attractive feature of Chippendale's most attractive chairs is the back, which speaking generally is the most elegant and pleasing thing that has ever been done in furniture."
From article on Chippendale, in the Britannica.

How to Tell Good Butter

"Well-made butter is firm, not greasy. It possesses a characteristic texture or 'grain' in virtue of which it cuts clean with a knife and breaks with a granular fracture, like that of cast iron. Theoretically, butter should consist of little else than fat, but in practice this degree of perfection is never attained. Usually the fat ranges from 83% to 88%, whilst water is present to the extent of 10% to 15%. Streaky butter may be due either to curd left in or imperfect washing or to an uneven distribution of salt."
From 23-page article on Dairy, in the Britannica.

Forming a Corporation

"The acts regulating business corporations generally provide that the persons proposing to form a corporation shall sign and acknowledge an instrument called the articles of association, setting forth the full name of the corporation, the object for which it is to be formed, the principal place of business, the amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which it is to be divided, and the duration of its corporate existence. These articles are filed in the office of the secretary of state or in designated courts of record, and a certificate is then issued reciting that the provisions of the act have been complied with, and thereupon the incorporators are vested with corporate existence and the general powers incident thereto. This certificate is the charter of the corporation."
From 8-page article on Company, in the Britannica.

Should a Baby Be Fed on Anything But Milk?

"No food has as yet been found so suitable for babies as their mother's milk. A close imitation of human milk may also be made by the addition to fresh cow's milk of half its bulk of soft water, in each pint of which has been mixed a heaped-up teaspoonful of powdered sugar of milk and a pinch of phosphate of lime. The wholesomest food, however, for the first six months is certainly mother's milk alone.

"A vigorous baby can indeed bear with impunity much rough usage, and often appears none the worse for a certain quantity of farinaceous food; but the majority do not get habituated to it without an exhibition of dislike which indicates rebellion of the bowels. It is only when their teeth are on their way to the front, as shown by dribbling, that the parotid glands secrete an active saliva, capable of digesting bread stuffs. Till then anything but milk must be given tentatively and considered in the light of a means of education for its future mode of nutrition."
From article on Food, in the Britannica.

Jersey Cows as Butter-Producers

"As its milk is especially rich in fat so rich that it requires to be diluted with a little water before it can be safely fed to calves) the Jersey has attained a wide reputation as a butter-producing breed. The best milch cows have a yellowish circle round the eye and the skin at the extremity of the tail is of a deep yellow, almost orange color."
From 3-page article on Cattle, in the Britannica.

Weight That Foundation Soils Will Sustain

"The object of foundations is to distribute the weight of a structure equally over the ground. In the construction of a building the weights are concentrated at given points or piers and columns and so on, and these foundations require to be spread so as to reduce the weight to an average. The New York Building Code provides that where no test of the sustaining power of the soil is made, different soils, excluding mud, at the bottom of the footings shall be deemed to safely sustain the following loads to the superficial foot: Soft clay, 1 ton to the square foot; ordinary soft clay and sand, wet and springy, 2 tons; loam, clay, fine sand, firm and dry, 3 tons; very firm coarse sand, stiff gravel or hard clay, 4 tons."
From 4-page article on Foundations, in the Britannica.

Nursing as a Vocation

"The period of training is either two or three years. At the Johns Hopkins School, at Baltimore, twelve scholarships of $100 and $120 each are awarded annually; graduate nurses are paid $360 a year. At the Boston City Hospital, graduate nurses receive $420 and at the Indianapolis City Hospital those on private duty are paid $72 a month, with board, lodging, laundry and uniform. The fees charged by trained nurses run from $12 to $25 a week, and even more in special cases."
From 3-page article on Nursing, in the Britannica.

To Curve a Piece of Iron

"Bending is effected either by the hammer or by the simple exercise of leverage, the heated bar being pulled around a fulcrum. It is always, when practicable, preferable to cutting out a curved or angular shape with a hot sett or to welding. The continuity of the fibre in iron is preserved by bending, and the risk of an imperfect weld is avoided."
From 2-page article on Forging, in the Britannica.

To Make Concrete

"In proportioning the quantities of matrix (cement), it is desirable to use as little of it as is consistent with strength. When natural flint gravel containing both stones and sand is used, it is usual to mix so much gravel with so much cement, the proportions usually run from 3 to 1 for very strong work, down to 12 to 1 for unimportant work. When stones and sand are obtained from different sources, their relative proportions have to be decided upon.

"A common way is first to choose a proportion of sand to cement, which will probably vary from 1 to 1 up to 4 to 1. It then remains to determine what proportion of stones should be added. For this purpose, a large can, whose volume is known, is filled loosely with stones and the volume of the voids between them is determined by measuring how much water the can will hold in addition to the stones. It is then assumed that the quantity of sand and cement should be equal to the voids. Moreover, the volume of sand and cement together is generally assumed to be equal to that of the sand alone, as the cement to a large extent fills up voids in the sand."
From 5-page article on Concrete, in the Britannica.

Genuine and Spurious Macaroni

"Macaroni is dried by hanging it over wooden rods in stoves or heated apartments through which currents of air are driven. It is only genuine macaroni, rich in gluten, which can be dried in this manner. Spurious fabrications will not bear their own weight and must be laid out flat to be dried. True macaroni can be distinguished by observing the flattened mark of the rod over which it has been dried; it has a soft yellowish color, is rough in texture, elastic and hard, and breaks with a smooth glassy fracture. In boiling it swells up to double its original size without becoming pasty or adhesive."
From article on Macaroni, in the Britannica.

Correct Way to Play a Cornet

"In the cornet mouthpiece there are no angles at the bottom of the cup, which curves into the bore; hence the cornet's loose, coarse quality of tone. The sound is produced by stretching the lips across the mouthpiece and making them act as double reeds, set in vibration by the breath. There are no fixed notes; the musical scale is obtained by means of the power the musical performer possesses—once he has learned how to use it—of producing the notes of the harmonic series by overblowing, i. e., by varying the tension of the lips and the pressure of the breath."
From 3-page article on Cornet, in the Britannica.

Best Soil for Growing Gladioli

A deep and rather stiff sandy loam is the best soil for the gladiolus, and this should be enriched with decomposed manure, consisting partly of cow dung, the manure being disposed alternately with the corms, a layer, say 9 inches below the surface and another double that depth."
From article on Gladiolus, in the Britannica.

Preservation of Furs

"Furs kept in cold storage are not only immune from the ravages of the larvae of the moth, but all the natural oils of the pelt and fur are conserved, so that its color and life are prolonged, and the natural deterioration is arrested. Sunlight has a tendency to bleach furs and to encourage the development of moth eggs, therefore continued exposure should be avoided. Where a freezing store for furs is not accessible, furs should be well shaken and afterwards packed in linen and kept in a perfectly cool, dry place and examined in the summer at periods of not less than five weeks. Napthalene and the usual malodorous powders are not only very disagreeable, but quite useless."
From 10-page article on Fur, in the Britannica.

Can Gold Be Worked Cold?

"Gold is nearly as soft as lead and softer than silver. When pure, it is also extremely ductile. Gold can be readily welded cold; the finely divided metal, in the state in which it is precipitated from solution, may be compressed between dies into disks and medals."
From 8-page article on Gold, in the Britannica.

Treatment for Carbolic Acid Poisoning

"Saccharated lime water, diluted and drunk freely, and a solution of sulphate of soda are perhaps the most useful remedies."
From 3-page article on Poison, in the Britannica.

English Ivy on a House

"In regard to buildings clothed with ivy, there is nothing to be feared so long as the plant does not penetrate the substance of the walls by means of any fissure. Should it thrust its way in, the natural and continuous expansion of its several parts will necessarily hasten the decay of the edifice. But a fair growth of ivy on sound walls that affords no entrance beyond the superficial attachment of the claspers is, without any exception whatever, beneficial."
From article on Ivy, in the Britannica.

Method of Making Pillow-made Lace

"A pattern is first drawn upon a piece of paper or parchment. It is then pricked with holes. This pattern is then fastened to the pillow. Some lace-makers use a circular pad, backed with a flat board, in order that it may be placed upon a table and easily moved. Other lace-makers use a wall-stuffed round pillow or short bolster, flattened at two ends, so that they may hold it conveniently on their laps. Figure 34 (illustration) shows the commencement of a double-set of three-thread plaitings."
From 10-page article on Lace, in the Britannica.

"Breaking" a Horse

"Systematic breaking begins at about the age of two years, and the method of subduing a colt by 'galvayning' is as good as any. Galvayning is accomplished by bending the horse's neck round at an angle of thirty-five to forty degrees and tying the halter to the tail, so that when he attempts to walk forward he holds himself and turns round and round upon his own ground. The more strenuous the existence, the sooner he yields to the inevitable force applied to himself. A wooden pole, the 'third hand' is then gently applied to all parts of the body until kicking or any form of resistance ceases. 'Biting' or 'mouthing' or the familiarizing of an animal to the bit in his mouth, and to answer to the rein without bending his neck, is still a necessity with the galvayning method of breaking."
From 13-page article on Horse, in the Britannica.

Grafting Dahlias on Roots

"Dahlias may be grafted by inserting young shoots into the neck of one of the fleshy roots—the best method of so doing being to cut a triangular section near the upper end of the root, just long enough to admit the young shoot when slightly pared away on the two sides to give it a similar form."
From 41-page article on Horticulture, in the Britannica.

To Tan Leather in Imitation of Russian

"The willow and the white birch contain respectively 12 to 14% and 3 to 5% of tannin. In combination they are used to produce the famous Russia leather, whose insect-resisting odor is due to the birch bark. In America this leather is imitated with the American black birch bark and also with the oil obtained from its dry distillation."
From 14-page article on Leather, in the Britannica.

Treatment of Mumps

"Mumps is in general a mild disease and requires little treatment beyond a gentle laxative, the application of warm fomentations to the swollen and painful parts, the use of soft food, and rest."
From article on Mumps, in the Britannica.

Artificial Light for a Room

"In interior lighting one of the great objects to be obtained is uniformity of illumination with avoidance of harsh shadows. This can only be achieved by a proper distribution of the lamps. In the illumination of any room, a great deal depends upon the nature of the reflecting surfaces, such as walls, ceilings, etc. As a rough guide it may be stated that for every 100 square feet of floor surface, one 16 candle power lamp placed 8 feet above the floor will give full illumination and four will give brilliant illumination."
From 23-page artice on Lighting, in the Britannica.

Proper Lubricants for Clocks and Watches

"For the spindles of small machines such as clocks, watches and other delicate mechanisms, which are only lubricated at long intervals and are often exposed to extremes of temperature, the lubricant must be a fluid oil as free as possible from tendency to gum or thicken by oxidation or to corrode metal, and must have a low freezing point. It must also possess a maximum of 'oiliness.' The lubricants mostly used for such purposes are obtained from porpoise or dolphin jaw oils, bean oil, hazel nut oil, neats foot oil, sperm oil or olive oil."
From article on Lubricants, in the Britannica.

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HOME RUNS BY PIPP AND BAKER ENABLE YANKEES TO TRIUMPH OVER BRAVES

YANKS PUT POWER BEHIND THEIR BATS

Sturdy Stickwork Upsets the Braves in Second Battle of Series by 7 to 5.

HOME RUNS ARE HELPFUL

Pipp and Baker Contribute Circuit Clouts and Kelley Produces One for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

DOTHAN, Ala., March 29.—Sturdy batting won for the Yankees today in the second game of the series with the Braves. They were the stronger team, and came out on top, 7 to 5. They had to play uphill baseball, but they were in a mood to play just that sort of baseball. The powerful stickwork of Pipp, Baker, and Lee Magee was the chief means of propulsion for New York runs.

The battle dragged slowly for stretches, and then was exciting in stretches. At times it was enough to put the big crowd of Alabamians to sleep, and at other times things hummed. The contenders were favored with perfect weather, and by way of variety struck a good playing field. They are not enjoying the trip much with its wearisome railroad jumps and poor accommodations, but they aroused themselves at intervals today and played with vim.

Pipp, Baker, and Magee were an effective combination at the bat. The pitching, too, was steadier and of higher grade, and the fielding better in pinches. At that it was no easy game to win, for Shawkey and Russell both experienced wild spells, and the Braves were quick to make the most of such openings. Therefore, they were able to score runs with very little hitting.

Three Homers Mark Fray.

Three home runs enlivened things—one by Kelley of the Braves, one by Baker, and one by Pipp. Pipp's was the longest and flew over the right field fence, when two men were on bases.

Shawkey's wildness was expensive in the first three innings and helped materially in presenting two runs to the Braves, but in his last three innings he was invincible. Russell with his sharp skidding moist ball, also had the Braves baffled. He walked in the ninth inning, but would have had less trouble than he did in that somewhat perilous round had Maisel not fumbled a grounder with two out and the bases filled. Peckinpaugh then stepped in with a rattling stop of a sharply hit ball and ended the game at a moment when the Braves were threatening.

Baker rapped a homer over the right field fence in the second, and in the fourth Baker and Magee bunched hits for a run. Baker tallied in the sixth on an error by Maranville and a two-bagger by Magee. In the seventh, the Yanks rallied cleverly, Gilhooley opening the attack with a bunt. High's two-bagger, a wild throw by Tragesser, when he had a man pinched between bases, and a leviathan lift over the fence by Pipp herded home four runs and settled the game.

Kelley's batting was the chief annoyance to the Yankees. He made three timely hits and three timely runs. The best fielding bit was contributed by Lee Magee. He retrieved a wild throw from Nunamaker, and by his vigilance collared Evers off first base with his unexpected hurl to that station. The play checked the Braves when they were on the war path. Evers was hurt in this play. He hurt his shoulder and, it was said, threw it out.

Harry Sparrow, the business manager of the New York Club, is on the invalid list. He had an attack of acute indigestion last night, spent the night in a hospital, and was weak today though up and about.

The score:

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Gilhooley,rf	3	1	1	1	0
High,lf	4	1	2	3	1
Maisel,2b	3	1	0	1	1
Pipp,1b	4	1	2	9	0
Baker,3b	4	3	2	2	6
L. Magee,cf	4	0	3	1	1
P'paugh,ss	3	0	0	3	1
Nunamaker,c	2	0	0	4	1
Walters,c	1	0	0	0	0
Shawkey,p	1	0	0	0	0
aMiller	1	0	0	0	0
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	0
Total	33	7	10	27	11

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Maranville,ss	3	1	0	6	4
Evers,2b	3	1	0	0	2
bFitzpatrick	0	0	0	0	0
Bailey,rf	4	0	0	0	0
S. Magee,lf	3	0	2	2	0
Kon'tchy,1b	3	0	0	7	4
Smith,3b	3	0	0	1	0
Kelley,cf	4	3	1	1	0
cTragesser,c	3	0	0	7	4
cWilhoit	1	0	0	0	0
Tyler,p	1	0	0	0	0
Rudolph,p	1	0	0	0	0
dChappelle	1	0	1	0	0
Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	1
eMassey	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	5	6	24	15

a-Batted for Shawkey in fifth.
b-Ran for Evers in ninth.
c-Batted for Tragesser in ninth.
d-Batted for Rudolph in seventh.
e-Batted for Barnes in ninth.

Errors—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, Maranville, Evers, Tragesser.

New York	0	1	0	1	0	1	4	0	.	—7
Boston	.	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1—5

First base on errors—Boston, 2; New York, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 6; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Tyler, 2; off Rudolph, 1; off Shawkey, 5; off Russell, 2. Struck out—By Tyler, 3; by Rudolph, 3; by Barnes, 1; by Shawkey, 4; by Russell, 3. Home runs—Kelley, Baker, Pipp. Two-base hits—Kelley, High, Baker, L. Magee. Passed ball—Tragesser. Hits—Off Tyler, 2 in three innings; off Rudolph, 4 in three innings; off Barnes, 4 in two innings; off Shawkey, 2 in five innings; off Russell, 4 in four innings. Earned runs—Off Shawkey, 2; off Russell, 1; off Tyler, 1; off Rudolph, 1; off Barnes, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Tannehill and Hart. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

Browns Have Close Call in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 29.—Errors at critical times caused the Memphis Southern Association team to lose to the St. Louis Americans today by 3 to 2.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	3	6	1
Memphis	2	6	3

Batteries—Rogers; Koob, and Hale; Hoyt, Handworker, and Schmidt, Ruel

Indians Beat New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29.—Bunched hits enabled the Cleveland Americans to defeat the New Orleans Southern Association team here today by 8 to 4:

The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	4	6	3
New Orleans	4	6	3

Batteries—Boehling, Coveleskie, and Billings; Kelly, Williams, G. Miller, and Stansbury.

Athletics Swamp Jacksonville.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 29.—The Philadelphia Americans easily defeated the Jacksonville team of the South Atlantic League here today by 14 to 3.

The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Jacksonville	3	8	3
Philadelphia Americans	14	18	3

Batteries—Schatzman, Wyatt, Bowden, and Baker; Siebold, Naylor, Shauer, and Haley.

College Baseball Games.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 4; Amherst, 3.

At Salem, Va.—Roanoke College, 7; Haverford College, 3.

SUPERBAS BLANK RED SOX.

Gain Third Victory in Four Games from World's Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 29.—Today's game between the Red Sox and the Superbas was by far the best one of the four played to date. Up to the sixth inning not a run was scored by either side. In this frame the National League champions reached Pennock, who had replaced Ruth, for two hits in succession, and scored the lone run which made the final score, Brooklyn 1, Boston 0.

With today's victory the National League champions have beaten the world's champions in three of the four games played.

Three times did the Red Sox threaten the Dodgers in this afternoon's encounter, only to be retired without getting a run across the plate. In the third inning they managed to fill the bases, but a remarkable running catch by Fabrique of a high fly back of second, and his quick throw to Malone retired the side. On two other occasions they got a player as far as the third sack, only to have him left.

Dell and Cadora pitched the best ball seen here this Spring. Manager Barry of the Red Sox tried everything possible in the way of switching of players, but to no avail.

Ruth and Pennock confined the Tener circuit champions to a quartet of safe blows, but the two off Pennock decided the game. With two out in the sixth frame Johnston singled to left. Fabrique, who played a grand game throughout, drove a long double to centre, and on the throw to the plate to catch Johnston, who scored the lone tally, reached third, where he was finally left.

Over 4,000 persons witnessed the game, which was played under ideal weather conditions.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,lf	4	1	1	2	1
Fabrique,ss	4	0	1	4	4
Merkle,1b	4	0	0	3	1
Hickman,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Myers,cf	2	0	0	8	0
Malone,2b	2	0	0	5	1
Olson,3b	3	0	1	3	2
Miller,c	2	0	0	2	1
Meyers,c	1	0	0	4	0
Dell,p	1	0	0	0	2
Cadore,p	1	0	0	0	1
aGetz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	27	1	4	27	13

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shorten,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Barry,2b	2	0	1	3	2
Agnew,c	0	0	0	2	0
Gainer,1b	3	0	1	9	0
bHoblitzel	1	0	0	0	0
Lewis,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Walker,cf	4	0	0	2	1
Gardner,3b	3	0	1	0	1
Janvrin,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Thomas,c	2	0	1	8	2
Cady,c	1	0	1	3	0
cMcNally	0	0	0	0	0
Ruth,p	0	0	0	0	0
Pennock,p	2	0	0	0	0
dHenriksen	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	0	8	27	11

a-Batted for Dell in sixth inning.
b-Batted for Gainer in ninth inning.
c-Ran for Cady in eighth inning.
d-Batted for Barry in ninth inning.

Error—Malone.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 5. Two-base hit—Fabrique. Three-base hits—Hickman, Shorten. Sacrifice hits—Myers, Barry. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Stolen base—McNally. Double plays—Fabrique and Malone, (2.) Walker and Janvrin. Bases on balls—Off Ruth, 2; off Dell, 1. Struck out—By Ruth, 3; by Dell, 2; by Pennock, 4; by Cadore, 3. Hits—Off Ruth, 2 in 5 innings; off Dell, 4 in 5 innings; off Pennock, 2 in 4 innings; off Cadore, 4 in 4 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Kline and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

GIANTS READY FOR TIGERS.

Opening Game of Detroit Series to be Played Today.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, March 29.—After a solid week of conquest in the Texas League the Giants took an almost rest today. They had no game scheduled, but to keep everybody on edge for the opening of the Detroit series tomorrow, Manager McGraw ordered a two-hour practice at Gardner Park this afternoon. It was one of the hottest days of the Spring, and all of the pitchers took a good warm-up.

It is probable that McGraw will start either Anderson or Perritt against the Tigers in Fort Worth tomorrow. Hughey Jennings, manager of the Tigers, came up from Waxahachie this morning and conferred with McGraw about the series. The Tigers are to break camp tomorrow, and both teams will be quartered in Dallas the remainder of the week. The Giants will motor over to the game tomorrow, Fort Worth being only thirty-four miles from Dallas.

Manager McGraw announced today that A. W. Baird, the University of Louisiana infielder, would rejoin the team here tomorrow. Baird trained in Marlin about a week and then left without signing a contract. He gave parental objections as his reasons. Baird has evidently overcome these objections, and he will make the trip North as an extra infielder for the regulars. It is probable that Pete Kilduff will be transferred to the Colts, who are still in Texas. Lobert's team was shut out in the first two exhibition games, and apparently lacks batting strength.

Jim Thorpe is likely to play right field in the last seven games of the Detroit series. Dave Robertson is to leave Sunday night for Norfolk, and will not rejoin the team until the opening of the season. It is said that when Robertson returns he will bring his bride with him.

GIANTS' COLTS FALL AGAIN.

Denison Administers Third Straight Defeat by 6 to 4 Score.

Special to The New York Times.

DENISON, Texas, March 29.—The Giants' second team suffered another crushing defeat by the Denison Club of the Western Association today. The score was 6 to 4, and is the third defeat in as many days. The game was a comedy of errors on the part of McGraw's Colts, especially in the sixth inning, in which four unearned runs were scored by the locals. This gave the home club a lead which the Colts could not overcome, as the local pitcher held them safe at all times. Both Schadt and Kelly pitched good ball for the Colts, but got no assistance from their mates at the bat or in the field. The team made only four hits and contributed six costly errors in the third inning.

The Colts scored the first run on a gift from the shortstop of the home club, who dropped a fly ball with a man on second and two out. They scored three runs in the seventh, one being forced over the plate by a base on balls and two on a hit by Ritter, who batted for Schadt. The local pitcher, Jimmy Flowers, although giving five bases on balls, allowed only four hits and struck out eleven men. This pitcher has been signed by the St. Louis Cardinals, and has all the marks of a big league pitcher.

The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Denison	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	.	—6	5	1
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	—4	4	6

Batteries—New York: Schadt, Kelly, and Sandberg. Denison: Flowers and Merritt.

Mellen Again Leads Cornell Nine.

Arthur W. Mellen, Jr., has been re-elected to the captaincy of the Cornell University Varsity baseball team. Mellen has been on the team for the last three years, playing at third base.

DRUID HILLS GOLF HONORS TO ADAIR

Atlanta Youngster Defeats Jacoby, 1 Up, for Trophy in Keenly Contested Match.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 29.—Perry Adair of Atlanta added another trophy to his already long list today by defeating Louis Jacoby of New Orleans by 1 up in the final of the first flight of the Druid Hills invitation golf tourney.

Young Adair turned 2 up and then won the tenth hole, making it 3 up. But Jacoby, fighting with the perserverance that has marked his work all through the tournament, decreased the lead to 1 at the thirteenth hole. With a splendid recovery and a long putt he halved the fourteenth, and squared the match on the fifteenth hole, which he won. Then, with a sliced second shot, played with a brassie on the sixteenth, he halved that hole.

His tee shot on the short seventeenth was into the creek, while Adair was on the green. Close to the bank, with a rock preventing his shot, Jacoby showed his gameness by making the attempt, but failed to get his ball out. He conceded the hole, making him dormie 1.

Adair got away from the tee on the eighteenth in splendid style, while Jacoby hooked into the rough. He played his second well out on the fairway, while Adair sliced his into the rough. Jacoby's third was into the woods again, while Adair's was over the green.

Jacoby shot his fourth onto the green, while Adair overran the cup, and they were playing even. Jacoby putted boldly for the cup, the ball striking the rim, but being deflected. Adair missed his putt, giving the players a half and making the Atlanta lad winner of the match by the close margin of 1 up.

It was a coincidence that the seventeenth hole in the afternoon round should cost Jacoby the match, just as the same hole in the morning round gave him the match when he claimed the hole on a technicality from Tom Prescott, who thoughtlessly grounded his club in the sand.

John G. Anderson of New York won in the beaten eight by putting out Dr. C. B. Mott of Atlanta in the final after a nineteen-hole match. C. H. Ridley won the second flight by defeating C. V. Rainwalter 1 up.

The summary:

FIRST FLIGHT—Semi-final Round.—T. L. Jacoby defeated Tom Prescott, 1 up; Perry Adair defeated V. R. Smith, 3 and 2.

Final Round.—Perry Adair defeated Louis Jacoby, 1 up.

DEFEATED EIGHT.—Dr. C. B. Mott defeated G. W. Adair, 4 and 2; J. G. Anderson defeated C. M. Scipio, 4 and 2.

Final Round.—John G. Anderson defeated Dr. C. B. Mott, 1 up, 19 holes.

NEWSPAPER GOLFERS ELECT

First Tournament of Season Will Be Held on May 1.

The annual meeting of the New York Newspaper Golf Association, which was held yesterday resulted in the following elections for the coming year: Grantland Rice, Tribune, President; R. F. Foster, Sun, Vice President; Charles A. Dailey, Sun, Secretary-Treasurer. Tournament Committee: Fred Flaugh, TIMES; David Hall, Herald; Peter J. Campbell, American. The first tournament of the club will be held at Van Cortlandt Park on May 1. This will also be the official opening of the links. The usual number of nine-day tournaments will be played at many of the links in the metropolitan districts.

HONORS GO TO CALLAHAN.

Outpoints White by a Shade in Ten-Round Bout at Clermont S. C.

A spirited rally by Charlie White, the Chicago lightweight, in the latter rounds of his ten-session combat with Frankie Callahan of Brooklyn, at the Clermont S. C. of Brooklyn last night failed to turn the tide of battle in his favor, and the result was that the clanging of the final bell found the Brooklyn boxer entitled to a shade the better of the honors. Callahan, an admittedly slow boxer, seemed admirably equipped with speed in comparison to the Chicago lightweight, who was slow and lacked aggressiveness for most of the bout.

It was this ability to work steadily and consistently that won for Callahan. He carried the fighting throughout and had White on the defensive. Both boxers were inclined to hold, but White was the chief offender in this regard. With the exception of the second, eighth and tenth sessions, White failed to show impressively and contented himself with fighting in flurries. In these ocasional perfods the Chicagoan had the better of the contest, landing cleaner and more frequently with heavy blows to body and face, but these rallies did not last long enough, and were not numerous enough to gain him the honors. The first, fifth and ninth rounds were even, and in the remaining four sessions Callahan's steady boxing gained him the honors. The weights were: Callahan, 135½ pounds; White, 133¾ pounds.

Fordham Nine Gets Another Game.

Fordham has succeeded in filling one of the dates on its baseball schedule for next week. In place of Colby, who was to have journeyed to the Bronx field a week from tomorrow, Dr. Gargan, the Maroon graduate manager, has arranged a contest with the Car Equipment team of the Interborough League. It will be the only game at home for the Maroon collegians before they start on their Southern trip a week from Sunday.

Columbia Plans to Honor Smith.

Plans for a "George Smith Day" when the Giants begin their first series at home next month are being completed by a student committee of Columbia University. Smith, who was graduated last June after having played three years on the Columbia nine, has been with the Giants since the close of the last college year. The students plan a reception for him on the first day McGraw decides to start Smith in the box.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Harlem S. C.—Irish Patsy Cline vs. Leo Johnson. Ten rounds.

Vanderbilt A. C., Brooklyn.—Val Sontag vs. K. O. Lew Williams. Ten rounds.

MISS ROSENTHAL WINS GOLF TROPHY

Defeats Mrs. Hurd in Final of North and South Tourney by Great Outward Trip.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 29.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal of Chicago and Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Pittsburgh met here today in the final of the women's North and South golf tournament, and in one of the greatest contests that has ever been staged by women on the Pinehurst links the Chicago player won the championship trophy by 3 up and 2 to play. Miss Rosenthal's victory was largely due to her playing the opening holes of the outward round with such skill as has only twice been equaled here in the last ten years by a woman player, and that has never been surpassed.

The best indication of the grade of golf exhibited at this stage by Miss Rosenthal is the fact that Mrs. Hurd went out in 43, which is medal golf in the great majority of the big tournaments among women players, and made the first seven holes in 36, and yet found herself 5 down to Miss Rosenthal at the seventh hole. The latter made the first seven holes in par, 30, and arrived at the turn in 38.

The Chicago player's seemingly irresistible progress to an early victory was checked before the end of the outward journey. Beginning with the eighth, Mrs. Hurd played stroke for stroke with her opponent and the five holes from the eighth to the twelfth inclusive were all halved in low figures.

Driving for the thirteenth, Mrs. Hurd was still 5 down, with only six more holes to play and without having won a single hole in the match. Perhaps no one in the great gallery expected her to do better than halve the two holes which intervened between her and a 5 and 4 defeat. What the nervy Pittsburgh player did do under those discouraging circumstances was to win the next three holes in succession, incidentally making a 4 on the par 5, fourteenth, and reducing her disadvantage to 2 down at the fifteenth hole.

The end came at the sixteenth, however. Mrs. Hurd was trapped on her drive, trapped again on her third, and recovered to within five feet of the cup, where Miss Rosenthal was waiting dead, in 4. Mrs. Hurd lost the putt and the match by 3 down and 2 to play.

The cards and summary:

Miss Rosenthal, out.	4	4	4	4	5	3	6	4	4	—38	
Mrs. Hurd, out.	5	4	5	5	5	4	7	4	4	—43	
Miss Rosenthal, in.	3	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	4	—39	—77
Mrs. Hurd, in.	5	5	4	5	4	6	4	5	5	—42	—85

FINAL MATCHES.

Championship Eight.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, 3 and 2. Beaten four—Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, 1 up.

Second Eight.—Mrs. William West, Huntington Valley, defeated Mrs. L. J. Crumbach, Hollywood, 1 up. Beaten four—Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, defeated Mrs. G. S. Johnson, Braeburn, 1 up, 19 holes.

Third Eight—Miss Gertrude Thurston, Westhampton, defeated Mrs. Joe Bydolek, Buffalo, 2 and 1. Beaten four—Miss Priscilla Lee, Uniontown, defeated Mrs. J. B. Chapman, Greenwich, 1 up, 20 holes.

Fourth Eight.—Miss Eleanor Abbe, Bethlehem, defeated Mrs. Pryor Williamson, Wyoming Valley, 1 up. Beaten four—Miss Dorothy Brown, Montclair, won from Miss Helen Andrews, Portage, by default.

YALE CREWS TO ROW PENN.

War Cloud Not to Prevent Regatta Nor Trip of Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Yale athletic officials have decided to allow the crews to take part in the two boat races which have been scheduled with the University of Pennsylvania oarsmen next week Saturday on the Schuylkill, and to send the baseball nine South for its Easter week vacation trip.

The future of Yale athletics thereafter will depend on conditions prevailing when college reopens after the Easter recess. Should a formal declaration of war have been made involving the United States, there will be no more Yale athletics involving competition with other colleges until the war is over.

The Yale Undergraduate Committee of the Yale Athletic Association today announced a vote "that all intercollegiate athletics be cancelled within twenty-four hours after a declaration of war by the United States Government."

The nine will play on Saturday what may prove to be its only home game of the season, meeting the New Haven Colonials at Yale Field. A tremendous crowd is assured. Garfield and Munson will probably be the Yale battery and "Chief" Bender, the former American leaguer, and Clyde Waters, the former New York American league, Montreal and New Haven catcher, will be the Colonial battery. Five former New England college captains will play with the Colonials.

10 MATCHES FOR LAFAYETTE

Captain Pardee Is Only Veteran of This Season's Tennis Team.

EASTON, Penn., March 29.—Manager David B. Adler of the Lafayette tennis team has completed his list of matches for this season. There are ten contests scheduled, four of which will be played in Easton. The Lafayette team this year will be practically a new aggregation built around Captain Pardee.

The schedule follows:

April 14, Rutgers, at New Brunswick; 21, Stevens, at Hoboken; 25, Lehigh; 28, Haverford, at Haverford; May 4, Amherst; 9, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem; 12, New York University; 17, Michigan; 19, Army, at West Point; 26, Lehigh, at South Bethlehem.

Otis Defeats Capron with Cue.

Charles Otis of this city defeated Joseph Capron of Chicago by a score of 50 to 32 in an Interstate Three Cushion Billiard League match last night at Thum's Billiard Academy. The high runs were: Otis, 7; Capron, 3. The match went seventy-six innings.

SIMPLEX 38

38-H. P. Series E-1 Simplex Limousine with shaft drive, electric starting and lighting, etc., only run 8,000 miles; paint, upholstering, etc., in fine condition. Extra runabout body also. Can be seen by appointment in New York this week.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark.
Tel. Mulberry 4000
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

WILLIAMS AND BULL WIN.

Tennis Champion and New Yorker Victors on Longwood Courts.

BOSTON, March 29.—The defeat of Irving C. Wright by H. G. M. Kelliher was the only surprise of the opening round of the invitation tennis tournament on the covered courts of the Longwood Cricket Club today. R. N. Williams 2d, national singles champion, defeated Richard Bishop of this city in straight sets, and Charles M. Bull, Jr., of New York won a three-set match from H. C. Bretz. Two matches went by default.

The summaries follow:

N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated George W. Wightman, Boston, 6—4, 6—4; H. C. Johnson, Boston, defeated George T. Putnam, Boston, 6—2, 6—3; Edwin Sheafe, Boston, won from H. A. MacKinney, Providence, R. I., by default; C. M. Bull, Jr., New York, defeated H. C. Bretz, Boston, 1—6, 7—5, 6—4; Josiah Wheelwright, Jr., Boston, defeated Count Otto Salm, New York, 6—4, 6—3; R. N. Williams, 2d, Boston, defeated Richard Bishop, Boston, 6—3, 6—3; H. G. M. Kelliher, Boston, defeated Irving C. Wright, Harvard, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; J. D. E. Jones, Providence, won from J. S. Pfaffman, Boston, by default.

ROSENBERG IN SEMI-FINAL.

City A. C. Squash Champion Defeats Michaels in Title Tourney.

Hubert Rosenberg, present squash champion of the City Athletic Club, gained the semi-final round of the club's annual championship tournament as a result of play held yesterday, when five matches were decided in Classes A and B. Rosenberg scored his victory in the third round play in straight games over H. C. Michaels, 15—11, 15—12. The play in both classes has now reached the semi-final stage.

The summaries:

Class A.—Second Round—J. H. Meyers defeated W. L. Kahn, 15—12, 15—7; L. H. Fishel defeated A. S. Jaeger, 15—7, 15—8; L. Millius defeated A. Hirsch, 15—2, 15—7; M. S. Weil defeated Irving Levi, 15—2, 15—6. Third Round—H. Rosenberg defeated H. C. Michaels, 15—11, 15—12.

Class B.—Third Round—S. Isaacs defeated L. Van Wezel, 15—10, 15—9; A. G. Hayes defeated H. P. Baran, 15—12, 15—12; Dr. M. B. Weller defeated S. Hayman, 15—6, 7—15, 15—11.

INJURY HALTS WRESTLER.

Carlson Wrenches Shoulder and Title Bout Comes to a Stop.

An unfortunate accident in the final competition for the metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships at the City Athletic Club last night deprived C. Carlson, New York A. C., of what appeared to be the opportunity to annex the championship title in the 145-pound division. The Winged Foot grappler, having outgrown the 133-pound class, in which division he won the championship last year, had gained the final round through a series of stiff bouts which he won in impressive fashion in the preliminaries.

The competition for the title found Carlson pitted against C. Johnson, Hungarian-American A. C., and for a space it appeared that the New York A. C. wrestler, who showed continuous aggressiveness, would win the honors of the bout in decisive fashion. Shortly after the start of the tussle, however, Carlson wrenched his left shoulder badly, and, after continuing pluckily with the bout for eight minutes, was refused permission to continue by Referee Jack Niflot, who had his attention called to the wrestler's injury by the spectators. The 125-pound championship title was won by C. Mullinos, Greek-American A. C., after a fifteen minutes' tussle with H. Baboraki, a clubmate.

The summaries:

125-Pound Class.—Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship.—C. Mullinos, Greek-American A. C., defeated H. Bobarakis, Greek-American A. C., on points, in 15 minutes.

145-Pound Metropolitan A. A. U. Championship.—C. Johnson, Hungarian-American A. C., defeated C. Carlson, New York A. C., in 8 minutes. (Carlson injured and unable to continue.)

135-Pound Novice.—O. Carlson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated H. Salo, Kaleva A. C., with bar hold, in 9 minutes 25 seconds.

158-Pound Novice.—B. Ambramides, Greek-American A. C., defeated S. Rynadal, Norwegian-American A. C., on points, in 15 minutes.

Special Shoot on April 7.

The first ten men in the annual trap-shooting championship of the New York Stock Exchange, which was held at the Country Club of Westchester last Saturday, will hold a special 200-bird contest at the same traps on Saturday, April 7. Stuart Scott won the championship at last Saturday's event, but the competition was so close and the whole event so satisfactory that this special event, which has grown out of the first contest, bids fair to be as entertaining as a bull raid in a bear market.

Coleman Is Victor at Billiards.

Hal Coleman, former champion amateur billiardist, defeated Joseph Panaka by a score of 250 to 200 last night in an 18.2 balk-line match at the Jefferson Billiard Academy. Coleman allowed his opponent a handicap of 50 points. The match lasted forty-one innings, and the high runs were: Coleman, 27; Panaka 23.

KLINGER AND TWO APPLEBYS VICTORS

Brother Billiardists Tie for Lead in Both Divisions of Poggenburg Cup Play.

Standing of Players.

FIRST DIVISION.

	W.	L.	H.R.	H.A.
F. S. Appleby, (250)	3	1	71	11 19-21
I. Lewine, (115)	3	1	23	7 10-15
J. Rice, (175)	2	2	28	7 7-24
C. R. Lewis, (115)	2	1	25	4 19-24
L. A. Servatius, (115)	1	1	16	2 30-41
W. Gershel, (175)	1	2	25	4 15-21
C. P. Mathews, (178)	0	4	27	4 18-24

SECOND DIVISION.

E. T. Appleby, (250)	3	0	47	10 10-23
G. T. Moon, Jr., (175)	3	0	32	6 19-26
J. Klinger, (250)	2	1	60	11 8-22
C. J. Steinbugler, (115)	1	2	14	3 7-27
C. B. Terry, (175)	1	3	27	5 10-33
G. Spear, (175)	1	3	40	6 15-21
G. Gardner, (115)	1	4	19	3 6-23

The three Class A men in the billiard tournament for the Poggenburg Memorial Cup all gave fine exhibitions of their skill with the cue in the games played at Maurice Daly's rooms yesterday. As a result Francis Appleby is tied for the lead in the first division with Irving Lewine, a Class C player, and E. T. Appleby is tied with George T. Moon, Jr., of Class B, at the head of the second division.

Both the Applebys played their games in the afternoon, with Francis again the more brilliant of the pair of Columbia students. Francis started rather slowly in his game with W. Gershel, but a number of big runs near the end enabled him to equal his best average of the tournament, 11 19-21, made on the second day of play. After compiling 40 and 35 in his fifteenth and sixteenth attempts Appleby had three poor innings, but settled down in the twentieth for an extended stay at the table. He clicked off 65 and just when the spectators expected him to surpass his high run of 71, fell down on a two-cushion swing shot around the corners. He ran out his string with 26 on the next attempt.

Edgar Appleby, though he had no spectacular runs, played with consistent steadiness against G. Gardner and finishing in twenty-three innings made an average of 10-26. His best of the tourney. Gardner had revenge later in the afternoon, as he played an extra game and defeated C. B. Terry. In the other afternoon match Irving Lewine won by a narrow margin from C. P. Mathews.

Jacob Klinger, the Austrian, who has the second highest run of the tournament, was the star of the evening session. He did not equal his break of 60 made earlier in the week, but his string was sprinkled with double figure contributions that enabled him to defeat George Spear in twenty-two innings, and turn in an average of 11 8-22, which is only second to that made by Francis Appleby. George T. Moon, Jr., who has an unbroken string of victories, had no difficulty in adding C. J. Steinbigler to his list of victims, while Julian Rice bettered both his high run and average in defeating C. R. Lewis.

The scores:

FIRST DIVISION.

F. S. Appleby, (250.)—18 5 4 3 0 14 4 17 2 0 13 0 0 1 40 33 0 0 5 65 26. Total—250. High runs—65, 40, 33. Average—11 19-21.

W. Gershel, (175.)—3 4 23 2 0 1 25 13 13 0 6 2 0 1 0 1 4 0 0 1. Total—99. High runs—25, 23, 13. Average—4 15-21.

Irving Lewine, (115.)—13 0 22 1 3 2 0 0 1 0 0 1 5 5 1—15 2 0 3 0 1 8 0 2 0 0 5 2 5 0 3 8 1 6 3. Total—116. High runs—22, 15, 13. Average—3 4 87.

C. P. Mathews, (178.)—4 10 11 0 0 1 6 1 0 0 6 0 0 1 4 2 7 0 2 0 2 0 0 2 9 7 0 0 0 2 7 3. Total—107. High runs—30, 15, 11. Average—3 25-28.

J. Rice, (175)—14 2 3 0 0 3 2 1 0 0 3 6 2 12 11 0 1 22 2 4 7 11 24 15. Total—175. High runs—24, 22. Average—7-24.

C. R. Lewis, (115)—0 0 0 2 0 1 0 2 1 14 2 8 3 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 9 1 0 1 5. Total—60. High runs—14, 9, 9. Average—3 12-24.

SECOND DIVISION.

E. T. Appleby, (250.)—1 0 6 24 10 1 28 14 10 38 0 10 7 0 0 40 2 4 9 11 4 2 20. Total—250. High runs—40, 38, 29. Average—10 20-28.

G. T. Moon, Jr., (175.)—0 4 10 3 2 3 6 0 1 5 0 6 3 7 0 7 0 1 16 1 0 0. Total—75. High runs—16, 10. Average—3 6-23.

G. Gardner, (115.)—1 1 0 1 2 19 4 2 4 0 6 1 6 1 12 3 1 2 0 2 0 0 2 3 8 1 1 16 8 2 2 9 0 5 1 3 1. Total—115. High runs—19, 16, 12. Average—3 4-37.

C. B. Terry, (175.)—0 0 3 0 6 1 3 0 2 0 2 2 7 0 2 1 0 0 7 0 0 0 9 7 0 0 7 0 2 0 7 2 0 0 0 1 4. Total—93. High runs—20, 9. Average—2 19-37.

George T. Moon, Jr., (175)—0 1 0 7 0 8 1 0 2 2 12 22 29 2 27 0 10 1 1 2 0 8 13 1 8 8 0 3 2 8 0 0 0 2. Total—175. High runs—29, 27, 22. Average—5 5-34.

C. J. Steinbugler, (115)—0 0 3 0 6 0 0 5 0 14 10 3 5 0 0 6 3 2 2 7 4 1 2 3 0 6 2 0 9 8 1 1 1. Total—94. High runs—14, 10, 9. Average—2 30-82.

J.

JUDGE DECIDES FOR ASSOCIATED PRESS

Grants Preliminary Injunction Restraining Hearst Service from "Pirating" News.

MUST NOT SELL TO RIVALS

Also, News Should Not Be "Lifted" Until All Members Have Had Time to Print It.

The preliminary injunction sought by The Associated Press to restrain the International News Service, controlled by William Randolph Hearst, from pilfering before publication news gathered by the complainant for the sole use of its members was granted yesterday by Judge A. N. Hand of the Federal District Court.

"There cannot be the slightest doubt," Judge Hand said in his decision, "that the complainant's news was pirated at Cleveland, and it is not really questioned." The Judge held that rivals should not be allowed to sell news published in the East to other papers published several hours later in the West. Members of The Associated Press, he decided, were alone entitled to the news collected by that organization until such time as would permit every member to publish it, but upon this branch of the case he did not grant an injunction, admitting that the question was not entirely free from doubt.

In reference to the "pirating" at Cleveland Judge Hand said "foreign news was more valuable to the defendant and the divulging of it more serious to the complainant especially since the Allies have deprived the defendant of the right to use their cables and thus get news readily in the countries of Europe." Referring to the International News Service's contention that no injunction should be granted because whatever happened at Cleveland was contrary to the defendant's rules, he said:

"I should be inclined to take this view were it not for the fact that the conduct of the representatives of defendant in responsible positions has shown such a serious and systematic infraction of complainant's rights in numerous cases specified in careful detail that I cannot think anything less than an injunction sufficient to meet the situation."

Trial of the action will probably not be had until the Fall, and in the meantime the injunction runs. Winfred T. Denison of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, represented The Associated Press. The defendant appeared through William A. De Ford, Samuel Untermyer, Henry A. Wise, and others.

Value of a News Agency.

Judge Hand's decision says in part:

"The value of the news accumulated by each of the parties to this suit depends upon its accuracy and upon its reaching the newspapers served before the news of any other competing news agency can be furnished. The bill of complaint states that:

> An essential part of the plan of operation of the complainant accordingly is that news collected by it shall remain confidential and secret until its publication has been fully accomplished by all of complainant's members, because otherwise competing newspapers, which bear no part of the cost, would unfairly and inequitably receive the benefit of the service, and such a result would ultimately greatly impair the usefulness of the association to its members and imperil its very existence.

"The complainant alleges that the defendant has wronged it and should be enjoined as to these matters:

> (1) Arranging with employes of members of The Associated Press to furnish its news to the defendant for a consideration before publication;
>
> (2) Inducing members to violate complainant's bylaws and permit defendant to obtain news of The Associated Press before publication;
>
> (3) Copying news on bulletin boards and in early editions of complainant's members and selling this news to defendant's customers.

How A. P. News Was Used.

I will take up the foregoing charges seriatim. The moving papers establish beyond a peradventure that the defendant employed at $5 per week a B. E. Cushing, the telegraph editor of The Cleveland News, a paper holding a certificate of membership from The Associated Press, to furnish the defendant with local news gathered by the Cleveland paper. Indeed, the defendant not only admits that such is the fact, but insists that such was the nature of the employment of Cushing and his only authorized service for defendant. Cushing not only furnished the defendant with the local news of the Cleveland district, but also a substantial amount of other, and particularly of foreign news, which had come to the Cleveland paper over the wires of The Associated Press.

"The sinking of the hospital ship Britannic in the Aegean Sea, the decision by the United States District Court in Kansas that the Adamson law was unconstitutional, the fire on the steamer Powhatan off Block Island, the German raid on the east coast of England on Nov. 28, 1916; the sinking of the steamer Chemung in the Mediterranean, the declination of A. Bonar Law of the premiership, and preliminaries to the appointment of Lloyd George, the explosion in the Quaker Oats plant in Canada, the fire in Toledo, Ohio; the illness of Lloyd George, the statements of Premier Briand as to the attitude of the Allies regarding German peace proposals, and the explosion and loss of life in mines of Tennessee Coal and iron Company were all matters in respect to which some communications were made to the defendant by Cushing of news received from The Associated Press.

"Barry Faris, the day manager of the defendant, on Nov. 21, 1916, wrote F. H. Ward, the manager of the Cleveland office of the defendant, a letter of which the material portion is the following:

> Dear Mr. Ward:
>
> Agnew had an arrangement somewhere in the Cleveland office whereby he could tip us off on big news stories that the A. P. was carrying. I wish you would find out from him just what this connection was, and if you cannot make use of it. It proves very valuable to receive a tip what the A. P. is carrying as soon as it puts it out on the wire. Don't mention the A. P. in any messages of that kind, but simply say "Ansonia carrying fifty dead Pennsylvania wreck Pittsburgh," or whatever it may be. BARRY FARIS.

"It can hardly be thought that Faris, in his letter to Ward, referred to local Cleveland news when he spoke of "big stories that the A. P. was carrying." The only difference between local and foreign news is that the latter was more valuable to the defendant and the divulging of it more serious to the complainant especially since the Allies have deprived the defendant of the right to use their cables and thus get news readily in the countries of Europe. It was equally illegal for the defendant to obtain local news from the Cleveland newspaper since that involved a violation by the latter of its express contract with the complainant not to divulge this news to any one but The Associated Press except so far as it published it in its own papers. There cannot be the slightest doubt that complainant's news was pirated at Cleveland, and it is not really questioned. * * *

Read A. P. News Sheets.

"The second charge against the defendant is the claim that defendant's employes read the news sheets of The Associated Press in the editorial room of The New York American. The New York American was and is a member of The Associated Press, and had a Morkrum receiving machine in its editorial room on which the news appeared. James Finnerty, who attended to the Morkrum machine, has made an affidavit verified Jan. 3, 1917, in which he states that Coates, an employe of the International News Service, the office of which was in the same building as that of The New York American, nightly examined the sheets containing the news received from The Associated Press and made copies or extracts. E. P. Koukol, who attended to the Morkrum machine one night a week, and Ronald S. Wishart, a Morkrum inspector, made a similar affidavit as to Frank B. Atwood, one of the editors of the International News Service, and deposed that he constantly came to the office of The New York American and examined Associated Press news sheets and at times took notes from them. That such was the practice of defendant's employes is further corroborated by the affidavit of George H. Eke, who was accustomed to go to the office of The New York American to inspect the Morkrum machine.

"These charges are strenuously controverted in the affidavits filed by the defendant. It is to be noticed, however, that no affidavit appears either from Coates or Atwood, who are the persons said to have obtained the complainant's news. This is very significant, and in view of such an omission the positive affidavits that such things occurred should prevail over defendant's affidavits from persons who simply swear, however positively, or even truthfully, that they never witnessed such practices.

"The foregoing acts, whether or not done contrary to the directions of defendant's officers, were done by persons acting for it within the general scope of their employment, and the liability must rest upon the principal. The strongest objection urged by the defendant to the granting of any injunction is based upon the charge that complainant has been guilty of continuous abstraction of defendant's news, and, therefore, should be debarred from seeking the aid of a court of equity.

"I think the complainant has established that such practices, if they have existed, were contrary to the rules of The Associated Press and the careful direction of its officers and managers, and were limited to but a few sporadic instances at most. Now the doctrine, that he who comes into equity must come in with clean hands, does not recognize mere imputations of guilt based upon technical theories of agency. To invoke it a knowledge must exist on the part of the principal of the facts upon which the charge of unconscionable conduct is based, and in the case of a corporation those facts must be brought home to the persons exercising general control over its affairs. No such knowledge has been shown on the part of the officers or manager of The Associated Press, and the complainant consequently is not barred from seeking relief against the matters referred to in (1) and (2) supra, by reason of anything complainant itself has done. On the other hand, complainant's counsel are entirely right in their contention that the liability of the defendant for the acts of its agents exists entirely irrespective of knowledge of its officers, and an injunction may issue to prevent the continuance. * * *

"The cases where Cushing gave any news of the defendant to The Associated Press were, I think, so sporadic and occasional as to be almost inevitable in a person in his position. He swears that he never made a practice of giving such information to The Associated Press, and I believe he gave it, if at all, when he was endeavoring to verify items of news he had received as between the two agencies. An occasional lapse of this kind if it occurred is very different from the systematic disclosure by Cushing to the defendant of the news that The Associated Press carried. The secrecy of his employment by the defendant I think indicates the purpose of Agnew, who was defendant's representative at Cleveland at the time.

"The complaint, last of all, charges the defendant with taking news from early editions of newspapers which are members of The Associated Press and selling it to defendant's customers in the same text or in a paraphrase of its own. * * * In any event this practice of obtaining news originally derived from a competing news agency, but after publication, is quite different from that of obtaining the news of a rival agency surreptitiously before publication. Both defendant and complainant confessedly obtain news or 'tips' so-called from first editions of newspapers supplied by their competitors, and both insist that they do not transmit any such news until an independent investigation is made and the news is verified. * * *

"It is evident * * * that both sides think news when published by any subscribers to a competing news agency may properly be investigated and, if verified, the result of the verification may be sold. It is to be noted, however, that the original news is exhypothesi the product of the labor and capital of him who gathers it and whether it be treated as a mere 'tip' for further investigation, or as an authentic and final report, it cannot be used by a rival news agency without depriving the gatherer of the very thing which is of value to him, namely, the power to control the sale of the news he has gathered until sufficient time has elapsed to enable it to be published by all the newspapers he supplies. * * *

"I think, therefore, that the only way to afford full protection to the news gatherer is to prevent the use of news by a rival either in the form of tips, or otherwise, for a sufficient time to enable the daily newspapers throughout the country to receive and publish the news. * * *

"It cannot be said that the complainant has in any fair sense caused its news to be published and thus abandoned it to the public until all the members whom it serves have been put in a position where publication of the news has been possible. Viewed in this reasonable light, the argument that the complainant has no further right to protection after the first publication of its news loses much of its force. The news is in effect unpublished and unavailable for use by competing news agencies until the time for general publication has elapsed, since only then can the complainant be truly said to have abandoned its news to the public by an unrestricted publication.

"The defendant urges that it should not be subjected to an injunction restraining it from abstracting complainant's news because any acts of this nature which have been done were contrary to defendant's rules and the directions of its officers. I should be inclined to take this view were it not for the fact that the conduct of the representatives of defendant in responsible positions has shown such a serious and systematic infraction of complainant's rights in numerous cases specified in careful detail that I cannot think anything less than an injunction sufficient to meet the situation.

"Furthermore, defendant, if I understand its argument, still insists upon its right to obtain the Cleveland local news in the manner heretofore practiced, although this is clearly in violation of complainant's rights. Upon the proofs offered a preliminary injunction should be granted to the complainant restraining the defendant from abstracting its news before publication.

"While I am personally satisfied after giving the matter most deliberate and careful consideration that the right exists to prevent the sale by a competing news agency of news which is taken from early publications of complainant's members before sufficient time has elapsed to afford opportunity for general publication, and that the existing practice amounts to unfair trade, yet the matter is one of first impression and my decision cannot be regarded as sufficiently free from doubt to justify the granting of a preliminary injunction upon this branch of the case. Settle order on notice."

WILL END PIRACY, STONE SAYS.

General Manager of Associated Press Hails Judge Hand's Decision.

Melville E. Stone, General Manager of The Associated Press, greatly pleased with Judge Hand's decision against the International News Service, said last night at the Lotos Club that he thought the court's action would have far-reaching effect in stamping out news piracy. He added that he had believed for years that the proper remedy against such practice lay in an appeal to the common-law rights of property.

"The decision of Judge Hand," he said, "marks in large measure a new departure in law. For twenty years I have felt that the business of piracy in news could be stopped if one invoked the equity side of a Federal court. There was this difficulty about the business: there was much confusion about it, and it was the custom to turn for protection to the copyright statute. It was my belief that the copyright statute was not applicable to it at all, but that the thing should be approached from the common-law right of property, or, in other words, from the point of view that it was unfair competition. There were numerous decisions both in England and in this country upon analogous subjects that confirmed this view, and there were a few decisions that touched the real matter at issue.

"But the practice of piracy in this field had been so universal that it was the belief not alone among newspaper men, but even among lawyers, that it was by common acceptance permissible, that I found it very difficult to impress any one with my view. For years there have been in practically all of the outlying colonies of England statutes forbidding piracy of news dispatches, and even in the Philippine Islands, under the administration of the American Government, like statutes were enacted.

"Judge Hand's decision is a clear exposition of the equitable right of The Associated Press to the fruit of its labor and a denial of the right of any one to enjoy the fruit of this labor without like effort. It was Lord Mansfield who declared it to be repugnant to natural justice that any one should enjoy the profit of another man's labor, or fruit of the effort involved. While Judge Hand has not technically given The Associated Press a preliminary injunction upon the piracy of Associated Press dispatches after publication, he has expressed his judgment in unmistakable terms that it was entitled to protection."

FOUR OPERAS AT A BENEFIT.

Metropolitan Aids Emergency Fund —"Siegfried" for "Iphigenia."

The Metropolitan's annual benefit matinée for the emergency fund, and a change of opera last night with a real emergency cast, made a more than eight-hour day for the stars and their attendant satellites yesterday. In the afternoon a near $10,000 audience heard entire scenes from four operas, beginning with "Hansel and Gretel," then "Aida," with Martinelli; "Tosca," with Muzio, and finally Caruso and Barrientos in a stirring "Rigoletto" quartet, sung by Polacco.

It was during this performance that the tenor Sembach reported ill, and last evening's "Iphigenia" had to be hastily canceled. So the ever-ready "Siegfried" was started instead at 8:15, a full half hour later than usual, and that much time had to be cut out of the music to end it around 11:40. The Wagner drama gained in spirited effect what it lost in length, and there was deserved applause for Urlus and all concerned—Kurt, Ober, Sparkes, Reiss, Goritz, Ruysdael, Braun, and Conductor Bodanzky.

MUSIC NOTES.

New Russia will be haled in Slavic music by native stars at Carnegie Hall tonight in a benefit concert arranged by the American Friends of Russian Prisoners of War, under the auspices of the Union of Zemstvos. Those taking part are Sophie Braslau of the Metropolitan, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the Russian pianist, and Mme. G. Baron-Fonarieva of the Belgian Royal Opera, together with the Russian Cathedral Choir of New York.

Marguerite Hazzard, soprano, has a recital this evening at the Second Avenue Baptist Church for the benefit of the Boys' Summer Camp.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The officers and men of Squadron A saw the performance of "Love o' Mike" last night at the Maxine Elliott. The players interpolated lines that would be appreciated by the citizen-soldiers, and they reciprocated by voicing their approval.

The engagement of "The Little Man" and "Magic" at the Garrick will end tomorrow night. A Spring tour of the larger cities is being planned.

George Arliss will appear in the second act of "Disraeli," Henry Miller and Ruth Chatterton will be seen in the second act of "Daddy Long-Legs," and Thomas Wilkes will give a scene from "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at a benefit for the Anti-Vivisection Society at the Knickerbocker this afternoon.

John Masefield's drama, "Good Friday," will be presented in the Church of the Messiah on Good Friday and Easter Sunday nights with a cast that will include the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and the Rev. Harvey Dee Brown. This will be the first performance in this city of the Masefield play.

J. Stuart Blackton has offered a prize of $1,000 for the best article, essay or other literary expression, on the subject of preparedness. The contest has no restrictions, and will close July 4. The board of judges will be made up of two army men, two navy men, and Mr. Blackton.

Atherton Brownell has changed the title of his play, "The Master of Arms," to "En Garde," because a play was produced several years ago under the former title. "En Garde" will be produced on Easter Monday.

Ten thousand flowers, most of them lilies of the field, have been received for distribution to those attending the Easter Monday matinee and night performances of "The Wanderer" at the Manhattan Opera House.

Maude Adams's engagement in "A Kiss for Cinderella" at the Empire has been extended to May 5.

Jane Cowl has arranged for an exhibition of photographs of Northern France, to be held in the Republic Theatre in conjunction with the performances of her play, "Lilac Time." Some of the pictures were received from France on the last trip of the Espagne.

NEW SHUBERT THEATRE.

Managers Are to Build a Big Playhouse in West 49th Street.

The Shuberts have taken a long lease on the 100-foot plot at 215-223 West Forty-ninth Street, owned by J. M. Knight and will build a large theatre on the property. Entrance halls and lobbies will provide an outlet from the theatre into Fiftieth Street. The site, which is 112 feet west of Broadway, is covered by dwellings and tenements. The theatre will be built during the coming Summer. The Shuberts have renewed their lease of the Winter Garden to run until May 1, 1931, at $66,000 per annum and taxes.

A three-story theatre building with stores and a ballroom will be erected on the northwest corner of Broadway and 181st Street by the 181st Street Construction Company, of which B. J. Moss is President. The estimated cost is $500,000.

More Park Benches Given.

The American Posture League announces an additional gift of park benches through it to the city. Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have contributed ten benches to the number previously given by prominent citizens. These benches have the anatomic modeling of the American Posture League.

BOY IMPALED ON GATE.

Leaps from Elevator and Hangs on Pickets—Dies in Doctor's Arms.

John Burns, 11 years old, of 813 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was impaled yesterday on a picket gate of a freight elevator in the factory of the Harwood Corset Company, 1,030 Grand Street. The boy started the elevator and then tried to jump off when it was between the first and second floors.

The pointed ends of the pickets pierced his neck and held him suspended until Patrolman Lawler reached him. He died in the arms of a physician from St. Mary's Hospital.

Old Manchu Jewelry Brings $1,741.

At the Frederick Moore sale of old Manchu jewelry and Chinese carved stones at the Anderson Galleries yesterday afternoon Mrs. R. Hickson paid $43 for a white jade snuff bottle with green jade stopper and R. B. Hatch $55 for a turquoise matrix chain and $90 for a censer in cloudy amber. The returns for the day were $1,741. The sale will be concluded this afternoon.

To Open Subway Extension.

The White Plains road extension of the subway from 219th to 238th Street will be put in operation tomorrow at 3 o'clock. City officials and committees of the districts touched by the new line will take part in a celebration.

"Most thrilling Photoplay of the season."—Eve. World.

That's what they say of the great Motion Picture

"The Whip"

MADE FROM THE FAMOUS DRURY LANE MELODRAMA.
Directed by Maurice Tourneur.

DAILY—Continuous 2 P. M. to 11 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, 59th Street and Columbus Circle. Phone Columbus 9590.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Tom'w & Wed.
LAST 2 WEEKS
Klaw & Erlanger's Greatest of All Musical Comedy Successes,
MISS SPRINGTIME
All Orch. Seats, incl. Sat. Night, $2.

TUES., Apr. 10—Mail Orders Now. SIR HERBERT TREE COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE
MIDNIGHT FROLIC
RETURN OF WILL ROGERS APRIL 2.
FOLLIES BALL TUES., APRIL 10.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
The Case of Lady Camber
"Undeniable success." —Herald.
"Popular success." —World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
OUR BETTERS
Great Comedy, Great Punch, Great Cast
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Hudson Thea., THIS AFTERNOON at 2.
Roshanara | Ratan Devi
Assisted by Tom Rector in CLASSICAL, FOLK DANCES AND SONGS FROM EAST INDIA.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Laurette Taylor
In Her Greatest Triumph, "Out There"
By J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. at 2:15.
GEORGE ARLISS
In J. M. Barrie's The Professor's Love Story
Comedy.

HARRIS WEST 42D. Evenings at 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
The Brat
New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES WED. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
524 Choice 1st Balc. $1.00
300 Excellent Seats 75c
527 Good Seats at 50c
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Mr. and Mrs. Coburn
Present with the Original Cast, THE YELLOW JACKET

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
WILLIAM COURTENAY-WISE
In Leo Wilson's Dodd's Comedy, "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS Theatre, W. 42 St. Tel. Bryant 6344.
Evs. 8:20 sharp. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20.
"THE WILLOW TREE"
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:30.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. LAST MAT. TOMORROW 2:30.
LAST 3 PERFORMANCES.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
Cheating Cheaters

BANDBOX, 57th, E. 3d Av. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. "An excellent specimen of the Russian Theatre of Today."—Telegram. NJU

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th, W. of Broadway. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Tomorrow & Wednesday, 2:15.
The WANDERER
Greatest Cast Ever Assembled in the History of the American Stage.
Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 & $1.50; Wed. Mat. 25c to $1
SPECIAL NOTE: The Manhattan Opera House gives special preference in seat locations to men wearing uniform of the U. S. Army or Navy. They get the BEST SEATS.

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TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. Doors Open Hour Earlier.
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS AND THE NEW GREATER SHOWS
"ALADDIN" AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP.
1,250 Persons, 3,500 Costumes, 785 Horses
Has Set All New York Ablaze with Delight. Public and Press Agree That It Is the Circus Sensation of the Century!
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats 75c, $1, $1.50.
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YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., near Lex. Ave. Tel. Lenox 8888.
Evs. 8:15 Sat. Mat. 2:15 ADOLF PHILIPP in "THE CORNER GROCER"

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25-$1. Brice & King, Nat M. Wills, Ellis & Bordoni, Franklyn Ardell & Co., Savoy & Brennan, Cartmell & Harris and Ruth St. Denis & Co.

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MATINEE TOMORROW 50c to $1.50.
Show of Wonders
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times.
Sunday Night Concert
BEST BILL IN NEW YORK.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers the New Romantic Comic Opera, Eileen
By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. 2:20
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE with Music. Comedy
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Tomorrow 2:30.
MAGIC LAST 2 DAYS
and Galsworthy's "THE LITTLE MAN."

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY ADELE ROWLAND
Play with Music and Girls.
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Evs. World.

Tremendous!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse W. 48th. Mats. Tom'w & Wed.

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The 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller

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OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

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"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

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Oh, Boy! Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Evs. Sun.

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Stephen Leacock
Will talk delightfully on Literary Tendencies. Seats $1.50 & $1 at box office now.

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WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces
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Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of B'way. Every Evg. at 8:15
Amelia Bingham (IN PERSON) In Big Moments from Great Plays AND 9 OTHER ACTS.
All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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IN MEMORIAM FOR THE Dead of All Nations
BERLIOZ "REQUIEM"
with the Scranton Choral Society, 800 voices and orchestra of 150. Edgar Varese, conductor. Lambert Murphy, tenor.
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.
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In a Descriptive Lecture on Life in Kitchener's Army.
"Illustrated by Motion Pictures."
"THE HUMAN SIDE OF TRENCH WARFARE"
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CARNEGIE HALL, at 8:15
AUSPICES RUSSIAN ZEMSTWOS UNION
ALL RUSSIAN MUSIC
ALL RUSSIAN ARTISTS
BENEFIT RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR
Sophie Braslau of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Ossip Gabrilowitsch Russian Pianist.
Mme. Baron-Fonarewa Mezzo-Soprano
(Of the Belgian Royal Opera and London Opera House)
AND THE ENTIRE
Russian Cathedral Choir
(IN ROBES)
We invite YOU to enjoy a few hours of musical delight, to share in our joy and to support the noble cause.
Tickets at Box Office, Carnegie Hall, 711 Flatiron Bldg., or 326 Fifth Ave.
Prices, 75c, $1, $2 and $3.

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Tonight 8:15, Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola, Malatesta, Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 2, double bill, L'Oracolo, Mason, Branslau; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Pagliacci. Muzio; Caruso, De Luca. Cond., Papi.
Sat. at 8, (2d. to $3.) Thais, Farrar, Garrison, Howard; Althouse, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. Eve. Concert. Muzio; Amato, Didur; Chorus and Orchestra. Cond. Setti.
Next Mon. at 8, Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason, Sundelius; Sembach, Reiss, Bloch, Altglass, Leonhardt, Rupsaal. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8:15, Lakme, Barrientos, Delaunois; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Aida. Muzio, Ober; Caruso, Amato, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Papi.
Good Fri. Mat. at 1, Parsifal. Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill, Goritz, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8:15, Tosca. Farrar; Martinelli, Scotti, Malatesta, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

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CARNEGIE HALL, THURS., APR. 5th, 8:15
LOUIS KOEMMENICH, Cond.
Double Orchestra, Double Chorus of 250, Cathedral Boy Choir, Organ, Piano.
Soloists: Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Henriette Wakefield, Lambert Murphy, Reinald Werrenrath, Frank Croxton.
Seats Tue. to $2, at 1 W. 84 St. and Box Office

Aeolian Hall, Sunday Aft., April 1, at 3.
BAUER AND GABRILOWITSCH
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.
Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Afternoon, at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., April 1st.
PEOPLE'S SYMPHONY
Soloist Alice NIELSEN, Sopr.
Tschaikowski 5th Sym., & March Slav; Egmont Ov., Bach. Lowest Prices. Apply R., 1106, 32 Union Square (1755 Sturtevant) and Macy's.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow Even'g, Mar. 31.
BOSHKO
Symphony Orchestra. Arnold Volpe, Conductor. Tickets 50c. to $2. Steinway Piano. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.

AEOLIAN HALL, Tues. Ev., Apr. 3, at 8:15
FAREWELL CONCERT.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH
Seats $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Carnegie Hall, Tomorrow (Sat.) Aft., 2:30.
Paderewski
Tickets on sale at Box Office. Direction C. A. ELLIS. Steinway Piano.

PRINCESS Thea., Sun. Eve., Apr. 1, at 8:30
RUSSIAN SONG RECITAL BY
CLARA Pasvolsky

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow Eve., at 8:15.
Song Recital SOPHIE BRASLAU
SEATS NOW—Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU.

AEOLIAN HALL, TONIGHT, AT 8:15.
Piano Recital MARGUERITE MELVILLE (Steinway Piano.) Liszniewska
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AMELITA GALLI-CURCI Soprano
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HERBERT WITHERSPOON Baritone
Metropolitan Grand Opera
RUDOLPH GANZ
The famous Swiss Pianist
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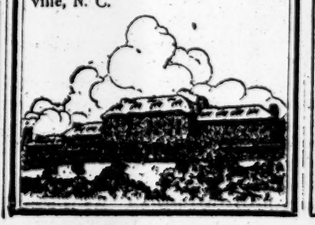
The great French Organist who succeeded Guilmant
HELEN STANLEY
Prima Donna
Chicago Grand Opera
CLARENCE EDDY
The foremost American Organist, who was last month made an officer of the French Academy
The above world-renowned artists will appear at the regular Sunday evening concerts at Grove Park Inn, the Finest Resort Hotel in the World, Asheville, N. C., during the months of March and April.
These concerts are given each Sunday evening, preceded by a thirty-minute organ recital by our regular organist, Mr. Maurice Longhurst (Graduate Leipsic Conservatory of Music, F. R. C. O., L. R. A. M., London), and are a part of the entertainment offered by the Inn, for which no charge is made
The 120-acre, 18 hole golf course immediately adjoining Grove Park Inn is the finest in the South. All water comes from the slopes of Mount Mitchell, the highest mountain east of the Rockies. Milk and cream from Biltmore Dairies, on the Estate of the late George W. Vanderbilt.
Pure air, common sense, digestible food, no smoke, dust, or noise—a resort home where refined people and busy business men with their families find rest, comfort, and a good time.
Information and photographs at all Southern Railway offices, or write to Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.



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FLORENCE REED IN "THE ETERNAL SIN"
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SUNDAY NIGHT At 8:30 ONLY PRICES 50c to $1.50.
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1917.

NOW IS THE TIME.

Now is the time for the enactment of a universal training law which will put into practice for all time the American idea of the obligation of all citizens to defend their country. No matter what other military preparations may be made to meet immediate emergencies, there should be no further delay in beginning the practical training of all American young men who are physically fit for the national defense. Only with a large reserve army of trained patriots shall we be enabled, in the perilous years to come, to protect our country and its institutions. Universal military training on the plan proposed in the Chamberlain bill will inflict no hardships on anybody. It will make our young men not only fit soldiers but better citizens.

In all the arguments in favor of general training this point should not be overlooked, that the transformation of universal obligation from a theory to a fact will broaden the national comprehension of our Government and what it stands for. Every young man who is fortunate enough to gain enrollment in the great reserve army will come to feel himself an integral part in the scheme of government by the people for the people. There is no disputing the fact that throughout the country men, old and young, have fallen into the habit, in our years of rapid industrial and commercial development, of regarding themselves as apart from the Government and have paid too little attention to public affairs. But equal service, like equal taxation, increases pride in citizenship and gives every man an enlightened sense of having a part to play in the future development of the nation. Nor should the improved standard of national health which will follow the adoption of a system of universal training be overlooked.

There is a mistaken idea that the principle of enforced military training is not popular in some parts of the country. Every American citizen of ordinary intelligence is aware that he is liable to enforced military service in time of war, and it requires only a little thought to convince him that the service without the training is of little value. As a matter of fact, the citizens of all the States have been thinking over this matter for two years. There are comparatively few who have not come to understand that universal training is essential to the welfare of the country. The only real opponents of the system are the pacifists, who believe that victories over brutalized enemies may be accomplished by fair words, and the National Guard lobby, which is numerically small and is repudiated by practically all the National Guardsmen who have learned by experience the unfairness and defectiveness of the volunteer system. The Governor of the State of New York, who is Commander in Chief of our branch of the National Guard, and has labored with zeal to make it efficient, favors the repeal of the Hay law and the substitution of universal training under direct Federal control. The Governors of many other States are of the same way of thinking. The Chambers of Commerce of every State in the union, except Alabama, have voted in favor of the Chamberlain plan. That vote was taken some time ago and probably Alabama merchants have changed their minds. In Congress the Senate bill may be amended by adopting certain provisions of the General Staff's bill, but whatever is done should be quickly done. Whether or not we go to war this Spring, now and not later is the time to provide for permanent protection.

ALBERT P. RYDER.

Posterity may safely be intrusted to decide whether ALBERT P. RYDER, who died on Wednesday, was the greatest imaginative painter of his generation. He never lacked the esteem of the initiated even if his wholly original and individual art did not greatly impress the multitude. His reputation is assured, however, as one of the three eminent American colorists, one of the others being BLAKELOCK, still living, the tragedy of whose broken career has lately been made a topic of sensational comment. BUNCE, the other great colorist, died only the other day, while CHASE and RANGER have only lately been numbered among the departed. Four leaders in American art whose places assuredly can never be filled, for the places such artists make for themselves can never be occupied by successors.

We have many industrious young American artists who are transferring to canvas visions and impressions of nature and life that compel study and sometimes cause amazement. There are a few of the elder brotherhood left who still paint according to an understandable grammar of art. There is surely no lack of American painters to carry forward sound traditions and reveal new secrets of light and color. But the loss, in so short a time, of four strongly individual painters such as these is a misfortune that is not to be lessened by such reflections.

AN ANCIENT TALE.

Very familiar to us, outworn with much repetition, is Chancellor VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG's protest that Germany has desired no war with the United States, does not desire it today, and if war comes Germany will not "have to bear the burden of responsibility for it." Germany has been making war upon us for nearly two years, of late with intensified lawlessness and atrocity. The Chancellor's words rang false and hollow. Peculiarly hypocritical is his insistence that Germany began the submarine warfare to compel England in her policy of blockade to observe "the "laws of humanity and international "agreements."

The Chancellor recalls our early protest against the English blockade as illegal and indefensible. The citation is incomplete. He should have added to it our later declaration that differences about mere obstructions to trade could wait for consideration and adjustment, the cowardly and wholesale murder of our people at sea must necessarily have first place among the questions of foreign policy we were called upon to consider. It was most inept for VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG to speak of the laws of humanity when discussing the submarine warfare and comparing it with the English blockade. There is a way of escape from the constraint of the English blockade. Whenever the German people reach that stage of privation where they would prefer abundant food to war for the preservation of the Hohenzollern dynasty, they can declare for peace and the blockade will be raised. The victims of Germany's submarines have no such freedom of choice.

The remark of a Socialist member of the Reichstag that the new submarine campaign had been ordered "from fear of a new orientation" was disturbing to the submissive and obedient members of that body. Although the Socialist veiled his meaning as best he could behind a word substituted for revolution, his hearers knew what he meant. That subject is evidently of growing interest in Germany. But in this country we are no longer interested in German arguments in support of assassination at sea. So far as we are concerned discussion is at an end.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The German objective in Russia has changed. Whatever attempts may be made to disguise it, her efforts must all be directed to the overthrow of free government in that empire. Major MORAHT, whose suggestions generally turn out to be inspired, proposes that the attack on Russia be postponed until time has been given for a counter-revolution to develop. Germany is now doing all she can to encourage sedition and rebellion in Russia, and the sole outcome of the success of such manoeuvres must be the restoration of the Romanoffs. At the outbreak of the war Germany and Austria pretended that they were forced into it by the aggression of the Czar and his advisers. "Russia, the classic land of "power and terrible exploitation of the "people for the benefit of a degenerated aristocracy," was the way she was described in the manifesto of thirty-four German dignitaries entitled "The Truth About Germany." "Russian statesmen wish to form an iron "ring of enemies around Austria-"Hungary and Germany," declared Count BERCHTOLD. "Russia has applied the firebrand to the house," said BETHMANN HOLLWEG. Now Germany must fight to restore to power the men who wished to form that iron ring, who applied that firebrand, must fight to restore that "terrible exploitation of the people" and that "degenerated aristocracy," to crush out the new freedom; she must work by intrigue, by plot, by bribery, as well as by arms. She is doing it, and by so doing is exposing the sham of the pretense on which she began the war against Europe.

Germany sees hope in the confusion and demoralization of Russian counsels which she expects to result from the great change. But how can she expect more from confusion than she expected from treason? Her hopes of victory were based on the secret friendship of the very men she was denouncing before the world for forcing her to war. The treason she counted on was committed, but she did not win the separate peace she wanted, because the traitors dared not go quite that far for fear of the people. Is she likely to win it now that the traitors are gone and the people they feared are no longer handicapped? Allow the supreme fruits and vegetables. He is urging vacant lot and backyard cultivation. He is pleading for the utmost food economy in every household. He is recommending corn meal and rice as substitutes for flour.

Secretary HOUSTON is doing, and will keep on doing, active and fruitful work to increase the food supply and to wake up this wasteful, careless people to the necessity of skimping and not squandering.

Will the Americans wake up? It is "a condition, not a theory," that confronts them. They may be tightening their belts next Winter.

Mr. B. F. YOAKUM, a railroad builder, a master of transportation, who has an eye for farming as a whole, who saw long ago the need of its development as an adjunct of transportation, has on this page today a letter which every reader of THE TIMES should read. It is profitable for instruction to everybody. He takes up wheat, milk, potatoes. He shows us short crops, the reduction by the Government's mobilization of labor for war purposes of the farm labor that has to feed more than 100,000,000 persons. Bread, meat, milk, potatoes, we must have. Pay the farmer a good price, let him pay good prices to his hired men:

For every man who must shoulder a rifle for military duty we had better furnish inducement for another to take up a hoe for farm work. For every farm laborer who leaves the farm for the ammunition factory to earn $3 a day we had better offer inducements to the farmers to speed up their efforts to feed the people, and show them how they will be justified in going to the labor market and paying good wages for the same class of labor for farm work as the gun and battleship factories pay labor to serve the Government.

Hard sense. Mr. YOAKUM says that a practicable plan "to insure an "ample supply of the substantial ne-"cessities of life" can be made "if taken in time." Now is the time, and he is a good man to make the plan.

EARNED, NOT FORCED.

England is to give the vote to women. It is assured by the announcements of the party leaders and by an acquiescent vote of the Commons. Whether they have it soon or not until the war is over, they have the Government's pledge, and the thing is as good as accomplished.

How was the victory won? It was not won by smashing windows, by slashing paintings, by pouring acid into mail boxes. These things roused John Bull's anger and diminished the number of those favorable to suffrage until they consisted chiefly of such politicians as were amenable to bullying—never a large number in England. Neither was it won by linking suffrage with half-baked theories ranging from pacifism to anarchism and from socialism to free love. Wherever it took this form of manifestation John Bull's backbone simply became more rigid.

It was won by abandoning all these tactics and displaying common sense and patriotism. "The war could not have been carried on without them," said Mr. ASQUITH, explaining his conversion. The same reason was given by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and Mr. BONAR LAW. The war, by giving an opportunity for change of tactics, was a godsend to the suffragists. Mrs. PANKHURST's following had reached an impasse. Their riotous propaganda had alienated friends, made enemies, and antagonized all England; they could not keep it up and could see no way to let go. Another argument than violence was necessary, but it was not in sight. The war provided it. By dropping both their violence and their alliances with socialistic and subversive creeds, and by devoting themselves to proving that they were of use to the nation and as willing to serve it as they were useful, they supplied it. Now they have got what they wanted, but what they could not get otherwise.

THE SUBWAY SITUATION.

The strike by the subway laborers and the quasi strike by the contractors create a difficult situation respecting the completion of the dual subway. One thing is sure, the city does not want to get the work done by underpaid labor of the humbler sort. Only in less degree would the city regret that the contractors should be embarrassed by an unforeseen rise in costs. But also there are considerations of a less sympathetic sort.

The city does not want to be held up by combinations in the manner of the trainmen. In that respect the procedure of the contractors is better than that of their men. The contractors are asking for reconsideration of their contracts, and the men struck again, although the last strike was with the understanding that it should be the last. If there is any man able to better himself, no objection would be offered by anybody, either by the city or the contractors. Nobody is asking sacrifices from the underpaid. The feeling is different when there is doubt about the underpayment, and something like a conviction that advantage is being taken of duress to break engagements. In that respect the workmen and the contractors are under similar obligation to ask for the reform of their contracts only after a demonstration of necessity.

No relief can be granted without the fullest proof of necessity and appreciation of the city's consideration for both the men and the contractors. In one way or another, the work must be completed forthwith. The comfort of the millions of riders and the great building operations dependent upon the operation of the subways require that the situation should be dealt with in no narrow spirit.

"BREAD AND BULLETS."

The crops of 1917 will decide whether the world shall be fed or shall starve in 1918. The reserves will be exhausted when this crop year ends. Here, where food prices are already high, where much agricultural labor has been diverted into industry, the food situation is of prime importance. In its relation to wages, industry, the cost of living, the increased production of American foodstuffs this year is vital. In every wheat-growing country but Australia and India this fundamental crop is reported short for 1917. All over the world, when millions of men must be fed who used to labor in the fields, the production of wheat is below the normal. Our own crop has been estimated at 640,000,000 bushels, whereas the average for five years was 728,000,000 bushels, and the "bumper" of 1915 was 1,026,000,000 bushels. How are we going to feed our friends across the water and have enough left to feed ourselves? It is a serious prospect, which must be faced resolutely.

The Department of Agriculture is working hard to impress upon the farmers the highest efficiency in producing and storing food. The supply of potatoes is scant. Secretary HOUSTON is showing how to deal with preventable potato diseases, such as sometimes cut off 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. He is showing the farmers how to prevent waste in cereal production, how to conserve

would make other like offers to ourselves and generously permit us to buy from them that freedom of the seas for our commerce and that safety for the lives of our citizens for which otherwise, evidently, we will be obliged to fight.

Such being the case, the pacifists, after due deliberation and agreement among themselves, should let the rest of us know just how much they think we ought to pay to be freed from apprehension from submarine attack as we travel on business or pleasure about the world. The figures when presented would have much interest—for various reasons. One of the reasons will be their efficacy as a reminder of the days when, and the places where, it was a common practice for travelers to buy from the chiefs of Arab and other predatory tribes the privilege of journeying through the territory they controlled. Often the leader of one band of brigands carried out his bargain quite honestly, and, with a sufficient body of his followers, went along with the caravan to protect it from other practitioners of his own trade.

Such arrangements were considered preferable to being killed and robbed, and the making of them was not held disgraceful—by those who were too weak to defend themselves. Of course they were not made by persons who had the ability as well as the inclination to fight for their rights, but as it is the pacifist theory that nobody should have either, and that not even the right to be alive is worth fighting for, they can cheerfully go ahead with the making out of what they think a fair scale of tribute to be paid to the Germans as the alternative of war. When formulated, it will receive serious attention—they can be sure of that.

A Large Problem Ill Solved.

When the Board of Education, by a vote of 31 to 4, refused to ALEXANDER FICHANDLER the promotion which the Committee on Elementary Schools had recommended, its members raised in at least a few minds, and perhaps in many, the question why he is permitted to remain where he is. Surely there is no more excuse for letting him exercise in a small than in a large school an influence over the pupils which this great majority of the board, some of them explicitly and the rest by implication, declared to be deleterious.

Mr. FICHANDLER's competence as an instructor and as the manager of a school seems to have been admitted by all the members. The only charge against him, or rather the only reason given for denying to him the greater responsibility he seeks, was that he had refused to sign the Mayor's "declaration of loyalty" and had in various times and places expressed the opinions as to war and military preparedness and training that are held by all pacifists. His defenders insisted that these were private opinions, and, therefore, beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, which has a right, they said, to consider teachers only as such—that is, only with reference to their professional work.

His antagonists took another view. They insisted that there were limits on speech, even in a country as free as this one, and that a man in the position of Mr. FICHANDLER was under a special obligation not to inculcate doctrines subversive, in their judgment, of the loyalty of his pupils.

Thus is raised again the old controversy as to the nature and extent of academic liberty. We are wont to say, and even to believe, that it is and ought to be entirely unrestricted. Yet we all know that it is not, and cannot be, here or anywhere else—that when liberty degenerates into what the general and prevailing sentiment of a community declares to be the indecent, or the treasonable, or even becomes dangerous to the common welfare, then there is justification for imposing silence on the offender or for punishing him. Whether or not Mr. FICHANDLER has exceeded the permitted and permissible bounds is for the Board of Education, in the exercise of its large discretion, to decide. But it should be consistent.

Yellow Dogs Defended.

It is about time—indeed, it has long been time—for somebody to enter a vehement defense of the yellow dog and as vehemently to protest against using him as a term of opprobrium, as an exemplar of mean and cowardly vices. This most unjust use of the yellow dog was made in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday by a member who wanted to express strong dislike for the sentiments and policies of another member. It was wrong to do that, one reason being that it was unparliamentary, but still more because it made between dogs a distinction both invidious and inaccurate.

Some of the very best dogs alive are yellow dogs, and if there are a few yellow dogs whose natures are in one or another way unamiable it is not because of their color. Certain yellow dogs, it must be admitted, are of uncertain or confused lineage, but that is a matter of importance only at bench shows, where the really important canine qualities receive no consideration whatever.

A dog is not the less intelligent for being yellow; he is not the less courageous or loyal. In dogs, unlike men, color is wholly a surface quality. It does not imply a difference running all through both body and mind. A yellow dog is, or at any rate may be, and often is, just as good as—when he isn't better than—any other dog. He ought to be mentioned with respect, as a variety, for he deserves it.

Five Newspapermen.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

How seldom the public realizes what risks newspapermen often take, not from the conscious desire to play the role of hero, but simply as a part of the day's work! Here are five who volunteered to cross on the St. Louis when she dared the dangers of the barred zone, all for the sake of "a good story." Their names are worth remembering: Carl Dickey, for THE NEW YORK TIMES and Public Ledger; Donald MacGregor, for The New York Herald; John C. Kirby, for The New York World; John W. Lawrence, for The New York Evening Mail, and Arthur W. Copp, for The Associated Press. Others, to be sure, took the same risk. Officers, crew, passengers, all had their share in this vindication of the right of the American flag to fly over an American ship anywhere in the Seven Seas. But an obvious need or duty confronted them. The correspondents went to serve the demand for news of the adventure, to give newspaper readers details in which they had an eager interest. Fortunately there was no tragedy to record. Their accounts of the voyage deal with the episodes by the way, with the skill and watchfulness of the commander, with the cool courage of all hands as the waters which threatened death were reached. These things were well worth the telling, and they are told well. But the debt of the public to those who went forth into unknown perils for that purpose does not end with the reading.

German Religious Thought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial on Germany's religious leaders in today's TIMES you quote, without comment, the Rev. Dr. Johannes Muller as follows: "The enemy may condemn us all to hell, but so long as God believes in us it will be all right." Is not this a rather significant reversal of the usual relation of Deity and worshiper? E. W. CORDOCK.
New York, March 28, 1917.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Offering Peace at a Price.

A new argument or proposal for the use of American pacifists ought to be, and probably will be, suggested to them by the news, seemingly official, from Madrid, to the effect that Spanish ships now in allied ports would be allowed by the Germans to return home safely if their owners would pay a tax or tribute of 500 marks for each ton of burden. The Spaniards, indeed, did refuse this offer, presumably because they have in a highly developed degree a sense of honor and of personal dignity. But the making of this offer indicates plainly enough that the Germans, if definitely approached,

THE TIMES has received letters from readers who protest against the publication in its columns of the advertisements of the Emergency Peace Federation and other pacifist bodies. We understand their point of view and ask these readers of THE TIMES to understand its point of view. THE TIMES is a newspaper. In publicity lies safety. The fanatic who works in secret may be a menace, but he who submits his cause to public discussion can be met and answered. In this particular case it can be said that THE TIMES accepted the advertisement of the Emergency Peace Federation in full confidence that its emotional appeal would be overwhelmed by the response of loyal American manhood and womanhood. That this confidence was justified is shown by all of the comment thus far received, some of which is reproduced on this page. We are glad to add that thus far not one reader of THE TIMES has expressed to us approval of the League's appeal.

PACIFIST APPEAL REJECTED.

Prompt and Unmistakable Response of Loyal Women and Men.

New York, March 29, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I say a few words to the "mothers, daughters, and wives of men" who are being so hysterically bombarded with today's full-page advertisement of the "Emergency Peace Federation"? The question appears to me to be not "Have you no hearts? Have you no eyes? Have you no voice?" so much as Have you any brains, and do you know how to use them? And the answer in that case is clear; for of all the utter "intellectual detachment" samples it has been my misfortune to read, this page of emotional insanity is about the limit. Are we women of America capable of real thinking, or are we to be used as the country's emotional pendulum? Are we to willfully remain in the fog of sentiment, and, as Dr. Paton recently said, "fail to face life and glorify our indecision," or are we to prove ourselves once and for all as capable and brave and strong, fit to be the mothers of real men?

I have a grown son who is dearer to me than life itself, but rather than see him even hesitate as to where his duty lies today, I would mourn him as worse than dead.

These pacifists who shrilly shriek that "we have no real cause for war" are, to my mind, on the verge of delirium, and when they clamor for $200,000 that we "may keep America out of war" and save our sons and husbands and fathers, they are imbecile—and forgive me—they are so funny, so pathetically humorous, that, on the edge of tragedy, I must have my laugh. Oh, women of America, where is our sense of proportion, our sense of the really big things in life, the things that count, the time when a man must look deep into his own soul and find what sort of man he is, that we "mothers and daughters and wives of men" are called upon to save our sons and husbands and fathers!

I hate war, but I hate worse the things that make war; and perhaps this is our last chance as a nation to make our contribution to the defence of common humanity. Tomorrow may be too late and we may have been swept down into the coward class, among the wilfully blind and the faint of heart. Is American womanhood to be held responsible for this whim of Peace! Peace! when there is no peace? Not if I know women! We can think and act, as well as feel, and it is my belief that our kind of courage, which must so often be that of just endurance, is as great, if not greater, than that which sends men marching into battle. We all hate war, but as long as even a part of our country is drowning in sentimentalism and tragically without vision we are equally unprepared for either peace or war, and if life is to be worth living we've got to fight something, even if it's only our inner selves. Therefore, when you read this truly marvelous advertisement, digest it, (if you can,) and then get busy. Stop dreaming and drifting and star gazing and send your men out to the "day's work," whatever it may be, with the feeling that we, too, are making ready with that high courage which is woman's rightful heritage since the world began.

IRENE McNEAL SWASEY.

Four Men to Fight Her Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just read with a feeling of unspeakable disgust the full page announcement of the Emergency Peace Federation, and wish to voice my protest against such an outrage. Let Mrs. Henry Villard and her associates speak for themselves alone. How dare they tell the women of America that "we are fighting your fight"? I have a father, a husband, and, (thank God!) two sons, and they all stand ready to defend their country and their womankind, as I stand ready back of them to do my small share toward upholding the honor of my country.

In closing let me repeat—I want no pacifist to "fight my fights." I have four loyal American men to do that for me.

MRS. CHARLES READING.
Philadelphia, Penn., March 29, 1917.

Weak Arguments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An American mother might reply to Mrs. Villard's exhortation that real American mothers and daughters and wives have hearts and eyes—loyal feelings, too—but because of the blind prejudice of American men they are denied the right to voice them forcefully. She might also say: "You have used many words, Mrs. Villard, covering a valuable page of a busy newspaper, but you have added no strength to the weak arguments advanced by your leader, Bryan. You have only succeeded in irritating all real American mothers, especially those descended from Puritan American ancestors, who burn with sympathy for ruined Belgium and bleeding France and England.

E. S. C.
New York, March 29, 1917.

Opposed to Publicity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of THE TIMES and also as a loyal citizen of the United States, I wish to protest against the action of THE TIMES and other leading papers in this city in the admission of advertisements of the American Union Against Militarism and the Emergency Peace Foundation in the columns of these papers this morning.

In such times of national peril as these, when we are already constructively at war and our Government has already committed the nation to a policy of avowed hostility to the Central Powers, it seems to me that newspapers which profess to be loyal supporters of the Government should refuse to publish such hysterical and disloyal arguments, even though by such refusal they do slightly diminish their financial returns.

The editorial utterances of THE TIMES in opposition to the madness of the German autocracy and in support of a strong resistance to it by our Government have been admirable. How can the paper defend itself for helping to give publicity to the views of the extreme non-resistant party by selling to that party the right to fill pages with advertisements typed like circus posters?

The time for such debating has surely now gone by. Publicity alone can keep life in such a propaganda, and it seems to me that, excepting in the news columns, such publicity should be refused to these preachers of confusion.

CHARLES H. LEVERMORE.
New York, March 29, 1917.

THE BUGLES.

If soon—tomorrow—all our bugles blow,
The habit of a life-long thought will start
My feet—a soldier's—on the road they know,
That I may give myself and do my part.

Once I heard bugles with the zest of youth;
Then they compelled me like a woman's voice
Calling her lover—ecstasy and truth
In ev'ry tone. They left no room for choice.

Now I shall hear the bugles with a sense
Of marching in my sleep to heed a call
That whispers out from distances immense—
The faint chill voice of duty—that is all!

* * * * *

Hark! What is that? It rings so clear, so high;
Grips at my heart-strings, clamors at my ear!
My country's bugles seem to fill the sky!
I gladly give a soldier's answer—"Here!"

S. C. A.

BREAD AND BULLETS EQUALLY ESSENTIAL.

This Country Must Look to the Development of Agriculture on a Large Scale.

By B. F. YOAKUM.

New York, March 28, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A soldier must be well armed and well fed for the hardships of war. An adequate supply of foodstuffs for their armies and the public will be the dominant factor in the final test of the European war. Germany does not expect to whip Great Britain. She hopes to starve her into submission. Germany's submarine campaign is not conducted under the rules of warfare. It is designed to create hunger riots by shutting off food supplies. Shortage of food to a starving point in London or Berlin would bring the same riots and overthrow of the Governments as in Petrograd. No well-organized stomach war has ever failed, and never will.

The newspapers keep the country informed about the organization and getting ready with all kinds of facilities, the mobilization of all available skilled and unskilled labor for enlarging facilities and increasing the output of ammunition preparatory to engaging in the world war, while food shortage, the very thing that is giving the warring nations of Europe more concern than fighting equipment, will certainly face this country unless prompt action is taken to forestall it.

There are two food conditions that cause disturbance: A shortage of supply and abnormally high prices. We are headed for both.

Wheat.

Bread has now reached its highest point since the civil war, with the outlook for this year's crop not too cheerful. It is estimated that the annual average consumption of wheat in its many different uses, including seed for planting, is seven bushels per capita, or 700,000,000 bushels for our 100,000,000 population.

	Bushels.
The 1915-16 wheat crop was	1,011,000,000
Of which we exported	244,000,000
Leaving for home use	767,000,000
The last wheat crop in round figures was	650,000,000
Of which we exported	124,000,000
Leaving for home use	526,000,000

or only five bushels per capita, 200,000,000 bushels short of normal.

Milk—A Necessary Food to a Nation's Life.

High prices and scarcity of milk are being much discussed. Yet within the short period of ten years the number of milch cows has decreased from 265 for each 1,000 people to 222. The reason for this is easily found. The average dairyman is not making any money. Many have stood their losses as long as they could, sold their cows, and quit the business. Dairying, being a branch of farming, I will treat them together, and in this connection it won't be out of place to show a few of the things that the farmers are up against, as some people have grown into the feeling, without knowledge of the facts, that it is up to the farmer to feed the rest of mankind without due consideration to himself.

Taking twenty-five of the various articles, including labor, fertilizer, &c., that a farmer must buy, the average increase in cost in the last three years has been 74 per cent. This means that a farmer selling milk three years ago at 3 cents a quart must now get 5¼ cents a quart to make the same net results as he made three years ago.

Potatoes—Another Commodity of Universal Use.

The Agricultural Report for 1916 shows an average yield of 80 bushels per acre. Farmers are now paying for good seed potatoes for this Spring's planting from $2.50 to $3 a bushel. It requires about 14 bushels to plant an acre, making the initial cost of a potato crop from $35 to $42 an acre. Adding to this the cost of fertilizing, $25, and cultivating, harvesting, bagging, shipping, and transportation, $30, will make the cost of producing and marketing an acre of potatoes in this section of the country $90. So there is no profit on potatoes if sold by the producer for less than $1.50 per bushel delivered at the market. The high price of seed for all crops is causing a number of farmers to reduce their acreage.

Aside from sugar planters, rice growers, and a few other producers who are commercially organized and can fix their own prices, there are only isolated cases where small Eastern farmers and dairymen are more than breaking even, after allowing 6 per cent. on the value of their farm, depreciation on buildings, and machinery.

The 6,500,000 farms of the country must feed 100,000,000 people, or each farm an average of 15 people. To put it another way: There are an average of five persons to the farm, or 83,000,000 people who must feed themselves and 67,000,000 others. Therefore the mobilization of our skilled and unskilled labor necessary to meet the Government's labor requirements to prosecute its enormous military task tends to lessen the number of food producers, while no substantial plan is offered to encourage increased food supply. Nothing will be gained by becoming alarmed sixty days from now, after it is too late to plant. Crops are not like factories—they can only be started once in twelve months. Now is the time to act, or else face the consequences. Regardless of the final result of the war in Europe, it cannot now terminate in time for that country to produce this year sufficient to feed its population—it must draw heavily from us. If we are compelled to concentrate all our surplus energy on the production of munitions of war, to the detriment of our farm products, we will have to decide between food disturbances at home or the shutting off of supplies to the allied nations. The latter would be shameful while they struggle to maintain the freedom of the seas, a principle we unequivocally stand for.

For every man who must shoulder a rifle for military duty we had better furnish inducement for another to take up a hoe for farm work. For every farm laborer who leaves the farm for the ammunition factory to earn $3 a day, we had better offer inducements to the farmers to speed up their efforts to feed the people, and show them how they will be justified in going to the labor market and paying good wages for the same class of labor for farm work as the gun and battleship factories pay labor to serve the Government.

The suggestions made of turning golf courses, polo grounds, vacant lots, &c., into farms are largely theoretical. What help comes from those sources will consist mostly of vegetable gardens during the Summer. It is bread, milk, meat, potatoes, &c., for next Winter we must look ahead to. Only the farmers can feed the nation, and that industry will increase or decrease only as it shows as good returns as other legitimate enterprises in proportion to capital and labor employed.

There is nothing to enthuse over in farming, while manufacturing millions of rifles, cartridges, powder, launching great battleships, torpedo boats and submarines, accompanied by patriotic speeches, stirs our blood to the fighting pitch. Looking at the other side of the picture, when ample food is not to be had, its pangs are first felt by the children and the decrepit in the small homes where the cost of every meal is measured by the penny. Let us not forget in our military preparations that we should act in time to prevent what is now taking place in proud old England, where the private residences of the rich and poor alike are searched by officers of the Government and owners of the homes punished when more articles of food are found than allowed under the food regulations fixed by the Government.

A comprehensive plan can be made which will insure an ample supply of the substantial necessities of life if taken in time, and under a practicable, workable plan; a plan sufficiently conservative to meet the approval of the public, yet drastic enough to insure its success.

B. F. YOAKUM.

LABOR IN HAWAII.

A Favorable View of Conditions on Sugar Plantations.

Washington, March 21, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication of Miss Frances Blascoer, regarding labor conditions in Hawaii. It seems unfortunate that your correspondent should have felt called upon to publish a communication upon matters concerning which she says she could get no explanation, when there are so many reliable, authoritative, and even official sources of information close at hand. The labor conditions in Hawaii are under constant supervision of Congress and the departments at Washington. A law of Congress specifically provides that it shall be the duty of the United States Commissioner of Labor to report every five years in relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the labor classes of Hawaii. The latest official report under this provision is printed as Senate Document 432, Sixty-fourth Congress, First Session. The Department of Commerce also has recently had several observers in Hawaii in connection with a forthcoming report on its sugar industry. Last year fourteen United States Senators and thirty Representatives of all shades of political opinion spent three weeks in the Territory of Hawaii upon the invitation of the Legislature of Hawaii and the Delegate to Congress.

From any of these sources your correspondent might have learned the fundamental facts that Hawaii is neither exempt from nor evades the Federal immigration law. Probably any lawyer of her acquaintance could have told her that persons going from Porto Rico or the Philippines to Hawaii are not immigrants.

How this labor is brought to Hawaii, under what supervision and restrictions, I would be glad to explain in detail did I not fear that I was trespassing on the courtesy of your columns. On every essential statement your correspondent's letter is at utter and absolute variance with the facts. For a disproof of the statement that "hookworm, trachoma, specific and other contagious diseases are being brought wholesale into Hawaii," let her write to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, which investigated and condemned this malicious report in unsparing terms.

The statement that the plantations are not equipped with either adequate hospital or even medical attendance is so absurd as to be ludicrous. In these respects impartial observers have pronounced the Hawaiian plantations a model for the civilized world. Lest this statement appear too strong, I beg leave to quote from a report by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, which report can be obtained at the company's office in Newark, N. J.:

> It has been my privilege to examine personally perhaps half of the labor camps on the principal islands, and, broadly speaking, their conditions conform as nearly as possible to a reasonable ideal as could be expected in the case of a population largely of Oriental—or otherwise Asiatic—origin. It is something very considerably to the credit of the Hawaiian sugar planters that in this respect they should have set an example of humanitarian consideration and conformity to the exacting principles of sanitary science far in advance of most of the plantation housing conditions in the Southern States of the mainland, or of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is even more to their credit that they should have provided better hospital facilities and free medical aid to a relatively low class of Oriental or Filipino labor on the Hawaiian sugar plantations than is available at the present time to most of the agricultural population, rich and poor, white and black, on the mainland of the United States. Such hospitals as are to be found on the island of Kauai, at Lihue, and on the island of Maui, at Puunene, challenge comparison with any similar institution as regards the equipment, nursing care, medical supervision, and even the keeping of card records, on the mainland. It is primarily due to the persistant efforts on the part of the planters to improve sanitary and housing conditions, hospital facilities, and provide food at reasonable prices for plantation laborers, combined with adequate wages, free fuel, pure water, &c., and the hearty co-operation of an efficient and thoroughly well organized Territorial Board of Health that such far-reaching sanitary results have been achieved in recent years.

I gather from your correspondent's letter that she did not personally go outside of Honolulu, and I can only say that her ignorance of Hawaiian conditions seems to have been badly abused by those upon whom she depended for information.

SIDNEY BALLOU.

ENGINEERS FOR THE ALLIES.

An Army of Railroad Men Suggested for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appeals to me that the best way for the United States to participate in the war would be in a "technical" manner. We have no large, trained army, but we have the largest and best trained body of technical experts in the world.

It is this help that the Allies most need. Twenty thousand railroad engineers with bosses for construction work and having all the rolling stock and supplies from home could do more good for the allied cause in Russia than an army of 500,000 on the western front. The work done would be a monument to American efficiency and would remain a bond of friendship. The presence of these Americans would assure the new democracy of success.

A small army sent to France to inspire fresh efforts, with an expedition similar to the one suggested, could win the war in six months.

HENRY C. PARKER.
Clark University, Worcester, Mass., March 27, 1917.

BORDER SOLDIERS GIVE A RALLY BALL

Talent of the Plains and Broadway Vie for Honors in Stunts in Webster Hall

FOR AMERICAN RED CROSS

Dancers in Military and Mexican Costumes—Gen. Wood and Col. Vanderbilt Among Patrons.

The Mexican border was moved temporarily last night to the vicinity of Webster Hall, 125 East Eleventh Street, when many of the soldiers and newspaper correspondents who saw service on the border and a large contingent of the public gathered in military and Mexican costume for a grand rally.

The occasion was called the Rio Grande Rally, and from taps to reveille there were all sorts of stunts, in which the talent of the plains and Broadway vied for honors. "Pancho Villa" arrived at the hall at 12:30 in disguise, and there was a general round-up for his capture among the scout detail to win the $25 reward.

The menagerie of military mascots, Maria Conesa in the Jarabe dance, Miss Constance Binney in original military dances, assisted by members of the National Guard, and the chorus of "Her Soldier Boy," with all their powder on, in patriotic songs were among the principal features of the rally.

The proceeds of the ball will be devoted to the American Red Cross. General Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood, General John J. Pershing, Colonel Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt, General John F. O'Ryan and Mrs. O'Ryan, Mrs. N. R. Usher, and Miss Anne Morgan acted as patrons and patronesses for the affair.

MRS. J. H. LEWIS HOSTESS.

Candidate for President of the D. A. R. Receives 300 Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis, wife of the Illinois Senator, was hostess this afternoon to the Daughters of the American Revolution residing in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Lewis, who recently announced her candidacy for the Presidency of the society, received in the largest of the Shoreham parlors, welcoming 300 visitors from 4 to 6 o'clock.

Mrs. Newton Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, assisted in receiving, although Mrs. Baker explained to many callers she was not a member of the society. Mrs. Samuel Spencer, whose name has frequently been mentioned for the office for which Mrs. Lewis is running, and Mrs. Francis Nash of South Carolina and Washington were other assistants of the afternoon.

MRS. PRUYN MARRIES AGAIN.

Daughter of Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber Weds James L. Mills.

The marriage has been announced of Mrs. Marianna Thurber Pruyn of Tarrytown, N. Y., and James Layng Mills of this city, which took place on Tuesday last at Tarrytown, the Rev. Lucas Boeve officiating.

The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber and the late Francis B. Thurber. This is her second marriage. In 1896 she was married to Professor Francis L. Pruyn, from whom she obtained a divorce in Reno, Nev., in August, 1911, receiving the custody of their two children.

Married in Secret, Forgiven.

Mr. and Mrs. Free S. Lamport of 721 Vanderveer Avenue, Woodhaven, Queens, were secretly married twenty years ago in the Church of the Resurrection at Richmond Hill, near Woodhaven, and on Tuesday evening their daughter, Evelyn, 19 years old, went to the same church with Hanson Soper, 20, of 47 Cedar Avenue, Richmond Hill, where they were married by the Rev. William P. Evans. Their parents had not been told of their purpose, but have forgiven the bride.

Miss Colon to Wed L. S. Pettit.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ritta Clark Colon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Colon, who live at the Hotel Lucerne, and Leicester Sterling Pettit, a son of Franklin Pettit of 320 West Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Pettit was graduated from Cornell in 1914 and is the Treasurer of the New York Structural Corporation of 103 Park Avenue.

Talmage-St. George Engagement.

Mrs. Thomas H. Talmage of 72 East Forty-seventh Street has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Lillian H. Talmage, to R. C. Cecil St. George of this city. Miss Talmage made her début in society a year ago last Winter. Mr. St. George is a grandson of George F. Baker and a son of George Baker St. George, who is to marry Miss Sara Price Collier of Tuxedo Park, N. Y. No date has been arranged for the wedding.

Arrivals at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 29.—Mr. and Mrs. William Lewis Koehn gave a dinner dance in their villa last night. Some of their guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Compton, Mrs. Edward Bradley, Miss Elizabeth Cramer, Miss Elizabeth Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Rickard, Jr.; Miss Ellen Richardson, Dwight Gibbs, Jack Gordon, and Jerome Wideman.

New arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hemphill, New York; F. L. Chase, Philadelphia; Miss A. E. Carpenter, Wilton, Conn.; George W. Morrison, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Lieutenant H. W. Witte, Washington, and E. D. Farquharson, Chicago.

Bundle Week a Success.

The Bundle Week Committee of the United Charities report there has been an increase in the number of donations this week. Ben Altheimer, the Chairman of the committee, said yesterday that it was noticeable that thousands of donations were received from persons who had not been contributors in the past. Contributions may be sent to the Industrial Department, 37 Greene Street.

Passes Appropriation Bill.

ALBANY, March 29.—The Annual Appropriation bill, carrying a total of $48,246,698, for the general expenses of the State Government for the next fiscal year was passed by the Assembly today by a vote of 85 to 47, after a lengthy debate. It was a strict party vote, the two Socialists joining with the Democrats in opposing the measure.

POLO STARS NOW DEPUTIES.

Join Cross-Country Riders in Sheriff's Defense Reserve.

Twenty-six members of the Meadow Brook and Piping Rock Clubs of Long Island, among whom are some of the best known polo players and cross-country riders in the East, have formed a sheriff's reserve for home defense which will be known as Westbury Reserve No. 3. They have been appointed deputy sheriffs with permission to carry revolvers and clubs.

Among the leaders in the organization are Robert L. Bacon, son of former Ambassador Robert Bacon; J. P. Grace, W. Russell Grace, Morgan Grace, Devereaux Milburn, Jr., and L. E. Stoddard, the polo players; Henry T. Godfrey, Alfred C. Grey, Leonard Jacobs, James Park, Henry M. Earle, Victor Morawetz, M. L. Schwartz, John Tucker, H. I. Nichols, Master of Hounds at Meadow Brook, and John H. Eden.

Twelve women members of the Piping Rock colony and others have formed a Red Cross unit and enlisted for first aid work in case of war. Dr. Frank Seudder, formerly of St. Luke's Hospital, Manhattan, will instruct them in nursing. The Rev. E. F. Eastman of the Locust Valley Dutch Reformed Church, is directing the movement. Among the volunteers are Mrs. Richard Weir, Mrs. Charles Weeks, Mrs. L. C. Allen, Miss Ann Price, and Miss Alice Latting.

JEWS PLAN FOR DEFENSE.

Editors Propose to Mobilize Forces and Resources of the Race.

Sixteen editors and proprietors of Jewish publications representing more than 1,000,000 readers met yesterday at the office of Samuel Untermyer, 120 Broadway. After the meeting they gave out a statement saying that it had been decided to organize the Jewish League of American Patriots to assist in systematic mobilization of all the forces and resources of the Jewish race in the United States, in case of war, and to put them at the disposal of the Government.

It was explained that in mobilizing "the forces and resources of the Jewish race in America," no attempt would be made to separate the Jews as a unit of patriotism but to arouse Jews to full co-operation with other Americans.

LABOR SUPPORTS WILSON.

State Federation Ready to Suspend Laws Limiting Hours.

ALBANY, March 29.—A memorial pledging the "unswerving allegiance" of the organized workers of the State to President Wilson, and declaring in favor of suspension of laws restricting the hours of labor whenever it may be necessary to prepare the State or the nation for carrying on war was adopted today by the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor.

Copies were sent to the President, the State Industrial Commission, and to members of all unions affiliated with the organization.

TREASURY NOTES ALLOTTED

$20,000,000 Out of $50,000,000 Goes to New York Reserve Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The New York Federal Reserve Bank gets the lion's share of the $50,000,000 of the ninety-day paper at 2 per cent. issued by the Treasury Department yesterday. The allotment to New York is $20,000,000. Chicago gets the next highest amount, $5,000,000. The total amount subscribed by all the banks is $86,650,000, and the allotments were made in the ratio of subscriptions by the several banks.

The allotments of the Treasury certificates were as follows: New York, $20,000,000; Boston, $5,000,000; Philadelphia, $5,000,000; Cleveland, $3,500,000; Richmond, $2,000,000; Atlanta, $1,500,000; Chicago, $5,000,000; St. Louis, $2,500,000; Minneapolis, $2,000,000; Kansas City, $2,500,000; Dallas, $2,000,000, and San Francisco, $2,500,000. Total, $50,000,000.

To Pour Tea for Jewish Charity.

Tea is to be poured at the Plaza on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday afternoons in furtherance of an effort to organize Jewish women as aids in the campaign to procure 25,000 new members to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. In connection with the general membership campaign Edwin Goldwasser, the director, said that more than 500 men and women had already signified readiness to co-operate.

JOIN WHITE SULPHUR COLONY

Mr. and Mrs. Finley P. Dunne of New York Among the Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., March 29.—Hamilton Kerr, Mrs. M. K. Kerr, and Miss Marion Kerr of New York arrived today from Bellealr, Fla., where they spent the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stickney of St. Louis, Mo., who arrived today, were joined by Guy W. Currier, Miss Currier, and Miss Anna Agassiz of Boston, who will remain over Easter. Mrs. W. Scott Fitz and Miss L. P. Goldsborough of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass., are at the Greenbrier for the Spring season. William Lawrence Green, who has been in New York for a brief visit, has returned to the Greenbrier to join Mrs. Green and Mrs. A. Bleecker Banks. Mr. and Mrs. Finley Peter Dunne of New York and William M. Ellicott of Baltimore were other arrivals at the Greenbrier today.

State Senator J. C. Cummins of Des Moines, Iowa, who has been here with Senator A. B. Cummins, has started for the West. Senator A. B. Cummins and Senator James D. Phelan, with Miss Mary L. Phelan, Miss Gladys Sullivan, and other members of his party, left tonight for Washington. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Suydam of Toronto are at the Greenbrier with other members of the Canadian colony.

Paymaster W. P. Neill and his bride left tonight for Washington, where Mr. Neill is stationed.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Crawford Clark and Mrs. George Lewis were among those who played bridge at the Casino during tea hours.

Mrs. John Falls entertained at tea for her niece, Miss Dorothy Dunn. Mrs. Ellis Wainwright took a party to Elmhurst Farm for luncheon today.

Takes Negro Regiment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The War Department notified Adjutant General Stotesbury today that the Fifteenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., the newly recruited colored regiment of New York City, would be recognized as an integral unit of the troops of the State. The telegram announced that the regiment would be inspected for recognition at the earliest opportunity.

Dinner to the Rev. Dr. Eaton.

More than two hundred members of the Eaton Bible Class of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church gave a dinner last night in the Parish House, 30 East Thirty-first Street, to the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton, its leader, in honor of his forty-ninth birthday. A delegation of the Canadian Society in New York, of which Dr. Eaton is President, also attended. The speakers included Dr. Eaton, the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Cyrus Eaton, and George Gordon Battle.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

Applications for loans of large amounts will be considered at the office at Fourth Avenue and 25th Street.

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
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Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

64 RANGER PICTURES SOLD FOR $28,820

Late Artist's "The Sentinel" Brings $1,350, the Top Price, at American Galleries Sale.

"AUTUMN" FETCHES $1,050

$1,000 Paid for His "The Swamp Pasture," and $525 for Murphy's "Barns and Trees."

Paintings of the late Henry Ward Ranger, National Academician, who died in 1916, the studio collection, including examples of all periods of his work, were put on sale at the American Art Galleries last evening, Thomas E. Kirby in the auctioneer's bench. Included with his own paintings were a few of other artists. Nineteen of these opened the sale and, with the sixty-four pictures of Mr. Ranger, brought $31,515. The Rangers brought $28,820. Cornelius Vanderbilt Burton paid the highest price of the evening, $1,350, for Ranger's "The Sentinel," a great oak, standing alone on a side hill. Other pictures sold were:

Barns and Trees—J. Francis Murphy; H. S. Harkness	$325
Landscape—Blakelock; Mrs. L. D. Montgomery	190
St. Georgio, Venice — William Gedney Bunce; William Coffin	210
Evening Scene—Daubigny; John W. Hutchinson	100
At Anchor—Bunce; R. C. & N. M. Vose, Boston	100
Gusty Weather—Murphy; E. A. Milch	180
Lions: Moonlight—Arthur Wardle; Mrs. Montgomery	140
Marine: Venice—Bunce; W. L. Clark	140
Black and White Cows—William Henry Howe; Fred. Loeser	130
Cattle in Pasture—Howe; Seaman, agent	130
Dutch Madonna—Kever; Alexander C. Humphreys	110
Gathering Seaweed—Samuel Coleman; Seaman, agent	130
The Mooring Buoy—Bunce; R. Hosea	110
Cows—Carleton Wiggins; A. Birdsall, Jr.	100
Marine—Bunce; Vose, Boston	110
Head of a Boy—J. F. Millet, (Attb.); W. L. Clark	110

RANGER'S PICTURES.

Landscape, P. Chester	200
By the Lake, Berri, Aux. agent	210
Summer's Greenery, L. E. Ellis	310
Three Trees, R. Hosea	240
On Fisher's Island, A. Birdsall, Jr.	120
Woodland: Gray and Yellow, George Broadhurst	400
Woods in Springtime, Vose of Boston	210
Widespreading Branches, C. A. Carlisle	160
A Screen of Trees, H. A. Allsityne	240
A Fisher's Island Cove, William Kudenmeister	110
Across the Valley, H. Leroy Jones	130
A Ledge of Rocks, Leroy Ireland	270
Marine, P. Chester	150
Wood Interior, H. S. Harkness	260
A Tropical Landscape, Mrs. Montgomery	310
A Windy Sky, Bernet, agent	210
Russet and Blue, P. Chester	220
Late Autumn, A. K. Kohlman	240
Rocks and Sea, A. Birdsall, Jr.	150
Seashore Meadows, L. E. Ellis	150
Cottage and Trees, E. Coykendall	540
Homeward Bound, Mrs. L. Lowenson	290
An Old Country Farmhouse, E. P. Earle	875
In the Woods, Leroy Ireland	400
Holland Landscape, Cyril F. Peck	450
The Meadow Farmhouse, McDonough Galleries	600
A Country Road, C. S. Band	360
Farmhouse and Willows, Henry Schultheis	500
A Clump of Oak Trees, H. S. Harkness	470
Near Boulogne, T. Sylvester	240
Willows at Bertler, P. Chester	550
Spring Landscape, Seaman, agent	510
Rocks and Dunes, K. Prentice	360
June at Chesaway, E. Barton	740
The Mirrored Oak, Holland Galleries	900
Moonlight: Noank, Dr. M. L. Rhein	850
The Swamp Pasture, R. Hosea	1,000
Marine: Green and Gold, E. A. Milch	625
Sunset: Red and Gold, Indianapolis Museum	750
A Clearing in the Woods, W. L. Clark	650
Old New England Houses, P. Chester	600
The Palisades, Roehls Galleries	360
A Ledge in the Woods, H. Murray	550
Hilltop Pasture, McDonough Galleries	525
Autumnal Hues, Roehls Galleries	550
The Armory, ———	575
Blue Sea and Golden Sky, McDonough Galleries	700
Rocky Ledge, Connecticut, Roehls Galleries	450
Norsaet Wind, W. A. Johns	200
Stony Cove and Headland, McDonough Galleries	400
Top of Lord's Hill, Holland Galleries	450
Cloudland and Pasture, McDonough Galleries	575
Autumn, Holland Galleries	600
A View of the Sound, Mrs. Montgomery	625
An Arabesque, R. Hosea	400
Outskirts of the Woods, Lorenz, agent	1,000
New York from Weehawken Heights, Dr. M. L. Rhein	475
Along the Docks, James Blackman	250
A Noank Pasture, Roehls Galleries	385
Autumn, Mason's Island, James Blackman	1,050

The sale will be concluded this evening at the American Art Galleries.

$2,132 FOR HALSEY PRINTS.

Sale of Part VIII. Begun at the Anderson.

The sale of Part VIII. of Frederic R. Halsey's print collection was begun at the Anderson Galleries last evening. It consisted of prints of Napoleon and the French Revolution. The total for the session was $2,132. The grand total thus far is $364,327. Among the items were the following, with their catalogue numbers, the prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 19.—"Eugene de Beauharnais," adopted son of Napoleon, stipple by L. C. Ruotte, after the drawing by Gregorius from the bust by Chinard. E. F. Bonaventure $50.00

No. 90.—"Comtesse du Barry," mezzotint by Thomas Watson, after a painting by F. Drouais. E. F. Bonaventure 65.00

No. 134.—"Josephine, Madame Bonaparte," mezzotint published by John Fairburn. E. F. Bonaventure 77.50

No. 225.—"Marie Antoinette," engraving in crayon manner by Cazenave, after a drawing by Le Barbier l'Aine. Robert Ehrenberg 57.50

No. 228.—"Marie Antoinette," etching finished with the graver by Croisey after the engraver's own design. R. M. Hogue 80.00

No. 229.—"Marie Antoinette," stipple by Curtis, after a painting by Dufroe D. Milne 60.00

No. 236.—"Marie Antoinette," mezzotint by John E. Haid after a painting by Michel Millar. Max Williams 87.50

The sale of Part VIII. will be concluded this evening.

ABERDEEN LAUDS PROBATION

Favorably Impressed with Features of System in This Country.

Lord Aberdeen, former Governor General of Canada, praised the New York probation system after hearing the cases of seventy-nine probationers at a session of the Probation Court held in the Criminal Court Building last night by Justice Edwin L. Garvin of the Court of Special Sessions. Lord and Lady Aberdeen were the guests of the court. Lord Aberdeen appointed the first probation officer in Dublin ten years ago, when he was Viceroy of Ireland.

"I am struck by features brought out tonight in favor of the probation system," he said. "The first was the effective manner in which the Judge has dealt with each of the probationers, using sympathy and firmness effectively in the cases as needed. The second outstanding feature was the efficiency of the probation officers, especially the women. The third favorable impression I received was the attitude of the probationers. I am impressed with the beneficence of the system in preventing crime and building up the principle of mercy. In my opinion, the probation system has been in operation long enough for it to be extended."

Lady Aberdeen said she was especially impressed with some of the cases of women probationers.

In only one case last night was the probationer sent to jail. He had failed to comply with the order of the court to contribute to the support of his wife and four children.

Meeting for Duryea War Relief.

The annual meeting of subscribers to the Duryea War Relief will be held at the home of Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, at 4:30 P. M. next Wednesday. Mrs. Duryea will preside. Songs will be given by Francois Van Vaerenberg, a soldier from the trenches who is here by special permission of the Belgian Government.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."

To get the genuine call for full name. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE.—Advt.

RED CROSS CABLES RELIEF.

Sends $5,000 to Feed Children in Territory Evacuated by Germans.

The Red Cross has received an appeal from the American relief societies in Paris for immediate aid to the refugees in the districts evacuated by the Germans in their retreat from the Somme. Thousands of women and children are on the point of starvation, and to care for them the resources of French relief organizations have been strained to the utmost.

The cable message to the American Red Cross is signed by Mrs. Benjamin S. Lathrop of the American Fund for French Wounded. It follows:

Terrible condition Noyon. Mme. Carrell on spot. Beg condensed milk. Clothes. Offering our motors. Immediate relief. Children pitiful. No meat seventeen months. Scurvy. Mme. Carrell distributing personally goods and food sent us.

In response to Mrs. Lathrop's appeal $5,000 has been cabled to Paris by the New York County Red Cross to be spent immediately for milk and other necessities for children. Additional funds will be cabled as needed.

Shipments of supplies needed for the relief of these destitute refugees are ready to be made at once. They will be drawn from the Red Cross storerooms at the Bush Terminal and other points and from the other war relief clearing houses in this city.

GROUND GLASS, NOT POISON.

Staub Denies Saying Bandeges for the Red Cross Were Drugged.

Albert W. Staub, director of the Atlantic Division of the American Red Cross, issued a statement on his return from Philadelphia yesterday, denying the published report that in a speech in Philadelphia on Wednesday he had said an effort had been made by spies to poison surgical supplies destined for military hospitals in Europe.

"It is true, however," Mr. Staub added, "that in one or two instances we have found ground glass in bandages prepared for the Red Cross. These have been promptly detected and the cases reported to the proper authorities. What I wished to emphasize was the need of proper precautions in the preparation of medical supplies lest such tampering occur."

The authorities referred to by Mr. Staub are understood to be the United States Secret Service.

DR. HILLIS MISQUOTED.

It Was Frenchmen He Said Wanted to See the Kaiser Hanged.

Sentiments against Germany attributed to the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in a news association's report of an address he made last Sunday were denied by Dr. Hillis last night. He explained that what he did say was:

"These poor creatures (in Northern France) who have suffered unspeakable wrongs, will probably say: 'I will forgive the Kaiser and von Tirpitz and von Hindenburg, but I want to see them hanged first. Shoot them first and forgive them afterward.' It is this law of moral retribution that makes me doubt the rumors that the Kaiser is dead or about to die. The Kaiser does not dare to die—he is afraid of meeting a million of Jesus's little ones whom he has murdered."

The sentiments attributed by Dr. Hillis to the inhabitants of devastated districts were credited erroneously to Dr. Hillis himself.

Wisconsin House for Prohibition.

MADISON, Wis., March 29.—A bill calling for a referendum on State-wide prohibition passed the lower house of the Wisconsin Legislature today by a vote of 56 to 37.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JOSEPH FRANCIS O'SHEA, member of the Lynn (Mass.) Hospital surgical staff, died yesterday in Lynn. He was 54 years old and had been Assistant Medical Examiner of Essex County.

JOHN T. BIRD, for many years a political leader in Passaic, N. J., died Wednesday at his home there, first year.

JAMES F. DELANEY, 51 years old, in the tea business at 108 Front Street, Manhattan, and for many years prominent in Democratic politics in Brooklyn, died in the Methodist Episcopal Hospital yesterday. Mr. Delaney slipped and fell down the stone steps at the Atlantic Avenue subway station, striking on his head and fracturing his skull. He lived at 298 Sterling Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. BELLE A. BROWN, wife of Rufus H. Brown, a builder of Flatbush, died at her home, 1,736 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was 63 years old and was an active member of the All Souls Universalist Church, which was built by her husband.

Mrs. MARIA HILDRETH AYRES, widow of Dr. William O. Ayres, who was a professor of medicine at Yale College and later of San Francisco, Cal., died in her ninety-fourth year on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Louis W. Butler, 224 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY E. BELL, wife of James A. Bell and a daughter of the late James and Mary Matthews, died at her residence, 259 Pearl Street, Brooklyn, yesterday.

ALLAN TAG LEXOW of 122 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, a nephew of the late Senator Clarence Lexow, who directed the legislative investigation of the New York Police Department, died on Tuesday in his thirty-fourth year. Mr. Lexow was born in Brooklyn and was in the automobile business.

GEORGE PERLIETNER, a hotel proprietor at Rockville Centre, L. I., and a member of the Pequot Club and the Order of the Moose, dropped dead in his hotel on Tuesday from heart disease. He was 54 years old.

CHARLES L. BISCHOFF, 49 years old, retired, is dead at his home, 388 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, from heart disease. He was a member of Baltic Lodge, No. 284, F. and A. M.

WILLIAM G. MAGOWAN, for twenty-one years manager of the Brooklyn offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company and in late years connected with a Manhattan newspaper, died on Wednesday at his home, 439 Manhattan Avenue, Manhattan, at the age of 68 years. He entered the Western Union service in 1870 and remained with that company until 1904, when he went with the Postal Telegraph Company. He was a member of the Electric Club.

EDWARD L. MORRIS, 82 years old, a pioneer in the wholesale coal trade, died at his home, 777 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. Mr. Morris was born in Eatontown, N. J., and for several years was head of the firm of E. L. Morris & Co. For the last twenty years he was with the coal firm of Madeira, Hill & Co., in Manhattan. Mr. Morris was a descendant of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is survived by two daughters.

Mrs. MARY AGNES MINDEN, wife of Michael Minden, a hotel proprietor of Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Wednesday at her home, 222 Brooklyn Avenue.

ALBERT VALENTINE PORTER, a traveling salesman, died in Philadelphia, Penn., on Tuesday, in his thirty-first year. The funeral services will be held at his late residence, 267 Madison Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

Mrs. MATILDA BURR, a daughter of the late John Rhodes and wife of Captain Preston Burr, died at her home in Oakdale, L. I., on Wednesday.

FRANK LENT, who was in the printing business in New York, died yesterday at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was born in New York and was 56 years old.

The Rev. CAROLINE ANGELL, believed to have been the oldest Universalist woman preacher in Maine, died on Wednesday night in Portland, Me., where she lived. She was 75 years old and was ordained in Pittsfield forty years ago. Mrs. Angell retired four years ago.

Miss JOSEPHINE C. KISSAM, 90 years old, daughter of Rear Admiral Benjamin P. Kissam, who fought in the war of 1812, died on Wednesday at her home in Peekskill, N. Y.

JAMES MATHEW EVANS, inventor and mechanical engineer, died Wednesday at his home, 528 West 111th Street. He was born in 1832.

JOHN CLUETT WHITNEY, who was with the New York Life Insurance Company for twenty-five years, died on Tuesday at his home in Ridgewood, N. J. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. SARAH E. WALKER, for many years engaged in missionary work in the hospitals of this city, died on Tuesday at her home, 306 West 122d Street.

RICHARD C. VALLENDER, a real estate dealer, died on Tuesday at his home, 3,209 Park Avenue. He was 45 years old.

E. H. HURER of Westfield, N. J., died suddenly at his desk in the Citizens Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, yesterday. He was Assistant Secretary of the bank, where he had been employed for thirty-five years. Mr. Huber was 56 years old.

DAVID K. SIMONDS, for more than thirty years editor and proprietor of The Manchester (Vt.) Journal, died in Manchester yesterday in his seventy-eighth year.

JAMES POWELL KNIGHT, head of the plumbing business of J. N. Knight, died yesterday at his home, 194 Riverside Drive. He was born in Jersey City sixty-four years ago.

15,000 NEW YORKERS OUT FOR THE CIRCUS

Barnum & Bailey Offer All the Old Favorites and a Host of New Ones.

THE GARDEN TWICE FILLED

Man Who Plays Monkey and Woman's Wonderful One-Hand Swing Please and Thrill.

New Yorkers—that is, about 15,000 of them, all sizes and ages—greeted Barnum & Bailey's circus at its opening performances in Madison Square yesterday. Although the performances were the first of the 1917 season, and the big show has more new acts this year than for more than two decades, the performances moved with precision and speed, and the verdict of the spectators was that the 1917 show is the best Barnum & Bailey have ever brought to New York.

For one thing, not in years has the circus shown so many acts new to New York as this year, among them several which will not soon be forgotten by the folk who never grow too old for the circus. And then a big majority of the old favorites are still with the show, and these old favorites include the best and most famous of the aerialists, acrobats, clowns, and even the freaks who have been with Barnum & Bailey ever since Colonel Dexter Fellows and Major Jay Rial were little boys, and that was more than twenty years ago.

The show opens with what is perhaps the biggest spectacle the circus has ever shown. It is the story of Aladdin and his Wonderful Lamp, and calls into action more than 800 performers, two bands, three elephant herds, and more than 100 horses. The costumes, which are gorgeous to look upon, were made, it is said, in China, after ancient patterns and designs preserved in the Government museums at Peking. The spectacle does not last too long either, and is over in less than twenty minutes, a pleasing fact commented upon by hundreds yesterday.

Two of the new acts which are billed as headliners are those of Miss Leitzey and Miss Ruth Budd. Both are little women, the former an aerial performer, while the latter can do almost anything and is the only performer in the entire show who has the Garden all to herself when she does her act. It is an act in which she is hauled almost to the top of the Garden where with the aid of two silver rings and a dangling rope she negotiates several hair-raising feats, one of them a giant swing, in which she hangs not from a bar but from a rope. And she does the swing with one hand and not once but forty times before the ringmaster sounds the whistle. Miss Budd's act is acrobatic and is a combination of contortionism, toe dancing, somersaulting, and walking on hands.

Then there is "Solomon the Wise," a human being who makes up like a chimpanzee and who fools two-thirds of the audience. He rides a bicycle, lights a cigar, sets a table, and takes off a dress suit in a manner so realistic that if the program did not tell the secret no one would doubt for an instant but that he was a real aristocrat of the African jungle. A little later on the program Prince, a real chimpanzee, appears. Prince gives a wonderful exhibition on the parallel bars, and is easily one of the hits of the show.

Other new acts include the Weisse troupe of balancers, the Rodriguez Brothers, who specialize in high-perch balancing; Van and Bell, the missile throwers, whose act is as pleasing as it is interesting; the Picchiani troupe of women acrobats, the Mangeans, who do somersaulting in tandem formations, and Cherret, the famous Spanish clown.

Speaking of clowns, never before has there been such a crowd of them. They do all the old stunts and a lot of new ones. This year there are two women clowns and one young girl clown, the last named one of the funniest in the whole aggregation.

Charles Seigrist is still the most versatile of all the performers. In addition to his wonderful aerial performance at the close of the show, he shows this year as an equestrian and also as a champion high jumper. Next year, Seigrist says, he may also show for a part of the time as a clown.

Miss Bird Millman, the most famous of wire walkers and dancers, is again with the show after an absence of a year on the New York stage. The six Neapolitans whose dancing and mid-air performance has been seen by so many thousands are still with the show, and they, with the Seigrist Silbon troupe of aerialists, bring the big show to a close.

There is also a big delegation of new freaks, including a new giant, two new fat boys, who together weigh nearly a ton, a newcomer among the midgets, and McFair, the man whose whiskers are more than four yards long and still growing. Of course, "Zip," still billed as "Barnum's what is it?" is with the show. The show couldn't get along without him.

Every week day for a month to come there will be two performances of the circus in the Garden.

RECITALS OF YESTERDAY.

Oliver Denton, Pianist, Eddy Brown, Violinist, and Rosalie Miller.

Oliver Denton, pianist, who played earlier in the season, made his program at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon centre about MacDowell. He began with "Sonata, Eroica," and presented also four pieces from the New England Idyls, op. 62: "Midwinter," "Indian Idyl," "From a Log Cabin," "The Joy of Autumn."

He made an interesting group out of Ravel's "Pavane," an etude by Scriabine that he had to repeat, and a fine "Bourrée" by Enescu, op. 10, No. 4, a piece of great spirit in the modern French idiom that Mr. Denton played with refreshing vigor. Three pieces by Liszt closed the program, which was heard by a numerous audience.

Eddy Brown, violinist, played his last recital, if not final appearance this season, before a large audience in Carnegie Hall last evening, seriously essaying, with L. T. Grunberg, a sonata of Beethoven's, op. 12, No. 3, and in more "popular" style Bruch's "Scotch Fantasie." In conclusion he gave his own arrangement of Paganini's twenty-second "Caprice," a new "Little Caprice" by Sandor Harmati, and other adapted pieces by Auer, Kreisler, and Bohm.

Rosalie Miller, whose song recital in Aeolian Hall last evening confirmed previous impressions of a young artist gifted as a violinist, too, it is said, was rewarded with many flowers after her early Italian airs, together with one, "Willst du dein Herz," considerately "attributed to" Bach. Miss Miller was true to her training in Lieder of Wolf and Brahms, while after a French group she added an encore, and might well have repeated the "Cuckoo and Nightingale" of Ruslan Cesar Cui. Her accompanist was Walter Golde.

AUTHORS MAP WAR WORK.

Vigilantes Will Write to Forward Patriotism.

The writing industry has been mobilized for war as the Vigilantes, an organization which includes many of the most prominent writers and artists in the country. At a dinner at the Harvard Club last night they told what they intend to do.

More than a score of authors have written patriotic articles, meant to arouse a realization of present problems, to awaken in the young a sense of service and citizenship, and to promote mental, moral and physical preparedness and universal military training. Artists have drawn cartoons dealing with the present situation of the country, and these will be furnished through newspaper syndicates to thousands of newspapers.

The Vigilantes are also interested in a "Citizens' Creed" for the promotion of patriotism. In the hope of stimulating interest in such a creed, Mayor James H. Preston of Baltimore said his city had offered $1,000 for the formula adjudged best by a committee of writers.

PARADE TO ANSWER JORDAN.

Yale, with 1,500 Men in Line, Gives War Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 29.—Yale undergratuates tonight answered the peace talk of David Starr Jordan with a war parade. As soon as he had closed his remarks a procession of 1,500 students started outside the hall, and, with a big brass band in the lead, moved through the principal streets of the city back to the campus. Aside from this defiant response to the pacifist appeal of Dr. Jordan Yale students were careful to do nothing to injure the feelings of the California educator. Dr. Jordan in his address predicted that there would be no war because Congress would make no declaration and the Kaiser himself would back down and refuse to fight America.

NEW "SEVEN SISTERS" LAW.

Jersey Measure Now Conforms with the Clayton Act.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Governor Edge today signed two Senate bills amending the Wilson "Seven Sisters" anti-trust laws, making them conform to the Federal Clayton act.

Under the amended laws New Jersey corporations may acquire stock in other corporations.

JAMES W. MORRISSEY DEAD.

Once Prominent Manager and Impresario Dies Penniless.

James W. Morrissey, well known to theatregoers a quarter of a century ago as director and impresario, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in the lobby of the Hotel Normandie. Of recent years he had supported himself by the sale of a book he wrote portraying the careers of well-known actors and actresses. He was homeless, and the Actors' Fund took charge of his burial.

Mr. Morrissey was born in Ireland sixty-four years ago, but came here when a child. He began his career as opera book seller with Maurice Grau. Under the régime of Jay Gould and James Fisk he was Treasurer of the Grand Opera House. He remained there for three years after Augustin Daly assumed the management of the Opera House. Mr. Morrissey was business manager for Emma Abbott, representative of Joseph Brooks, and personal manager for Sir Charles Wyndham and for Mme. Ristori.

After managing Mary Anderson's farewell tour Mr. Morrissey became manager for Rhea, and he was the first general manager of Madison Square Garden. He remained in his position for four years, and then formed the English Grand Opera Company, which later toured the country as the James W. Morrissey Grand Opera Company. He was associated in business at different times with some of the most prominent in the theatrical profession.

Identically the same cigar you pay 25c for in the long size. We've shortened the cigar and the price, but not the quality. Long Havana Filler, hand-made.

Box of 13 cigars, 50c
Box of 25 cigars, $1.00
Box of 50 cigars,

M'CONNELL HOPED TO SERVE AMERICA

Aviator's Letter, Received Here on Day of His Death, Told of His Ambition.

WANTED ACTIVE WAR WORK

North Carolina Man Described His Experiences in Book, "Flying for France."

Sergeant James R. McConnell, the American, member of the Lafayette Escadrille, who was killed behind the German lines in France last week, was ambitious to head a United States Army aero corps on the French front. He and Lieutenant William Thaw expected to be shifted to the American aviation service if Washington sent a force to Europe. In a letter to his friend, Frank C. Page of Doubleday, Page & Co., received in New York on Sunday, the day of the announcement of his death, Sergeant McConnell told of this hope. Doubleday, Page & Co., had just published a little volume he wrote, entitled "Flying For France," and the aviator's letter began with acknowledgment of a check. It read.

"Thank you for the check for 861 francs, that you sent me. En passant, I might state that it enabled me to have the time of my life on my last leave.

"We're looking for a tough war in the air this Spring. The Boches say the war will be won in the air—but that's because they have failed with the other elements.

"If America goes to war what do you think they will do with us? I ought to get a pretty good rank out of it, as Thaw and I are the oldest members of the Escadrille. Hope they won't call us home to instruct, for they have enough monitors in the States. Here we are right on the front—fifteen of us—and seventy-five in schools as reserve. We would make a nice little flying squad right f. o. b., French front.

"We've moved from the Somme as the British took over our sector. Our Lieutenant and I are volunteers to bring down Boches observation balloons during the next attack. Hope I get through the job O. K. Had rotten luck the other day. Caught a fat Boche five kilometers in our lines and my machine gun wouldn't work. I stayed near him trying to fix it until he regained his lines. I could have cried.

"I wonder what the States are going to do now. I cannot reconcile a break in diplomatic relations with a pacific attitude. Logically, war should follow. If a State has reason enough for a break it has cause enough for war. The French soldiers are cheered by America's action.

"Here's how. Yours, JIM.

"From France, Feb. 23, 1917."

Machine Fell in Flames.

Sergeant McConnell, who was a native of North Carolina, was brought down in a fight with two German machines. Observers said his machine fell in flames within the German lines.

"Flying for France" is dedicated to Mrs. Alice S. Weeks, with these words: "Who, having lost a splendid son in the French Army, has given to a great number of us other Americans in the war the tender sympathy and help of a mother." It has an introduction written by Mr. Page, who says:

"One day in January, 1915, I saw Jim McConnell in front of the Court House at Carthage, N. C. 'Well,' he said, 'I am all fixed up and am leaving on Wednesday.' 'Where for?' I asked. 'I've got a job to drive an ambulance in France,' was his answer.

"And then he went on to tell me, first, that as he saw it the greatest event in history was going on right at hand, and that he would be missing the opportunity of a lifetime if he did not see it. 'These sandhills,' he said, 'will be here forever, but the war won't, and so I'm going.' Then as an afterthought he added: 'And I'll be of some use, too, not just a sightseer, looking on; that wouldn't be fair.'

Mr. Page told how Mr. McConnell drove an ambulance in the Vosges, received the much-coveted Croix de Guerre, and later enlisted in the Flying Corps.

"His last letters," wrote Mr. Page, "bring out a new point—the assurance of victory of a just cause. 'Of late,' he wrote, 'things are much brighter, and one can feel a certain elation in the air. Victory, before, was a sort of academic certainty; now it's felt.'

"Flying for France" begins with a dramatic description of the end of a job in France by the American fliers. This is how Mr. McConnell told it:

"Beneath the canvas of a huge hangar mechanicians are at work on the motor of an airplane. Outside, on the borders of an aviation field, others loiter awaiting their aerial charges' return from the sky. Near the hangar stands a hut-shaped tent. In front of it several short-winged biplanes are lined up; inside it three or four young men are lolling in wicker chairs.

"They wear the uniform of French Army aviators. These uniforms and the grim-looking machine guns mounted on the upper planes of the little aircraft are the only warlike note in a pleasantly peaceful scene. The war seems very remote. It is hard to believe that the greatest of all battles—Verdun—rages only twenty-five miles to the north and that the field and hangars and mechanicians and aviators and airplanes are all playing a part therein.

"Suddenly, there is the distant hum of a motor. One of the pilots emerges from the tent and gazes fixedly up into the blue sky. He points, and one glimpses a black speck against the blue, high overhead. The sound of the motor ceases, and the speck grows larger. It moves earthward in steep dives and circles, and as it swoops closer, takes on the shape of an airplane. Now one can make out the red, white, and blue circles under the wings which mark a French warplane and the distinctive insignia of the pilot on its sides.

Return of An Aviator.

"The machine dips sharply over the top of the hangar, straightens out again near the earth at a dizzy speed a few feet above it, and, losing momentum in a surprisingly short time, hits the ground with its tail and wheels. It bumps along a score of yards, and then, its motor whirring again, turns, rolls toward the hangar, and stops. A human form enveloped in a species of garment for all the world like a diver's suit, and further adorned with goggles and a leather hood, rises unsteadily in the cockpit, clambers awkwardly overboard, and slides down to terra firma.

"A group of soldiers enjoying a brief holiday from the trenches in a cantonment near the field straggle forward and gather timidly about the airplane, listening open-mouthed for what the rider is about to say.

"'Hell,' mumbles that gentleman, as he starts divesting himself of his flying garb.

"'What's wrong now?' inquires one of the tenants of the tent.

"'Everything, or else I've gone nutty,' is the indignant reply, delivered while disengaging a leg from its Teddy Bear trousering. 'Why, I emptied my whole roller on a Boche this morning, point blank at not fifteen meters off. His machine gun quit firing and his propeller wasn't turning, and yet the darn fool just hung there as if he were tied to a cloud. Say, I was so sure I had him it made me sore—felt like running into him and yelling, "Now you fall, you bum!"'

"The eyes of the pollus register surprise. Not a word of this dialogue, delivered in purest American, is intelligible to them. Why is an aviator in a French uniform speaking a foreign tongue? Finally one of them, a little chap in a uniform long since bleached of its horizon blue color by the mud of the firing line, whisperingly interrogates a mechanician as to the identity of these strange air folk.

"'But they are the Americans, my old one,' the latter explains with noticeable condescension.

"Marveling afresh, the infantrymen demand new details. They learn that they are witnessing the return of the American Escadrille—composed of Americans who have volunteered to fly for France for the duration of the war—to their station near Bar-le-Duc, twenty-five miles south of Verdun, from a flight over the battle front of the Meuse. They have barely had time to digest this knowledge when other dots appear in the sky and one by one turn into airplanes as they wheel downward. Finally all six of the machines that have been aloft are back on the ground, and the American Escadrille has one more sortie over the German lines to its credit.'

"'Flying for France' contains many reminiscences of the Americans who are flying in France, with dramatic accounts of the death of Victor Chapman.

CONSUL'S REPORT A PUZZLE.

Washington Thinks Frost Was Trying to Tell of U-Boat Capture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Two more American lives were endangered when the British bark Neath was sunk without warning by a German submarine early Tuesday morning. In a dispatch to the State Department, received today, Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, stated that all on board were saved. The message said that the Captain of the bark had been taken hostage by the submarine and that he had landed at Queenstown today.

Unless this is an error of transmission this apparent conflict of statement is interpreted by officers here as meaning that the Captain of the Neath had been taken hostage by the submarine, but that he had later been rescued. It is possible that the message of the Consul intended to convey the impression that the submarine, after capturing the Captain, had been attacked and destroyed or captured by British patrols. Consul Frost's cablegram read as follows:

"British bark Neath with auxiliary steam power, 4,690 tons, from Mauretius for Havre, cargo of sugar, torpedoed without warning 8:45 A. M. 27th, 28 miles southeast Fastnet. Sunk seven minutes. No losses or injuries. Captain taken hostage by submarine.

"Neath carried no gun nor wireless. Made no attempt to escape or resist. Weather fair. Boats picked up by Admiralty vessel three miles off Baltimore 6:30, 27th. All saved. Captain landed Queenstown today. Two Americans, Clarence Bloom of San Francisco and Peter Webster, negro seamen, aboard."

Naval officers, studying the dispatch relating to the fate of the Captain of the Neath, believed it indicated that the submarine had been captured by British and the Captain rescued.

PROGRESS AT FUR SALE.

Manufacturers Keen Bidders for Australian Opossum.

The leading fur manufacturers were keen bidders for Australian opossum at yesterday's session of the New York Fur Auction, and as a result prices advanced 25 per cent. over January quotations. The competition to get some of these skins was due to the demand for them as Summer furs, and to the fact that the Commonwealth Government has put a two-year prohibition on the killing of opossum. Under active bidding mole went up 25 per cent., and alvances also took place on squirrel, leopard, and wolf.

So far the proceeds of the sale, which will close tomorrow, amount to $1,500,000, and the officials of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation are well satisfied with the progress that has been made.

A decline was anticipated on wolf, but, contrary to the expectation, a 10 per cent. increase was realized on the Northern variety. Squirrel found an active demand, and the advance of 15 per cent. over January prices was said to be in sympathy with the increase on Australian opossum. The Russian sable offering was not of the best quality, and the highest price realized was $70. Large Australian opossum No. 1 was bought as high as $1.53, and the American skins of the same sort were sold up to $1.07. Wolf, Northern, No. 1 brought as high as $7.10, and skins from the Southwest went high as $3. Other top figures were: Wallaby, 52 cents; mole, 28½ cents; leopard, $15.25; kolinsky, $1.96; marmot, 54 cents; squirrel, 39 cents, and hare, 17 cents.

The official list of price comparisons with January follows: American opossum, same as January; Australian opossum, 25 per cent. higher; mole, 25 per cent. higher; leopard, 10 per cent. higher; squirrel, 15 per cent. higher; wolf, Northern, 10 per cent. higher, and wolf, Southwestern, same as January.

Glad to be Citizens of Free Russia.

H. H. Westinghouse, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, has received the following cable, dated March 26, from the manager of the Russian Westinghouse Brake Company in Petrograd: "Our workmen started work 21st March. All our employes and workmen are well. We all welcome new system with gladness. You, as American citizens, may now congratulate us as citizens of a free country."

China Recognizes Duma Government

PEKING, March 28.—The Chinese Government has recognized the new Government in Russia.

Rain—

beating in through a forgotten window, may do serious damage to the contents of your store or office.

When you have Holmes protection, all windows and doors must be properly closed every night.

May we tell you why?

HOLMES

ELECTRIC·PROTECTIVE·COMPANY

26·CORTLANDT·ST·tel.-Cortlandt·10

FOOD OFFICE BOWS TO GERMAN LABOR

Bitter Remonstrances Force a Decree Commandeering Surplus Grain.

PROFITEERS ARE ATTACKED

Socialist Petition Asserted That the Rich Were Fed While the Poor Went Hungry.

Determined agitation by the organized workingmen of Germany, coupled with the necessity of obtaining more nutritious food for the munition workers, seems to have been the principal factor in inducing the German Government to issue the order reported on March 26, via Copenhagen and London, providing that the farmers of the empire shall surrender to the nation all grain held by them above their regular allowance under the ration system adopted some time ago. Items appearing in copies of German newspapers recently received in London show that the Kaiser's officials are inclined to pay more attention from now on to the demands of Germany's working men and women, and that they may even sacrifice the interests of the agrarians, if necessary, to safeguard their position. Just how much the echoes of the Russian revolution, which started with food riots, have to do with this apparently radical change of mind on the part of the German bureaucracy is not brought out in the reports in the German press.

On Sunday, March 4, Vorwärts, the principal organ of the pro-Government Socialists, printed the text of two petitions addressed to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg and the head of the War Food Bureau, respectively, on Feb. 21, by the official representatives of all organized labor in Germany, both Socialist and moderate. The petition to the Imperial Chancellor, as summarized by The London Times, says that the regulation of food supplies has been "entirely unsatisfactory during the period of the war," attributes the trouble less to shortage of food than to unjust distribution, says that the Prussian Minister of Agriculture is "the centre of all opposition," and declares that the impending application of the Auxiliary Service law makes reform absolutely necessary. National service "brings the feeding of the civil population into line with the feeding of the Army and the Navy; for, if the food difficulties continue, the army of labor at home will be unable to maintain its achievements at the pitch required by the fighting forces."

The petition proposes, first, the establishment of definite links between the War Food Bureau and the War Bureau, (that is to say, between Adolph von Batocki's Central Food Office and General Gröner's National Service Department of the Ministry of War), and, second, proposes the definite subordination of the military district commands to district food offices established by the War Bureau. The new district offices would be given plenary powers to examine stocks and prevent all hoarding of supplies.

Food Speculators Attacked.

The petition addressed to Herr von Batocki expands these arguments and discusses in detail the causes of what it calls "a growing excitement among the poorer classes and especially among workmen and employes." The present system favors those classes which never suffer from any want of food, and makes it possible for the well-to-do to obtain for money sufficient food to the injury of the poorer classes." There is a bitter attack on the "perpetual crimes against the nation" of unscrupulous profiteers and greedy consumers, and the petitioners say:

"We give the most emphatic warning against letting things continue thus. The consequences might be incalculable. The sincere co-operation of the trade unions and associations of employes in the carrying out of the Auxiliary Service law gives us a certain claim to be heard, and to see that the purpose of the law is not utterly imperiled by the continued indifference to the duties undertaken with regard to war nutrition."

Dealing with the most important foods in turn, the petition says that the bad potato harvest is due to the grossly insufficient planting and bad management, and declares that large quantities of potatoes were held back for fodder. The petition protests against any further reduction of the potato ration or any further increase in price. As to bread, it is declared that the difficulties are due to the want of ingredients for mixing with flour, but to waste. The meat troubles are ascribed mainly to the monopolist attitude of producers and dealers, and it is asserted that "meat prices have reached a level which makes meat and fats unobtainable by a great part of the population."

It is stated that milk is still freely consumed in the country, while children and sick persons in the towns cannot get the necessary rations. The fact that eggs cost 12 cents or more each is said to be due to the fattening of hens for market instead of their being kept to lay eggs. It is said that there is no proper organization of the available supplies of freshwater fish, and that other fish are largely bought up for pickling and then sold at excessive prices.

Present Price System Criticised.

Finally the petition adopts views with regard to prices which have lately been advocated in a memorandum prepared by a number of prominent German economists. It says:

"A point upon which special emphasis must be laid is the establishment of a reasonable price relation as between the various kinds of food and fodder. The existing maximum price system is not the result of rational calculation, but has been built up upon unsystematic development of prices, and in part upon political points of view. Thus it has been possible for prices of certain products—for example, grain for bread—to increase by about 20 per cent., while prices of oats and barley have increased by as much as 100 per cent. and more. The result is continual danger of the holding back of the cheaper products, and incitement to their use as fodder because the profit is much greater when they are converted into meat. There is the further danger that the products which seem more profitable may be grown in preference to others.

"Even the agrarians have advocated the establishment of such a relation between prices. Their efforts, however, are in the main in the direction of screwing up to the level of the highest the prices which seem to them too low. The most emphatic protest must be made against this. Prices such as those for oats, barley, meat, and so on cannot be justified by reference to existing cost of production, but must be regarded as war prices based upon the people's state of want. We demand price relations based upon actual cost of production plus moderate profit. We must emphatically protest against every profit due to the special war conditions, since the masses have to pay it, and it makes it almost impossible for them to hold out."

BURROUGHS HITS GERMANY.

'Kruppism, Kaiserism, and Prussianism' Scored by Aged Naturalist.

Though illness prevented John Burroughs, the naturalist, from being present at a lecture in the course of the American Academy of Arts and Letters held at the Chemists' Club yesterday afternoon, his discourse on "The Price of Development, or Biology and War," read for him by August Thomas, aroused much applause, particularly at the delivery of passages scoring "Kruppism, Kaiserism, and Prussianism." Mr. Borroughs will be 83 years old on April 3, but there was no suggestion of his age in his vigorous paragraphs.

He asserted that the present wave of German terrorism was not inherent in the German people; rather it might be compared to such a natural disaster as a tornado or a tidal wave. At length he compared the theory of might in the natural world with a similiar instinct of man and pressed the claim of modern ethical development as against the law of the jungle.

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

60 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—We are looking at samples of children's dresses, 6 to 14 years, for our Fall and Winter catalogue from 9 to 12 A. M. at our New York office. Charles Williams Stores, 49 East 21st.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats all week; large orders placed. 51 West 24th, 9th floor.

CREPE DE CHINE.—Open to buy large quantity 3-thread for cash. Globe Waist, 116 West 32d. Call between 9 and 12.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses and silk skirts, waists; bring samples; material furnished. 3 West 17th.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity lightweights and heavyweights; all makes, new or old style; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St.

PAISLEYS.—Will buy tussah silk and cotton paisleys in quantities. Phone 3807 Mad. Sq.

POPLIN.—American, King Beal, or similar quality, poplin cloth in gold, green, and copen. Hanauer & Arnstein, Inc., 136 Madison Av.

SERGES.—Open for French serges, brown, plum, and green; must be cheap; spot cash. Monarch Waist, 6 West 32d.

SILK.—Open for tan silks and cotton poplin and tan silk and wool poplin. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th St.

SKIRTS.—Open for wash skirts; call with samples. A. G. Bahn, 9 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Palm Beach; jober placing orders. Call, with samples, 77 Madison Av and 24 East 28th, 6th floor.

TAFFETAS.—Open for large quantity fancy taffeta at a price. Call 9 to 10, Room 512, 803 5th Av.

VELOUR—Quantity copenhagen, taupe, apple, rose, gold, magenta. Slater Brothers, 1,383 Broadway.

VELOURS.—Open to buy quantity of American velours and poplins, in high shades, for cash. Chelsea 9666.

VELOURS.—American 15002, rose, apple, gold and copen. Farragut 3894.

VELOURS.—Copen., gold and rose wanted. Neugass Bros., 71 West 23d.

VELOURS wanted in all colors. Phone Madison Square 1380.

VELOURS.—Copen, apple green, and rose. Madison Square 6375.

VELOURS wanted, apple green and rose. Epstein & Quinto, Farragut 2616.

VELOUR.—Checks, Steven's, 2745 range; any shade. Phone Farragut 738.

VELOUR.—Open for Stevens shades 484 gold. Louis Rosenheim, 114 West 17th.

VELOURS in high shades; any quantity. Greeley 4321. M. Rosenbaum.

WAISTS.—Open to buy crepe and georgettes. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Room 416, 1,265 Broadway.

Offerings to Buyers

CHINCHILLA.—Flagler white chinchilla at 80 cents a yard. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st.

COATS and SUITS.—200 ladies' and misses' tailor-made and braided on our racks ready to ship; reasonable prices. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits on the rack for immediate delivery; also tailor made and taffeta. W. Philips & Co. 143 West 28th.

COATS.—3,000 to close out, including American woolen, poplin; coat, 45 in. long, large collar; at $4.00. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th St.

COATS.—American woolen, poplin, $4.75; suits, $7.75; immediate delivery. Talbot, 114 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Tailored and taffeta coats and suits on hand for immediate delivery. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, velours, for immediate delivery; will close out serges and mixtures. Harry Gelfond, 122 West 27th.

COATS, Suits.—Poplins, gabardines, all shades, on the rack for immediate delivery. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

COATS.—Wonderful seller in silk and satin, velour and serge coats; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—8,000 velours, poplins, burellas; all the newest shades in very latest models. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 W. 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—2,000 coats and suits in stock, all colors and grades. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

COATS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Misses', children's coats; close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Latest styles; immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS.—Job to close out cheap. 78 5th Av., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—$20,000 Spring stock will be sold cheap. Hunter, 49 West 25th.

COATS.—8,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS.—3,000 on racks; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz & Son, 38 W. 28th.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery. Klar Bros., 36 West 20th St.

CREPE METEORS, silk, wool poplins, crepe de chine, all grades, immediate delivery. Marks & Senner, 354 4th Av. 9380 Mad. Sq.

DRESSES.—350 dresses, consisting of wool jersey, silk, crepe de chine, and striped satins, to close out at a price. Samuel Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—200 high-grade crepe de chine and taffetas at reduced prices. Annetta Dress, 111 West 27th St. Farragut 3093.

DRESSES.—Silk, serge, and shantungs to close out. 145 West 28th St.

FILE SILK, white, 42 inches wide; all silk, very good quality. Madison Square 3824.

GABARDINES AND SERGES, at reasonable prices. H. Cohen Co., 45 West 25th. Farragut 2950.

GABARDINES.—Garfields 4666, colors; immediate delivery; 50 pieces, all colors. Chelsea 9804.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Mill agent offers at closing out prices worsted Jersey cloth, 11 to 12 oz., best grade, leading colors, $1.70, and all worsted Shepherd check, $1.05; (regular price $1.65.) Stuyvesant 2445.

POIRET TWILL.—Boston 5861, black, gold, tan; also serge, 860, rose, copen., gold, tan, purple. Chelsea 7834.

POPLIN.—75 pieces 27-inch black poplin suitable for waists; 75 pieces cotton shirting for waists or shirts. Farragut 2501.

POPLINS.—American 6709½, navy and black, $1.07½ net; Stevens gold serge, style 8850-510; $1.35 net. Stuyvesant 4180.

POPLINS. — Walworth Bros. all colors; Weinstein and Ruston Co. Farragut 9805.

POPLINS.—Andrews navy poplins; immediate delivery; $1.45 net cash. Chelsea 9868.

SERGES.—All wool Amoskeag, 4002 and 6002, 36-inch and 50-inch; quantity navy, wine, green, and brown. A. Goldberg & Bros., 134 West 20th St.

SERGES. — Andrews, mustard, apple-green; sport tussah, reelings, all shades. Mad. Sq. 1265.

SERGES.—William Whitman 1210 at 42½ cents a yard. Piece Goods Exchange, 31 East 31st St.

SERGES.—Andrew 1464 tan, green; $1.30 net. Stevens, black, $1.25 net. Chelsea 1858.

SERGES.—54221, 34249, and 11433, all colors. Phone Farragut 3816.

SHEPHERD CHECK.—All wool, U. S. 4652, 56 inches, $1 net. Louis Livingston, phone 3489-3781 Stuyvesant.

SHIRTS.—White gabardine, pique and fancy wash plaids; special $7.15 dozen; wonderful dollar line. Bruce, 110 West 34th.

SNAP FASTENER, finest quality; export or home trade. Snap Fastener Mfg. Co., 1,828 Broadway, Suite 835. Greeley 2882.

SPORT POPLIN, printed silk, and wool crepe meteor, taffetas; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 3445-6.

STRAW HATS.—500 dozen imported "Yeddo" straw hats, different heights. Samples 24 State St., Shoe & Co. Tel. Broad 2828.

SUITS AND COATS.—10,000 on the rack, tailor made and braided suits, including our wonderful chicken suit, for $8.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

SUITS.—Five hundred, well made, snappy styles in tailor-made suits on hand for immediate delivery at the right price. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS AND COATS.—500 poplin, velours and serges to close out; reasonable price. Gilbert & Rosenblatt, 11 East 31st St. Mad. Sq. 9134.

SUITS, COATS.—Good styles to close; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

SUITS.—Fifty Spring suits to close out at a sacrifice. Globe Dress, 19 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobs and regular stock on hand; quick delivery. Lieblich, 25 West 15th St.

SUITS.—Cloths and silks; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

VELOURS.—Copenhagen, rose, peacock, apple, suiting weight; $1.65. Mad. Sq. 1265.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine, $18 doz. up; all colors; china silk, $7.25 up; cotton, $3.25 doz. up; also stouts. American Maid Waist, 139 Spring St., also 1,239 B'way, Room 1118.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN wanted by underwear and sweater commission house; one for Southern territory and one for Eastern territory; answers confidential; state territory covered, salary, &c. L 269 Times Downtown.

SELLING AGENT Broad Silks open for mill account, commission basis. B 39 Times.

Goods by Advertisement.

Country storekeepers needing goods should send a prepaid day lettergram to The New York Times, giving particulars. Next morning a short advertisement costing 50 cents a line of six words will appear on the Business Page of The Times. Replies may be addressed to name or box number.—Advt.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...4@4½ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday, 4@4½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Discount for Trade Acceptances.

So far the main arguments for the adoption of the trade acceptance in place of the open account have come from sellers, and the advantages described have been in favor of the seller to the disadvantage of the buyer. The credit manager of an association said yesterday that little or nothing has been done on the suggestion that if a certain discount was to be allowed to the retailer adopting the acceptance plan, the merchants generally might be more interested in the proposition.

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Furriers Busy as at Christmas.

A two-season year seems well established in the fur industry. The manufacturers are now, according to reliable reports, as busy as they have been in former years just before Christmas. Ordinarily, it was pointed out, the trade is turned at this season to the manufacturing of cheap sets mainly to keep factories from being idle. But the whim of fashions, or the change in conditions, has reversed this and the furriers are busy turning out the most expensive articles, sets ranging in value from $15 to $200 and higher.

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Reports Appear to Conflict.

While reports from the Maiden Lane district concerning the amount of business now being done in the face of a strong probability of war indicate that buyers of silverware in the West and South have their weather eye out, the Eastern buyers are said to be active enough. Local buyers are as busy as ever at this time of the year, and on the whole business to date is said to be at least equal to that of last year. From retail departments comes word that trade with them is seasonably good. Buyers of gold and platinum jewelry seem to be taking the higher-priced pieces as well now as they ever do at this particular time.

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Fine Gems Are Selling.

While really fine sapphires, emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones and pearls are selling well in spite of the prospect of trouble with Germany, a let-up in the call for the "medium-priced" grades is told of here. After the uncertainty is over, however, good business is looked for whether war comes or not. Fine Chinese jade is selling, as are opals for necklaces. Black opals are also being taken, and are getting very scarce. The call for the so-called semi-precious stones is lively enough, though the sale of aquamarines is hampered by the scarcity of fine "rough." In tourmalines, which are also in favor, greens are selling better than pinks.

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Price Still Yields to Style.

The anxiety expressed by garment manufacturers that the prices would get so high that the demand would be restricted has been relieved somewhat by the developments of the present season. According to those who have followed conditions closely, dresses and not coats are the most popular articles if the high cost of living was having its effect on the purchase of apparel. The large amount of cheap dresses that is now going almost begging, it was pointed out, is sufficient proof that the purse strings of the American woman have not yet been tightened so that price and not style is the main consideration.

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Progress of Style Creation.

The leading spirits in the women's wear trade who started the vogue for high colors for the Spring are well satisfied with the results they have achieved. One manufacturer who has been prominently identified with the planning of the color card said that the success of the selection offered might be gauged from the general dissatisfaction among the Parisian dressmakers, who are complaining that bright and not the darker shades are being featured. Although something of a change is expected later on in the season, the success of the colors originated in this country has been a source of much gratification to the home designers.

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Solid Colors Are Coming Back.

Haberdashers who cater to a general trade say that, while most of the cheaper neckwear they sell is of a gaudy character, the men who buy the more expensive scarfs are showing a disposition to take up solid, dark colors, or scarfs with simple, self-color patterns on the brocade order. In other words, now that the "common people" are going in for sunset effects in ties, those who can afford to pay about $5 for a scarf are turning to the more sober things. Most of the more expensive gaudy ties that are sold are said to be worn by young men who prefer plenty of color to dressing strictly according to the mode.

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Raw Silk Prices Hold.

Prices are steady in the Yokohama raw silk market, but not much business is being done. Sales for the week there totaled 3,200 bales, with stocks estimated at 10,000. New yellow silk has sold well for June and July shipment at firm prices. A moderate business is passing at Canton, with prices slightly improved for the sixth crop silk. First offerings of new silk begin to appear at a discount of about 2 to 3 per cent. on the late crop quotations. Tussahs are a little easier and quieter at Shanghai, according to H. L. Gwalter & Co. New steam filatures are offered there at high prices for the best brands for Summer shipment. Cables from Milan report that market higher, but aided by the decline in exchange. There is no real snap to the local demand at the moment.

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About Millinery Novelties.

White hats with navy blue trimmings are being offered locally with more or less success, according to a bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. The features include double brim hemp sailors, suede or undressed kid turbans, and cut-out effects with the shape showing through. Also shown here are medium sailors and mushrooms, with Georgette crepe facings, trimmed among other things, with iridescent wings. "Saucerbrim" sailors are taking well. The bulletin also contains tabulations showing that while several women of fashion in a prominent local hotel were still wearing Winter hats on Tuesday last, there was a marked gain in straw shapes over previous reports. The same figures appear to show that flower and foliage trimmings are rapidly overtaking burnt effects, the present leaders.

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Gray Goods Trading Lags.

Buying continued only fair in the local gray goods market yesterday, though some good printcloth business for the later deliveries was told of. Sales of 3¾-inch 60-48s were made for July-September delivery at 6¾ cents, while 3¾-inch 64-60s were sold for the same shipment at 7⅛ cents. Business for this delivery was also reported on 39-inch 68-72s at 8¾ cents. Enough regular jobbing trade is said to be coming to goods to be shipped them. Further Summer deliveries of 39-inch 58-44s were sold at 6 7-16 cents, with 6½ still asked for any nearby goods that can be had. There was a fair movement of coarse goods in which a recorded sale of 48-square 4-yard sheetings for nearby delivery at 9¼ cents and for other shipments running to October at 9. Prices and business on fine goods continue to improve from all accounts. Spot closing printcloth prices, largely nominal, were:

39-inch, 80-80s...10⅝c 38½-inch, 64-60s.. 8c
39-inch, 72-76s...10c 38½-inch, 64-56s.. 7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s...9½c 38½-inch, 60-52s.. 7c
39-inch, 56-44s...6½c 38½-inch, 60-48s.. 6¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s..8¼c 27-inch, 64-60s.... 5¼c

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

ROSE & HIBBARD, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed here against Rose & Hibbard, Inc., dealers in automobile supplies, 32 South Broadway, Yonkers, by the following creditors: B. F. Goodrich Company, $75; Republic Rubber Company, $800, and the Motor Car Equipment Company, $114.

MITCHEM COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Mitchem Company, Inc., engaged in manufacturing, trading, and mercantile pursuits, 115 Franklin Street, by the following creditors: David Bernstein, 350; Clarence Howard Fowler, $90, and Agnes H. Mitchem, $900.

AETNA CLOTHING COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Aetna Clothing Company, Inc., 79 Fifth Avenue, by the following creditors: Samuel Bertcher, $507; M. Glass, $384, and S. Leibowitz, $74. The liabilities are said to be about $10,000 and assets about $2,000.

IDA PLOTSKY, residing at 217 East Ninety-eighth Street and the owner of certain fixtures in the store and bakeshop at the same address, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,526 and assets of $750.

CHARLOTTE WAIST COMPANY. — Judge Hand has appointed Bertha Rembaugh receiver for Isaac Blanck, individually and trading as the Charlotte Waist Company, manufacturer of waists at 50 Fifth Avenue, in $1,500 bond. The liabilities are said to be approximately $10,000 and the assets about $3,000.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 29.—Voluntary bankruptcy petitions were filed today in the Federal Court by the following:

George W. Miller, grocer, Crawfordsville; liabilities $1,408, assets $350.

Joe R. Canine, shoe merchant, Crawfordsville; liabilities $1,435.54, assets $1,407.16.

Homer Fields, grocer, Bedford; liabilities $2,428.99, assets $1,687.

Scott J. Thacker, general storekeeper, Mahalasville, Morgan County; liabilities $5,698.07, assets $5,350.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Hardwood Lumber Co.—N. Y. C. R. R. Co. $143.25
Amos, Millard E.—Federal Sign System, Electric 160.20
Abercrombie & Fitch Co.—M. Sillery.. 1,079.75
Armstrong, Geo. M.—S. O. N. Shellenberg et al. 108.31
Brown, Jacob—M. Harkin 1,263.91
Berry, Frank D.—C. H. Walker 158.41
Bolowitz Wine and Liquor Co.—J. Alexander et al. 328.63
Brooks, Arthur J.—G. P. Baorreis 160.77
Bernstein, Samuel—M. Michel 129.85
Bock, Jack—C. K. Davis 327.22
Berkowitz, Joseph, and Solomon M. Landsmann—L. M. Pollock 3,525.71
Burns, Walter F.—Washington and Southern Bank, cost 117.88
Boese, Hanna, adm.—A. J. McDowell, costs 110.98
Blumenthal, Samuel—L. Y. Van Braunsberg 1,936.55
Blumenthal, Samuel—L. L. Van Braunsberg 200.00
Cavazza, Emilio, and Guido Giomi—Bosco & Co. 188.94
Cukor, Celia—S. Scheno 181.95
Chenkin, David—S. Ellis 149.61
Casualty Co. of America—J. S. Bailey. 4,698.13
Coerstern, Wm. F.—A. Anello 750.00
Diamond, Harry A.—E. Hartwig 100.76
Dickinson, Arnell F.—Alex Rubber Co., Inc. 214.65
Deevy, Nicholas A. T.—R. A. Deeves... 176.94
Di Cardello, Luigi—J. M. Jablow 176.00
Delancey Holding Co., Inc.—H. Richman 317.15
Diamond, Celia—L. L. Glibert 211.21
Doyle, Marie, Edw. J. Davan, and Edw. F. Doyle—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.. 535.65
Fierman, Barnet, Barnet Nish, and Daniel Miller—M. Davidson 267.17
Garfinkel, Morris H.—E. Goldstein.... 183.76
Giovannetone, Antony, or Tony—F. Lutz 242.41
Goodman, Solomon—A. Weiss 407.15
Giacoble Printing Co., Inc.—R. S. Thompson et al. 144.84
Galante, Giulia—G. Alpi 109.45
Glassman, Mollie—J. Rainess 401.66
Hansen, Peter—H. Neufeld 154.80
Hale, Helen, and Harry Kats—People, &c. 300.00
Holder, Ismuel V.—Z. A. Holder, costs. 181.28
Hogan, Wm. F., and Wm. E. Stewart—G. O. Marrin 991.28
Hopkins, Louis L.—B. A. Beal 2,741.00
Hoffman, Kalman—C. Finzerhut et al. 510.65
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and T. A. Gillespie Co.—Wisner Mfg. Co. 342.28
Italian National Club Realty Corp—C. Piva 529.66
Same—Same 528.66
Koch, Rudolph—Pleasant Spring Distillery Co. 133.85
Kantor, Leon—M. I. Schwarzstein.... 1,083.45
Knapp, Carl B.—A. Carlo 540.41
Krebs, Charles G., gdn.—W. J. Atwood et al., costs 111.64
Krebs, Charles G.—W. J. Atwood et al., costs 111.64
Kaplan, Louis—H. W. Perlman 392.15
Lynch, Michael J.—M. Lynch 102.63
Ludwig, Christian—A. Berliner et al. .. 141.80
Laster, Benjamin and Samuel—L. M. Bloom et al. 773.41
Levine, Fannie, and Harry Katz—People, &c. 300.00
Lithgow, Leslie G.—Detroit Title Co... 282.10
Mullally, Hugh J.—M. Silver 125.90
Mitteldorf, Isaac—W. Young 378.21
Miller, Max—F. Korn ..

SUBWAY BUILDERS CHARGE UNFAIRNESS

Service Board Has Not Been Frank as to Their Proposal, Contractor Says.

GIVE UP HOPE OF PROFIT

But Unless the City Helps Them Some Are Said to Face Bankruptcy.

No one connected with the Public Service Commission would discuss yesterday the appeal of the sixteen subway contractors for concessions to enable them to carry out their contracts in the face of soaring costs in materials and labor, but a representative of one of the firms that took a leading part in the talks with the Public Service Commission expressed dissatisfaction because, he said, the commission had not dealt frankly with the public and had not made the situation clear.

A meeting of the Public Works Mobilization Board which the Mayor organized on Wednesday from city officials and the members of the Public Service Commission to carry out subway construction if the contractors delay it, will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the City Hall.

F. J. MacIsaac, President of the General Contractors' Association, sent out a statement last night in which he explained that a plan had been submitted to the Public Service Commission that would bring relief to the subway situation if it was adopted. If war was declared, he said, it would be even more difficult than at present to get enough men to carry on the work. Part of his statement reads:

"What the contractors ask is that the Public Service Commission and the city authorities meet the conditions and adjust matters so that work on the subways can proceed with all speed. Such an adjustment does not mean any loss to the city, for the interest charges on an investment of more than $250,000,000 during any time saved in the construction and opening of the Seventh Avenue and Lexington Avenue routes and the Broadway line from the Battery to Forty-second Street will more than offset any cost due to a concentration of work on the vital link contracts necessary to be completed in order to open those lines.

"Additional labor is impossible to obtain. To relet the contracts to other contractors as has been talked of would simply mean additional delay. Cooperation and a fair meeting of conditions will hurry the work and will not cost the city one cent more in the end.

"In order to meet this situation the contractors have suggested to the Public Service Commission, not that they 'lay down,' but that the Public Service Commission recognize the emergency conditions caused by the war in Europe, recognize that such conditions will be aggravated by the drain done for the United States Army and by the existence of war with Germany, and take some steps that will meet those conditions and result in an arrangement of the work that will not only prevent delay but speed up completion of the Seventh Avenue, Lexington Avenue, and Broadway lines.

"Not one of the contractors," one of their number said yesterday, "is going to quit unless he is forced to. We all intend going through with the contracts unless we pass into the hands of a receiver. When many of the pending contracts were figured on, materials necessary for the work were 60 per cent. cheaper. No contractor figures on a profit of more than 15 or 20 per cent. About half of the total amount of the contracts is for materials. The estimate in THE TIMES this morning that the pending contracts amount to more than $100,000,000 is a conservative estimate. Probably more than 50 per cent. of the work is completed. If a man has a $2,000,000 contract at an estimated profit of 20 per cent., and half of the contract price is spent for materials and these materials increase 60 per cent. in price, you can see where the contractor is coming out.

"Some of us may be financially strong enough to stand the strain, but some of us will be pushed into bankruptcy unless we are helped. Beginning next Monday all of the laborers, bricklayers, and timbermen's helpers may demand more pay. We are of the opinion that we will have to pay 10,000 laborers 50 cents a day more. That means an additional $5,000 a day to be charged up against us. We looked over the situation carefully and then we went to the Public Service Commission with a concrete proposal.

"We pointed out that some of the more important lines of the dual system were nearing completion, and that work was just starting on some others that were not so important. We suggested that the commission should let all of the contractors get together and finish the bits of an important section that hold up the whole line, and then go on to the next important line. All that we asked was that the city should permit us to finish the jobs under contract at cost price. We were willing to forego all hope of profit. We also asked the city to pay for the proper timbering of sections where the men had been withdrawn in order to finish up more important work and for properly guarding the sections deserted temporarily."

It was explained that by this means the city would be assured of the speedy completion of all of the work. Individual contracts would not be especially recognized, but all would join together and go on with the work. The bills would be paid by the city, the contractors getting nothing out of it save assured exemption from further loss.

"Chairman Straus," said the contractor, "displayed a disposition to help us, but the other Commissioners were cold. I don't know whether they fully understood our proposal, but it appeared simple to us. We were only seeking to help the city while protecting ourselves from threatened disaster. While we were still hoping that some satisfactory solution of the problem would be reached the Public Service Commission conferred with the Mayor, who decided the whole matter by mobilizing some kind of a board to take over the work. That plan will fail.

"I never knew of a case where a surety company completed a job left on its hands. The city can begin proceedings against the surety company and the company can begin a counter-suit, and after a year or two a decision might be obtained. But this will not help the public that wants the subways put in operation. The contractors on this subway work are the finest set of men to be found anywhere. The Public Service Commission has not treated us fairly. It should lend us a hand. A few million dollars additional would probably save all of us."

TO INCREASE SCHOOL AGE.

Board of Education Favors Training Youths Up to 18 Years.

The Board of Education has gone on record in favor of amendments to the compulsory education law and the labor law, now before the Legislature, which would compel children to attend school regularly until they are 18 years old. The present age limit is 16 years.

Resolutions advocating the amendments were submitted on Wednesday by Miss Martha Lincoln Draper, Chairman of the Special Schools Committee. The chief opposition came from Isadore M. Levy, representing the lower east side, who held that there were many boys between the ages of 16 and 18 years who had to support their parents.

MARSHALL PRAISES CAFFEY.

U. S. District Attorney Says His Successor Is Well Fitted for Place.

United States Attorney H. Snowden Marshall spoke in terms of high praise yesterday of the qualifications of Francis Gordon Caffey, who is understood to have been selected to succeed Mr. Marshall.

"Mr. Caffey is well fitted for the work," he said, "because of his long practice in the Federal courts." Mr. Caffey is 58 years old and was born in Alabama.

Mr. Marshall said that at the expiration of his term of office on April 24 he would take a month's vacation and then return to the practice of law.

N. Y. CENTRAL MAY RECEDE.

Announces Compulsion Might Cancel West Side Concessions.

In a letter yesterday to Controller Prendergast regarding the litigation over the proposed west side improvement, Ira A. Place, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, stated that if compulsory legislation was resorted to by the city the railroad company reserved full right to take any action it saw fit to preserve its own interests. After reciting the fact that the Port and Terminal Committee of the Board of Estimate in its report to Governor Whitman stated that a settlement of the matter, under the provisions of the laws of 1911, implied "mutual consent and reciprocal advantage," Mr. Place said:

"It is under these provisions that in the negotiations both the city and the company have been able to recognize not only the rights of each, but matters which were either mutually advantageous or matters which were regarded as either necessary or desirable by one or the other. And it has been by reason of mutual concessions that the company has felt justified in agreeing to spend large sums for what are really municipal purposes in order to reach a satisfactory adjustment of the entire matter.

"Either the repeal of the existing statute or any amendatory or supplemental legislation embodying compulsory provisions would absolutely destroy all that we have accomplished under the present statute, for the reason that it would destroy the foundation upon which that accomplishment is built; and that with respect to any such legislation I expressly reserve, on behalf of the company, either upon the enactment of any such legislation or at any stage of its enactment, full liberty of action with respect to the tentative agreement already reached and the obligations which have been assumed by the company thereunder. If now, in the opinion of the State and city authorities, compulsion is the more appropriate remedy, it is assumed that such remedy will be regarded as exclusive."

N. Y. U. ASKS FOR FUNDS.

Chancellor Brown Points to the Need of New Buildings.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University points out in his annual report, made public yesterday, that while there has been an increase in the student body of the university of 102.5 per cent. within the last five years, the working capital, approximately $1,000,000 five years ago, has increased but $100,000.

"In my first regular report, that of the year 1911-1912," Dr. Brown says, "I asked for $6,750,000, not to cover the advance for a term of years, but to place the institution on such a basis as should enable it to make a fair beginning of such advances. There is immediate need of new buildings at University Heights for chemistry, engineering, and physics. These buildings are intended to take their assigned places in the noble design originally sketched by Stanford White and more recently elaborated by Frederick Law Olmsted, in co-operation with Messrs. Day & Klauder of Philadelphia. At a rough estimate these buildings will cost in the neighborhood of $250,000 each.

"There is need that our department of public affairs be placed on a permanent footing. This department is rendering an indispensable service in the whole field of instruction relating to the connection between government, on the one hand, (municipal, State, and national,) and commerce, industry, and ordinary human welfare on the other hand.

"I would renew and emphasize the recommendation I have repeatedly made that an endowment of $300,000 be provided for a department of international affairs. The multiplicity and gravity of the international relationships with which the American people will have to do in the next generation call for foresight, for thought, for schooling, on the part of all thinking men. Universities cannot, if they would, evade the responsibility of preparing men to act in these relationships with scientific insight and with larger humanity."

NO RAID WITHOUT WARRANT.

Judge Mulqueen, In General Sessions, Holds Practice to be Illegal.

In a decision handed down yesterday in General Sessions Judge Mulqueen ruled that members of the Vice Squad of the Police Department who broke into alleged disorderly houses without first procuring a warrant violated the rights of a private citizen. The court held that the police could be prosecuted for unlawful entry in such instances. The decision was rendered in the case of Mrs. Florence Ferrell, whose place on Ninety-seventh Street was raided by Detectives O'Malley and Kelley last November.

"The evidence clearly shows," Judge Mulqueen said, "that the officers forced an entrance to a private dwelling without warrant, assaulted the husband, dragged women from room to room and from floor to floor, discharged several pistol shots, and finally 'held court' in the basement to make a case against this defendant by admissions alleged to have been obtained from her under such circumstances.

"I deem it my duty to express condemnation of the conduct of these officers. No misdemeanor had been committed in their presence and they had no right to enter the building without a warrant."

Judge Mulqueen sent the case to General Sessions for a retrial. Magistrate Cobb found Mrs. Ferrell guilty of vagrancy.

HALES TEACHER TO COURT.

Magistrate Insists on Woman Appearing and Fines Her $1.

A bench warrant had to be issued before Anna E. Fleisher, a school teacher of Public School 105, Brooklyn, living in 90 Downing Street, Brooklyn, yesterday appeared before Magistrate House in Traffic Court to answer the charge of leaving her car standing in the street for more than two hours.

The teacher was to have appeared on Tuesday in answer to a summons, but sent a substitute to plead for her. Magistrate House insisted on having the young woman herself in court, and set the case for yesterday. Three times her name was called and finally the Magistrate issued a bench warrant for her arrest. Magistrate House gave the young woman a severe lecture and fined her $1.

MEDICAL UNIT IN PALESTINE.

Women's Zionist Organization Raises $30,000 for the Enterprise.

Hadassah, the women's Zionist organization, announced yesterday that $30,000 had been raised for a medical unit which it is proposed to establish in Palestine at the earliest possible moment to combat typhus and other plagues, now reported prevalent in that country. Miss Henrietta Szold, the national Chairman of the organization, is touring Ohio and Pennsylvania in the interest of the project, and Miss Eva Leon will soon complete a tour of Texas and go to California.

The large individual contributors are: Mrs. Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, $1,000; Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, $500; Mrs. Nathan Straus, $500; Miss Rosie Bernheimer, $500; Mrs. Max Richter, $250, and Mrs. Robert Hirsch, $250.

DEFEND GARY SCHOOL PLAN.

Bronx Teachers and Others Heard by Committee of Aldermen.

The public school situation was discussed last evening at a public hearing by the Welfare Committee of the Board of Aldermen at Borough Hall, the Bronx. Among those who spoke in favor of the operation of the Gary plan in the Bronx schools were Mrs. Harry Chester Arthur, William P. McCarthy, former Principal of Public Schools 42 and 54, the Bronx; Rabbi Clifton Levy, District Superintendent Joseph S. Taylor, Mrs. Frederick Mayer, President Harris Seide of the Parents' Association of Public School 80, the Bronx, and Mrs. Adolph Rostenberg.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Case on—Lamattina (D, L & W RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th Floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Jury Calendar. Susquehanna Coal Co‹Cas Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Epstein‹Rosenberg, Samplimer‹Mo P P, Lewis‹Eastman, Savitzkey‹Howe, Re SS Thessaloniki, Mecano‹Wanamaker, Import Sales Co‹ Delta Elec Co, Thropp‹Ontario Iron Ore Co, Glasel‹Goets, Lowns‹Erle, Judkins‹St Paul, &c, Ins Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity. Case on—A B Dick Co‹Underwood Type Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

Case on—Miller‹Tug Bern, Jordan‹Cornell S S Co, Pamphilis‹Mennon, Michael et al‹Esrom, Hastorf‹Michel Brew, Ely‹Flemington, Jansen‹Zealandia, Rudolph Co‹Downer, Hughes, Jr‹Kings Co Iron Foundry.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 823, P. O. Bldg.—Criminal. U S‹William Pook.

Bankruptcy at 11 A. M.: Louis H Viemeister.

At 2 P. M.: Habeas corpus in re Bernard Klein.

At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy discharges: William F Doherty, Louis D Marriott, Adolph Weibel & Walter Larson, Frank R Verona, Morris Daniels.

Motions: Triangle Motor Sales, Joseph Lustig, G Edward Graff & Rosie Weiss, Thos F Nevins (2,) Thomas Donahue, Gussie Nankin, Bay Boulevard Rty, Thomas H Brush, Edgar C & Adelaide Sheepshead Bay Meledez, Speedway Corp (2,) Charles Hoppenfeld, Arco Oil & Grease, Columbia Engineering‹Universal Henry Fricker, Henry A Funcke, Frank Beuscher, Pauline Horenstein, William Preston, Frank B Hug, Abraham Krieger, Wolff Improvement, Samuel Marans.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Darden‹Bluhdorn et al.
Taylor‹Glens Falls Automobile Co.
Simmons-Baker Co‹ Development and Finding Co.
Carl H. Schultz, a corporation‹Mass Bonding and Ins Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of noting defaults, adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

A. H. Woods Co‹Mack, Hutton‹Brodsky, Importing Specialty Co‹Guadaguino, People ex rel Greenwich Savings‹Hopper Cahn‹Henschke, Delson‹Berardini, Worral‹Wm A Brady, Ltd, (2,) Re United Button Co, Callen‹Farrell, (2,) Phillips‹Phillips, Lowenbein‹Miller, Wilken‹Loose Wiles Biscuit Co, Sorrentino‹Mesnuri, Glickman‹Strisover, Hobery‹Lacey, Norton‹Shaw, Vought‹Breslauer, Lerins‹Roth, Asch‹Henchen & Wellenbrock Co, Provost‹Provost, Donovan‹Furph, Cano‹Cano, Donovan‹Furph, Theil‹NY, O & W RR, (2,) Nazer‹Greenbaum, Isaacson‹Geir, Byrnes‹Loose Wiles Biscuit Co, Kred‹Kred, Klepschatz‹Fiss, Door & Carroll Co, Santfilippo‹Schlachetzky, Wix‹Wix, Stasis‹Rodgers, Farber‹Butler, Sohn‹Goldberg, Nat Import & Trad Co‹Link, Mason‹7th Av Amus, Lauer‹Petrell, L Freiman‹King, Re Elizabeth Lynch, Gormly‹Gormly, Glaser‹Uvalade Asphalt Paving Co, Re Brown, Vogel‹Klein, Imm‹Imm, Schnitzer‹Schnitzer, Linzer‹Tripler, Re Sommer, (Haviland Ave, 3,) Clark‹Jones, Henry‹Thenhouser Plim Co, Baron Chem Co‹Diamond Alkali Co, Steppal‹Gang, (2,) Scanlan‹Owen, Teitelbaum‹Teitelbaum, Re Carroll, Re Corcoran-Fitzgerald Co, Re Westchester Av, (Hudson P Rose Co) Plehlman‹Harrison, Parker P Simmons Co ‹Star Crayon Mfg, Martin‹Bohemia Rest Kern‹Garland Ref, Margone‹Margone, Kmetz‹Ryan, Davies‹Lourie, Schau‹Hauer, Re CNY, (St Raymond Av,) Finkelstein‹Lay Fish Co, Inc, Morris‹Morris, Schlussel‹Schmitt, Montgomery‹Shear, Harden, Orth & Co‹ NY Color & Chem, Blume‹Nassau El RR, Montague‹Mindlin, Palewitz‹Ruppert, Fisch‹Mildenberg, Block‹Bernstein, H Vetter‹Snyder, I Vetter‹same, Spiegelman‹NY Cons RR, Rocco‹Bklyn & N R RR, Elman‹NY Cons RR, Maher‹NY Rys, Vechiperno‹Astec Asphalt Co, Vandebrugh‹Steel, Heyman‹Emery, Ellis‹NY Rys, Belinfante‹Cresser, Rogan‹Stillwell, Casarona‹Bauman, Bronowitz‹5th Av Coach Co, Besser‹Stokes, Bontag‹Sterlaint, Radler‹Pilzer, Lamantia‹Tishman, Waters‹NY Cons RR, Zuckerman‹Nas RR, Kasanova‹O'Kin, Sanders‹Hulberg, Venable‹Boulevard Renting Co, Carroll‹NY Rys, Nolan‹Knoche, Naphtal‹Tossensohn, Enright‹NY Times Co, Newman‹McGovern, Gellin‹Gellin, Ritter‹Gallbraith, Horowitz‹Dressner, Kennedy‹West, Blaz‹Troiana, Turock‹Trattner, (2,) Connolly‹Union Ry, Garrett‹Solomon, Gullette‹Field, Zebreck‹N & NYRR, O'Brien‹CNT, Grossman‹Glenmore Milford Co, Schneider‹Taylor, Ebenholtz‹NY Rys, Wolonsky‹Breslin, Satloff‹McNulty, Solomon‹NY Con RR, Brennan‹Parrett, Bowman‹NY Times, Slaviz‹Morris Pk Est, Oberlaud‹Parcel Post Del Co, McCormick‹Int'l Shoe Supplies Co, (2,) Howard‹Necker, PART IV.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Anger‹Levy (2,)

PART VII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART IX.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Liebovitz‹Eleo Exp,

PART X.—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XII.—Recess.

PART XIII.—No day calendar.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Conklin‹Daniel, Cragin‹Berkley, Harter‹Carpenter, Bleser‹CNY, Dugas‹Bashwits Bros & Co, Inc, Mitchell‹Kelly, Met Life Ins Co‹ Childs Co, Int'l Agricultural Corp ‹Carpenter, Silman‹Morris, Baum‹Barthel, Mieste‹Comm Union Assn, Marcus‹Coleman.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Emilie W Kerr, Ann Murray, Jacob Oppenberg, Mary E S Wiggins, Ann Ward, N De Escorlasa, Milton P Day, Vincenzo Di Marizaro, Margaret Murtha, Max Bowsky, Giacomo Russo, &c, Max Binns, Catherine M Reed, J D E M De Ridder, Bridget Smyth, Agostino Carbone, William H McIntire, Henry Pastnsky, Ellen Fewer, Christine Thiele, John Pyne, Jacob H Westheimer, Catherine Turley, Lippman Tannenbaum Alice Bowerman, inf, Sadie T Sturges, Minnie Bauer, Cornelius J Ryan, Vera M Kohler, Rita M Kohler, Olga (Kohler) Fierman, John McGrath, Edward Vaughan, Thomas E Crimmins, Ernest G W Woers, C M Silverman, Carrie Meyer, Edward T Stotesbury, Crystal, Martha A Place, Lonato Nigro, &c, Adelia A Carpenter, Friedrich Schmidt, Abraham Rothschild, Meyer Guggenheim, Eva Rohr, Mary O Neilson, F G Schoonmaker, C A Cordomenos,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Kantrowitz‹Fischal, Scheiber‹Baldwin, Linde Paper Co‹Steinberg, Vogue Co‹Coyle, Gross‹Norden, Kann‹Hammer, I A Hopper's Sons‹ Koehler, Bleiberg‹Rosenberg, Lasser‹Hoffman, Cohen‹Dorfman, Cleveland Taxicab Co ‹Moore, Rothstein‹Bloom, Mason‹Dalberg, Kloek Cont Co‹F & Masonry Co, McIlwraith's Det Agcy‹Geissenhainer, NY Woodwork Corp‹ State Contr Co, Carter‹Macauley, Genodman‹Seldin, Kasowitz‹Dayton T C Co, (3,) Morsan‹Harrington, Tarangioli‹D'Amico, Drew‹Newcomb, Internati Motor Co‹ Kilingsley Co, Kaufman‹Radice, Kimmerle‹London Assur Corp.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Bernstein‹Salomon, Stiner‹Levitt, Whipple‹Boyajian Twin Bros, Ehrenreich‹Rosenfeld, Stern‹Cassell, Bimora‹Int R T, Kamenitzki‹Corcoran, Weiss‹Int R T (2,) Broder‹Transatlantic Nov Co, Scalera‹Cianciotti, Bernstein‹Monahan Exp Co, Kaufman‹Radici, Rosenbaum‹Hersch-kowitz, Kashewitz‹Rosenbury Rty Co, Schildhaus‹NY Rys, Panzica‹Cody, &c, Co Boskin‹Shenk, Wintagwitz‹Gen Baking Co, Higgins‹8d Av RR, James A Cowie, Charles C Hoyt, Maurice B Mendham, Frank P Graff, Harris C Fahnestock, Estates of: Ruth G Dolese, Samuel Chechanowitz, Francis Cooper Smulding, Charles F Wright, T J C Rettich, Wills for probate: Eliza C Perry, Maggie A Kelsey, Jane Baerlein, William H Rogers, John J Boyle, Frank A Brobst, Mary Whelan, Julius Bonner, Arthur Bornstein, Solomon Wolf, Michael V Conry, Henry W Krumwiede, Mary Woods, Lina Geissler, Harman Hurwitz, Rebecca Hanan.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. Case on.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Rockwell Glass Co‹ Broadwin, Harman‹O'Connor, Collins‹Maison Bernard Imp Co, Spar‹Adelson & Weinberg Dress Co, Parver‹Mayfair Waist Genodman‹Seldin. Case on.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finalte, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Walsh J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Automatic Switch Co‹Richards et al—A Mitchell Leslie.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sage‹Reis—Philip J Dunn, Re Turner—Edward C O Thomas. Weightman‹Weightman — John Whalen.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Re Leslie (3)—Philip J Dunn.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J. — Hofman‹ Bachmann—George B. Francis.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Flora E Solomon‹Export Mtg Co—James J Frawley. Kingsland‹Beckman—Murray T. Quigg. Angelica L Morgan‹People, &c—William Lewis O'Connor. Society for Relief of Half Orphans, &c‹Bklyn Bldg Material Co —C L Hoffman. Edward M Miller‹Peter J Crotty—Elias Loewenkopff. Bank for Sav‹ Martin Schrenkeisen—James B Butler.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Posner‹Loeb. City Real Estate Co‹ Fielding, Same‹Clarence Realty & Const Co, Hartmann‹Beerll, Emp City Sav Bank‹ W O Const Co. (2,) Same‹191st St Const, Breitbart‹Rosenthal, Fins‹Ronsie Const Co, Morgenstern‹Briggs Bldg Co, Baum‹8 B Bldg Corp, Re Post Road, Re Boylan, Cromwell‹Cromwell, Pine‹Rosenbaum, Zimmer‹8 H R R, Scher‹Rubel Co, Fick‹Frey, Martinez‹Martinez, Tienken‹Tienken, Romagnolo‹Holthausen.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J. Case on—Leventhal‹Rothschild.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Erlanger, J.—Cases to be sent from Part I.

Special calendar: Cosmopolitan Bank‹ Byrne, Josephthel‹Hopkins, Sullivan‹Purets.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

TRIAL TERM—Baker, J.

Inq.—Shay‹Phelan Const Co, Winter‹Barwin, Walsey‹R. Neuman Co, Schwartzberg‹Rodgers & Hagerty, Marcus‹Union Ry, Fischer‹same.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—Welch‹ French, &c.—Patrick J McMahon. Halcyon Real Estate Corporation‹Universal Holding and Leasing Co., Inc.—Edward D Bolton. Mutual Life Insurance Co.‹Havemeyer—Bernard Hahn. Lawyers Title and Trust Co.‹Jerome Avenue Construction Corporation et al.—John R Delafield. Carr‹ Fitzgerald—Edward L Steckler.

Receivers Appointed

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J.—New York Title and Mortgage Co.‹Elsie Hipkins et al. —George A. Steinmuller. James L Clare, as exr.,‹New York Life Insurance Co.—Emil E Fuchs. Linda M Allen‹Jennie M Coyne et al.—Charles H Cronin.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Decisions: E. D. Stannard, respondent‹J. H. Sands, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

MOTION CALENDAR at 10 A. M. Milkman‹Casesa et al, Sieber‹Alphonsus.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Aspinall, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Titcomb‹Lowerre, Weinberg‹Weinberg, Thompson‹Halpin, Waller‹Waller, McAllister‹McAllister, Vaughan‹Vaughan, Karp‹Greiner, Re Schroeder Place, L. Schwarzer, Inc‹ O'Keefe, Foy‹Barrett, Grupe‹Vanophone Co, Dorner‹Rutherford Rubber Co, Eyre‹Sarkisian, Benicassa‹Padula, B'klyn Trust Co‹ Fleming, Kings Co Trust Co‹ Field, N Y Dock Co‹Flinn-O'Rourke Co, Dumsay, May‹Cocks, Winkler‹Winkler, Pines‹Sullivan, Ketcham‹Tilden Sec Co, (2,) Re Kahn, Stuyvesant‹Walters, Reilly‹Reilly, Vernon‹W. C. Reid Constr Co, Re Bond, (Brooklyn Consumptives to Mc-Cue,) Re Maginn, Re Oberstebrink, Cosden‹E. E. Paul Co, O'Brien‹Hutt, Tantz‹Frothingham, Meyer‹Meyer, Re Quimby, Franklin Soc for Home Bldg & Savgs‹ Galla, Johnston‹Johnston, Werner‹Reisler, Pureck‹Port Jefferson Elec Light Co, Cobb‹Legrand, Clemente‹Williams, Re Hines, (Edmead,) Gundarsky‹N Y Rys, Bernstein‹same, Albanese‹same, PART II.—Kapper, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Garretson, J.

Brunswick‹N Y Munic Railway, Johnson‹Madigan et al, Kutcher‹NY Con RR, Coutts‹NY Munic Ry, The balance of the day calendar stands over until April 2.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9265.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR.—Part IV.. Dike, J.—Part V., Fawcett, J.—Calendar called in Part V.

Donnellan‹Bridgetta Keppler‹Hovell, Parshelsky‹Ellsworth Bldg Co, Rosenberg‹Wetheimer, Coney Island Con Co‹ Lewin, Lenzzi‹Corrician Rty, Saohs‹Larner, Rizzuto‹Fink.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Platt, J.

Russo‹Shea. Also motions.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Will for probate: George W Dibble, William Crossley, George W Le Roza, Mry Ann Carroll, Administr's acctg: Albert J Doty, B Takarewski, Marjorie F Post, Ida Fuchs, Settlement of decree: Alfred Marshall, Re estate: Bridget Sheridan.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Hoey‹Linehan, Machuga‹Greagor, Meyer‹Wheeler, Downer‹Cochran, Murray‹City Tonkers, St. Ormond‹West Elec RR Co, Spano‹Lewin, Watson‹Gardella, McNally‹Proctor Pert Chester Theatre Co, Nat Coal & Feed Co‹ Pollasino, Aronson‹Cantor, Farkin‹Laubenstein, Summerock‹N Y & Stamford Ry, Shiloh Bap Ch‹New Rochelle Trust Co, Hradek‹Smart.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL AND TRIAL TERMS—Cropsey, J.—Day calendar for Monday, April 2, at 10 A. M.

Counsel are requested to answer the call of the calendar, as both the Trial and Special Term calendars will be called through at the opening of court.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[By request of the Government, sailings to European ports and wireless reports of the positions of ships are omitted.]

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..5:44 | Sun sets..6:18 | Moon sets..1:29

THIS TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:56	1:30	7:33	7:40
Governors Island	1:30	2:23	8:19	8:32
Hell Gate	3:36	4:31	10:35	10:57

Arrived—Thursday, March 29.

SS New York, Rotterdam, Feb. 18.
SS Frey, La Pallice, March 9.
SS Mesaba, London, March 1.
SS Hulda Maersk, St. Jago, March 13.
SS Norostiernen, Celba Rucca, March 20.
SS Nora, Lisbon, March 2.
SS Satsuma, Oran, March 6.
SS Otar, Cardenas, March 19.
SS Carrillo, Kingston, March 24.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, March 26.
SS Creole, New Orleans, March 24.
SS San Marcos, Galveston, March 28.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Liverpool	Mar. 17
Borglum	Buenos Aires	Feb. 9
Colorado	Hull	Mar. 10
Wallace	Havre	Mar. 7
Adonis	Curacao	Mar. 17
Grosholm	Ferrol	Mar. 2
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 27
El Rio	Galveston	Mar. 24

DUE TOMORROW.

Ausable	Santos	Mar. 4
Rosenhd	Victoria	Mar. 3
Vagland	Santos	Mar. 13
Apache	Jacksonville	Mar. 28

DUE SUNDAY.

Mexico	Havana	Mar. 29
Esperanza	Nassau	Mar. 28
Graecia	Barbados	Mar. 23
City of Savannah	Savannah	Mar. 29

DUE MONDAY.

Danube	Kingston	Mar. 27
Tenadores	Havana	Mar. 29
August	Buenos Aires	Mar. 9
Huron	Jacksonville	Mar. 30
Brazos	San Juan	Mar. 28

DUE TUESDAY.

Colon	Cristobal	Mar. 28
Saratoga	Havana	Mar. 31
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 31
Manzanillo	Cristobal	Mar. 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Bermudian	Bermuda	April 2
Manchioneal	Jamaica	Mar. 30
Mohawk	Jacksonville	April 2

DUE THURSDAY.

Santa Marta	Kingston	Mar. 21
Sao Paulo	Para	Mar. 23
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Mar. 2
Zulia	Mayaguez	Mar. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Oregonian, B'nos Aires	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Kitts	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Yumuri, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tivives, Santiago	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sama, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norfolk, Macoris	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Iowan, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Jumpshovel, Rio Janeiro	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ranenfjord, Christiania		2:00 P.M.
Munamar, Matanzas		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Cid, Galveston		12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Drammensfjord, Christiania		2:00 P.M.
Milinocket, Arroyo		12:00 M.
City of Savannah,

The Evolution of American Finance

For investors who wish to follow the extraordinary developments of our recent financial and industrial history we have prepared a pamphlet entitled

"A New Era in American Finance"

This pamphlet discusses the growth of our trade balance, our industrial expansion, our greater international banking responsibilities and our various foreign loans.

A copy of this booklet AG-109 will be sent upon request.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

The South
and the
Southern Railway

We have issued a special pamphlet setting forth in detail the probable effect of the great prosperity of the South on the future earning power of the Southern Railway, and why we believe that this property, through the development of the vast natural resources of the territory served, has the promise of steady and sustained growth.

Write for Pamphlet No. 1591
"The South and the Southern Ry."

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ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO
Members New York Stock Exchange

St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba
Consolidated Mortgage 4s
DUE JULY 1, 1933

Secured by underlying, closed, first mortgage, at the rate of about $17,000 per mile, covering 2,541 miles of road, including main line from St. Paul, Minn., to the Montana-North Dakota boundary. These bonds have been stamped

Tax Exempt in New York State

until maturity. Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and other States.

Price to yield 4.20%

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R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Foreign Government Bonds

French 5s
Italian 5s
Russian 4s
Russian 5½s

Bought—Sold—Quoted

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Descriptive Circular D-21 on request

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20 Broad Street New York

March Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Bond for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Short Term 6% Notes

We are offering as par, and interest, the 6%, 2-8 year, Serial Notes of a prominent Corporation operating a chain of twenty-four retail stores in the principal cities of the Pacific Coast.

Net assets—five to one.
Net earnings—eight times interest charges.

Complete information on request. Write for circular B B 127.

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange
Equitable Building, New York.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Irregular—News from Germany—Railroad Rates and Railway Financing.

Prices moved irregularly yesterday after the forward movement of the previous day. The volume of trading showed little change. The market went all day without news of the statement which the German Chancellor was to make to the Reichstag, but it is doubtful if many expected that news from that quarter would alter the course of world affairs. The mind of the financial community was fixed on the probability of this country's entering the war rather than upon the chance of any practical peace proposal from Germany. The halting yesterday was due rather to a natural reaction from the greater strength of the day before than to the introduction of any new view of the course which events are likely to take.

The report that Germany might abandon her submarine warfare against merchant ships was variously interpreted, but many naturally felt that the time had passed when any fresh assurance from the German Government could be taken at its face value. The practical cessation of exchange operations between this country and Germany was thought at least as significant of the trend of events as suggestions that Germany may, after all, mean to bring her sea warfare into keeping with international law. Certain it is that her recent conduct has shown no new determination on Germany's part to conform to the dictates of humanity.

The railroads were among the stocks which showed reactionary tendency and in their case the cause of this was found specifically in the news that there was little likelihood of the Interstate Commerce Commission allowing the proposed increase in rates to take effect immediately. It appears that the usual procedure of suspension of the new rates is to be adhered to though effort is to be made to conclude the commission's investigation in less time than has usually been required for rate investigations in the past. Meanwhile, in the financing the railroads have to do they will have to content themselves with the benefit to be derived from the hope of a rate increase in lieu of the greater advantage which would have been obtained by an increase allowed to take effect without delay. The news of the sale of $60,000,000 bonds by the Pennsylvania following closely upon the $45,000,000 New Haven issue was a reminder of the extent of railroad capital requirements. The Pennsylvania's announcement probably indicated that the temporary financing just done with the Reserve Banks by the United States Treasury was looked upon as taking the Government out of the market for the time being, so that there was no longer need of holding private issues in abeyance until the Government's needs had been filled. The course of events in Congress next week will probably go far toward determining how soon and to what extent the Government will again become a borrower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3½	Sixty days	3½
Ninety days	3½	Ninety days	3¾
Four months	3¾@4	Four months	4
Five months	3¾@4	Five months	4
Six months	3¾@4	Six months	4
One year	4¼	One year	4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve

Bank, 60 to 90 days	2⅝@3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3⅛@3¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3¾@4
4 to 6 months	4 @4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7355	$4.7555	-.0001¼
Cables				
Francs—				
Demand	5.84⅝	5.84⅜	5.84⅝	+ .00⅛
Cables	5.83⅝	5.83⅜	5.83⅝	+ .00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	69.43⅝	69.43⅜	69.43⅝	+ .12½
Cables	69.50	69.50	69.50	+ .06¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8663	London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825	Paris	5.84⅛	5.83⅜
95.28	Berlin	69.43⅛	69.50
20.26	Austria	11.45	11.50
	China—		
	Hongkong	56.00	56.10
	Peking	85.50	85.62½
	Shanghai	80.50	80.62½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.50	40.50¼
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.79	7.78¼
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.85	Russia	28.40	28.50
20.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	28.85	29.00
	Stockholm	29.95	30.05
	Christiania	29.60	29.70
10.205	Spain	21.60	21.75
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	43.00	43.12½
42.44	Rio	23.62½	23.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.04¾	5.03¾

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.68⅝	$4.71	$4.69

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,444,007; balance, $31,785,355; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $3,644,893; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,968,388.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@0c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $5 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 35 15-16d, off 3-16d; in New York, 72¾c, off ¼c; Mexican dollars, 55¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Receipts and expenditures.

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$17,577,697	$185,116,132
Ord. internal rev.	31,711,840	207,878,782
Income tax	4,314,807	31,655,466
Miscellaneous	4,880,013	49,425,477
Total receipts	$58,188,858	$534,075,809
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	7,241,754	170,204,069
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	9,983,749	183,836,966
Expenditures	65,425,118	704,279,879

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, March 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased	£418,000
Circulation increased	465,000
Bullion increased	46,835
Other securities decreased	12,210,000
Other deposits increased	5,321,000
Public deposits decreased	17,986,000
Notes reserve decreased	503,000
Government securities decreased	48,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 19.02 per cent.; last week it was 18 per cent. Rate of discount 5½ per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, March 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	15,620,000
Silver in hand decreased	1,794,000
Notes in circulation increased	9,051,000
Treasury deposits increased	113,852,000
General deposits increased	55,972,000
Bills discounted increased	108,873,000
Advances decreased	17,025,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	549,115	488,470	542,382
Year to date	47,674,751	42,838,931	17,875,853

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
72	74	300	Ajax Rubber	74	74	74	74	—1
8⅞	9⅛	400	Alaska Gold Mines	9	9	8⅞	9	...
28	28⅝	4,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29	29⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—1⅛
86⅛	87	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg pf	88⅛	88½	86½	86½	...
96	97	13,700	Am. Beet Sugar	96	98⅝	95⅜	96⅜	+1
50⅝	50⅞	28,900	Am. Can	50	51⅝	50	50⅝	+⅛
107	107½	400	Am. Can pf	107½	107½	107⅜	107⅜	+⅜
69¾	70½	2,500	Am. Car & Fdry	70¼	71⅜	69¾	69¾	+⅝
15⅞	16	11,500	Am. H. & Leather	15⅞	17¼	15⅞	16	+¾
68½	68⅝	4,200	Am. H. & Leath. pf	69¼	70⅝	68	68⅝	—1¼
20	20¼	2,800	Am. Linseed	20	20¾	20¼	20½	+¼
53⅜	54½	2,150	Am. Linseed pf	53½	54⅝	53½	53½	—½
71½	72	900	Am. Locomotive	71⅝	72½	71⅝	71⅝	—⅛
17	17¼	8,900	Am. Malting	18½	18¾	15⅝	17	—1
64¼	65	9,100	Am. Malting 1st pf	64⅝	64⅞	62	64⅛	+1
104½	104½	5,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	104½	105⅜	103½	104⅜	+⅛
101½	102	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	—⅛
97¼	97½	30	Am. S. S. pf. Btr.	97¼	97½	97½	97½	—1¼
61⅝	63	100	Am. Steel F'dries	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	63	+1
113¼	113½	2,700	Am. Sugar Ref	113¼	113⅞	113	113½	—¼
127⅝	127⅞	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	127⅝	127⅞	127⅛	127⅛	—⅛
209	210½	300	Am. Tobacco	212	212	210	210	—2½
50	50⅝	900	Am. Woolen	50½	51	50¼	50¼	—⅛
49	49½	100	Am. Writing P. pf	49	49	49	49	—1¼
38⅛	38⅝	800	Am. Zinc L. & S	38⅝	37	36⅝	36⅝	+⅛
83½	83⅝	4,564	Anaconda Copper	84⅛	84½	83½	83½	—⅝
104⅝	104⅞	300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	104⅞	104⅞	104¼	104¼	—⅜
98⅝	99	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99	99	98⅞	98⅞	—⅛
29	29⅛	200	Atl., Birm. & At	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
115⅜	115⅝	5,200	At. Gulf & West I	112	113	111½	111½	—⅜
59⅝	60⅛	10,600	Baldwin Loco	61	61⅜	59¾	59¾	—⅛
79¼	79½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	79¾	79⅞	79½	79½	—⅛
72	73½	300	Baltimore & O. pf	78	78	73	73	+3
100	112	200	Barrett Co	113	113	113	113	...
...	...	900	Barrett pf. rights	2½	2½	2½	2½	...
1¼	1¼	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	—2
141	143½	300	Bethlehem Steel	144½	144½	143½	143½	—⅝
135	135½	6,800	Beth. S.class B t.cfs	137	138½	135½	135½	+⅝
68	68½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	+⅛
9⅝	10¼	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10	10	10	10	—⅛
117½	118½	300	Burns Brothers	118	118¼	118	118¼	+⅝
45½	46¼	900	Butte & Superior	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1
23½	24	400	California Petrol	23¼	24½	23¼	24½	...
52	54	400	California Pet. pf	52¼	53	52¼	53	—1¼
163½	164½	400	Canadian Pacific	164½	164½	164	164	+⅛
91¼	91½	14,900	Central Leather Co	91¼	92⅜	90⅝	91⅛	+⅛
115	115½	100	Central Leather pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	+¼
37½	38	100	Cerro de Pasco	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	...
60½	60¾	1,400	Chesapeake & Ohio	60⅜	61¼	60⅜	60⅜	...
18	18	300	Chicago & Altcn	18	18	18	18	...
35	35½	700	Chi. Great West. pf	35½	35½	35½	35½	—⅝
83	84	1,100	Chi., Mil. & St. P	84	84	83½	83½	—1
117	118	450	Chi. & Northwest	118½	118½	117¾	117¾	—1
40¼	40½	3,905	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs. of d.1st pd.	41½	41½	40	40	—1⅝
24½	24⅞	1,800	Chile Copper	25	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
57	57⅜	2,000	Chino Copper	57½	58¼	57	57½	—⅛
51½	52	1,300	Col. Fuel & Iron	51½	52½	51½	51½	—⅛
43⅞	44½	1,900	Columbia Gas. & El	44¼	44½	43⅝	44	—⅛
120½	121	200	Consolidated Gas	121	121	121	121	+1
92	93	600	Continental Can	93½	94⅝	92⅝	92⅝	—⅛
55½	56½	500	Continental Insur	55¾	56¾	55½	55½	+1¼
25¾	25⅞	10,100	Corn Products Ref	25⅝	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
107½	108	300	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	107⅝	108	107⅛	107½	—⅝
68⅝	69	7,200	Crucible Steel	69½	70¼	68¼	68⅜	—1⅛
47	47⅛	13,500	Cuba Cane Sugar	48	48⅝	46⅝	47⅜	+⅛
90	91	100	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	—1⅝
185	191	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar	190	190	180½	180½	...
132	134	72	Detroit Edison Co	132	134	132	134	...
...	...	900	Do. rights	...	...	...	4⅝	...
113	116½	100	Detroit United Ry	116	116	116	116	...
118	116½	58	Do. odd lot	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	...
20¼	20½	200	Distillers' Securities	20½	20½	20½	20½	...
18½	18½	200	Dome Mines	18½	18½	18½	18½	—1¼
80	80½	1,900	Driggs-Seabury	84	84	79¾	79¾	—2
29¼	29⅞	3,000	Erie	30	30	29⅜	29½	—½
165⅞	165⅞	696	General Electric	165⅞	165⅞	165	165	—1
99⅞	100	300	General Cigar pf	100	100	100	110	—1
119¾	120	2,000	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	120⅞	121¼	119¾	119¾	—⅛
55¼	56	2,900	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	55½	56⅝	55½	56	+⅛
114⅝	115	200	Great Northern pf	115	115	115	115	+½
34	34½	2,500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	35	35	34½	34½	—½
42	43	200	Greene-Cananea	42¾	42½	42¾	42¾	...
123	126	500	Gulf States Steel	119	122	119	122	—1½
105	107	200	Gulf State S. 1st pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	—1¼
103	103⅞	700	Illinois Central	105½	105½	105	105	—1½
60⅜	61	3,600	Inspiration Copper	60⅞	61¼	60¼	60⅜	—⅝
12½	12⅝	1,200	Interboro Consol	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	17¾	—⅛
66	66½	200	Interboro Con. pf	66	66	66	66	...
43	46	200	Int. Agricultural pf	43	43	42	42	—3
32⅝	33	8,100	Int. Mer. Marine	33	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	—⅝
90¼	90⅜	20,400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	90¾	91¼	89½	90⅝	+⅛
44¼	44⅝	10,800	Int. Nickel	44	45⅜	44	44½	—⅛
43	44	700	Int. Paper	43⅝	44⅝	43¼	43¼	—⅝
57	58	100	Kan. City South. pf	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+2¼
62¼	63¼	600	Kelly Spring Tire	63	63⅝	62½	62½	...
43⅝	45⅞	2,100	Kennecott Copper	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	—⅛
115	118	40	Kings Co. E. L. & P.	117	118	117	118	...
85¾	86⅜	7,600	Lackawanna Steel	87	87⅝	85⅝	86	+⅛
69¾	70	1,400	Lehigh Valley	70¼	70¼	69¾	70	—1
42¼	43	300	Long Island	42½	42⅝	42½	42⅝	+⅛
42	42⅜	300	Do., cfs. of dep	42½	42½	42¼	42¼	...
130	132½	400	Louis. & Nash	130	130½	130	130½	+1
64	64½	300	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
77	82	200	Manhattan Shirt	81	81	81	83½	...
53	53½	800	Maxwell Motors	54¼	54¼	53¼	53½	—⅛
33¼	33⅝	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	—⅝
62½	63	100	May Dept. Stores	63⅝	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	—⅝
91½	92¼	19,300	Mexican Petroleum	90½	93⅜	90½	92¼	+1⅝
40⅝	41	1,500	Miami Copper	41	41⅝	40⅝	41	...
60⅜	60¼	10,200	Midvale Steel	60½	61⅝	60	60⅝	...
22	22⅜	300	Minn. & St. L. new	22	22	22	22	...
12⅜	13	200	Mo. Pacific t r	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
30⅝	30⅞	1,300	Mo. Pacific w. i	31½	31½	30⅝	30⅝	—⅛
57½	58	200	Mo. Pacific pf. w. i	57½	57½	57½	57½	+½
104	106	3,000	Montana Power	104	106	104	106	+1¼
116¼	116¾	800	Nat. Bis. Co. x d	116¼	116⅜	116¼	116⅜	+1¼
35	35⅜	600	Nat. Enam. & St	35	35⅜	35	35⅜	+⅛
61¼	61¾	1,200	National Lead	61¼	61¾	60	61¾	...
111	112	121	National Lead pf	112	112	112	112	—⅝
23⅞	24	100	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
97½	98	400	New York Central	98⅜	98⅝	97½	97½	—⅛
46	46¼	2,000	N. Y. N. H. & H	46⅜	46	46	46	—1
24⅜	25	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	24⅞	24⅞	24¼	24¼	—1
132½	133	2,100	Norfolk & Western	133	134½	132⅝	133¾	—⅛
105	106	400	Northern Pacific	103¼	105½	103½	105½	...
127	127½	12,400	Ohio Cities G.x rgts	129¼	130⅜	125⅝	127⅝	—⅝
...	4¼	1,750	Do., rights	...	4¾	4¼	4¼	...
51¼	51¾	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	51¼	51⅜	51⅛	51⅛	...
23¼	23½	100	Pacific Mail	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
32	32⅛	800	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30⅝	32⅜	30⅝	32⅜	+2
92¼	94½	200	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
54	54⅛	5,925	Penn. R. R	54¼	54¼	53⅝	53⅝	—⅜
46	46⅛	1,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	46⅞	47	46	46	—⅛
99⅞	101	830	Pittsburgh Steel pf	100⅞	100⅞	99⅞	99⅞	—⅛
102	106	200	Pressed Steel C. pf	103⅜	103⅜	103	103	—2
161½	162	200	Pullman Co	161¾	161¾	161¼	161½	—½
161½	162	28	Do., odd lot	161	161	161	161	...
52	52½	300	Railway Steel Sp	53¼	53¼	52½	52½	—¾
97⅝	99½	200	Railway Steel S. pf	98	98	95	98	...
29⅜	30	8,250	Ray Con. Copper	29⅜	30¼	29¼	30	+⅛
98½	98⅞	9,400	Reading	99⅞	99⅞	98¼	98¼	—1¼
82½	83	4,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	85	84	82½	82½	—½
102¾	103	300	Rep. Iron & S. pf	103	103	103	103	+½
64	64⅜	700	Royal Dutch t r	64¼	64⅜	64¼	64½	+½
20	20¼	800	St. Louis & San F	20	20	20	20¼	...
15	15	100	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	...
187	190	250	Sears, Roeb. & Co	187	187	187	187	—2½
287½	287⅝	700	Shattuck-Arizona	287⅝	287⅝	288¼	288¼	+¼
55¾	58	23,200	Sinclair Oil & Ref	55¾	55¾	55⅜	58	+⅝
72	73	4,300	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	72	74	72	72	+¼
96	100	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+¼
96	96¾	1,400	Southern Pacific	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¼	+⅛
28⅞	29	6,500	Southern Railway	28⅞	29⅜	28⅞	29	—⅛
50⅞	50⅞	100	Southern Ry. pf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	—⅛
94	94	100	Standard Milling	94	94	94	94	—3½
104	104	1,700	Studebaker Co	104	104	102¼	102⅝	—1
15⅞	15⅞	200	Tenn. C. & C	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+⅛
227⅞	229½	1,200	Texas Co	227⅞	229½	226	226	—¼
39	39	150	Third Avenue	39	39	39	39	—2½
57	57	2,200	Tobacco Products	56¾	57	56¾	56¾	...
100	100	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	100	100	100	100	—1¼
46	46	200	Transue & Wms	46	46	46	46	...
12	12	100	Union Bag & Paper	12	12	12	12	...
96	96	100	Union B. & P. new	96	96	96	96	—2
141½	141½	4,200	Union Pacific	141½	141½	140¼	140¼	—⅞
81½	81½	300	Union Pacific pf	81½	81½	81½	81½	+1⅜
45¾	45¾	46	United Alloy Steel	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	+⅜
100¾	101	1,600	United Cigar Stores	100¾	101¼	100¼	100¼	+⅜
74½	74½	100	United Drug	74½	74½	74½	74½	...
141½	142	100	United Fruit	141½	141½	141½	141½	...
9½	9½	100	United Rys. Invest	9½	9½	9¼	9½	—⅛
21¼	21½	200	U. S. C. I. P. & F	21¼	21½	21	21	—⅛
124¼	125	1,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	124¼	125	123¾	124	—¼
58⅜	61	5,500	U. S. Rubber	58⅜	61	58⅜	59	+¼
108¾	109	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	108¾	109¼	108¾	108¾	...
61¼	62	76,550	U. S. Sm., R. & M	61¼	62	61¼	62	—⅝
115⅝	115⅞	900	U. S. Steel	115⅝	115⅞	114¾	114⅞	—⅝
118	118	2,500	U. S. Steel pf	118	118	118	118	...
111¼	111½	4,300	Utah Copper	111¼	111½	110¼	110¼	—⅞
22⅝	23¼	2,500	Utah Securities	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22⅝	—⅛
43	43⅛	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	43	43⅛	42¼	42¼	—⅝
111¼	111½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	...
70	74⅜	4,700	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	74⅜	70	73¼	+3¼
50⅜	51¼	1,000	Wabash pf. A	51⅜	51¼	50⅜	50⅝	—⅜
26	28	400	Wabash pf. B	26	28	25⅝	25⅞	—⅛
22⅜	22⅝	1,000	Western Maryland	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	+⅛
97	98	500	Western Union Tel	97½	97½	97¼	97½	—⅛
52⅜	53	4,900	Westingh. E. & M	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	+¾
17½	18	200	Wheeling & L. E	17⅜	18	17⅜	18	+1⅜
47	49	600	White Motors	48½	48¾	47¼	47¼	—1¾
80⅞	81	30,800	Wilson & Co	78	83½	77⅝	81	+3½
33⅛	33⅜	400	Willys-Overland	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
51	51⅜	700	Wisconsin Central	52¼	52⅜	52	52	—¼

LONDON MARKET IS SLACK.

Approach of the Holidays Has a Bad Effect on Day's Trading.

LONDON, March 29.—Money was in good supply today. Discount rates were unsettled pending the result of the Treasury bill tenders tomorrow.

The stock market was generally slacker with the approach of the holidays. The war loan received the most attention, and partly paid stock was the most active. The old loan sagged, but consols recovered. Confirmation of rumors regarding the stoppage of the export of wheat further weakened Argentine issues. Shipping and rubber shares and Spanish bonds had a good tone, while American securities were uncertain pending action by Congress. Australian mines were strong on the Government's purchase of the zinc output.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 29.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 61 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 30 centimes.

GRANTS HIGHER COAL RATES

Commerce Commission Allows Increase in Tariff on Bituminous Products.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Interstate Commerce Commission decided today to permit increased rates on coal and coke proposed by Eastern lines as a part of general advances in freight rates to become effective without suspension. The increases are from 5 to 10 cents a ton on bituminous coal and from 10 to 65 cents on coke. In the case of these rates shippers as well as railroad interests already have been heard. Applications for the specific increases were filed in advance of the petition of Eastern roads, looking to a general advance in freight rates.

The increased coal rates apply from West Virginia and Pennsylvania fields to tidewater, the increase being five cents a ton from Pennsylvania fields and ten cents a ton from West Virginia fields, effective April 16 and April 1 respectively. The increases in coke rates vary from 10 to 65 cents per ton, and apply from ovens in West Virginia to blast furnaces in Virginia, effective April 1.

No announcement was made to the commission's decision with respect to the proposed increase of 15 cents a ton on coal from Pennsylvania fields to lake ports.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	76.83	76.36	76.42	—.38
25 industrials	94.39	93.95	93.27	+.27
50 stocks	85.61	84.70	84.84	—.38

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REACTION IN COTTON

Advance Follows Early Movement—Prices Close 3 Points Higher to 5 Lower.

The cotton market yesterday opened steady at an advance of 3 to 11 points in response to relatively firm cables. The early movement carried prices about 8 to 17 points net higher, after which there was a reaction of several points under realizing. Offerings were well absorbed by trade buying of old crop months, however, and as this demand seemed to be extending into new crop conditions, October shorts evidently became nervous. The general list closed steady, net 3 points higher to 5 points lower.

May contracts opened at 19.10c, sold up to 19.18c, and closed at 19.01c, 1 point above the lowest for the day, and the same as the final quotation of Wednesday. October opened at 18.07c, sold up to 18.22c, and closed at 18c, the lowest for the day, and 3 points below Wednesday's closing price.

The weather map was better on the average than for some time past, as no rain was reported east of the Mississippi River, while the outlook was for clear conditions with higher temperatures.

Private cables attributed the strength in Liverpool to end-month calling and apprehensions of inadequate supplies owing to small importations.

There were wires here from New Orleans which said that spot demand was falling off after the filling of March commitments. Southern spot markets were unchanged to 25 points higher, with New Orleans reporting an advance of 12 points on sales of 2,075 bales.

Following were yesterday's quotations:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
April	....	....	....	19.05 Bid	19.08
May	19.10	19.18	19.00	19.01@19.02	19.01
June	....	....	....	18.93 Bid	18.90
July	18.90	18.99	18.82	18.83@18.84	18.82
Aug.	18.95	18.95	18.95	18.80@18.83	18.78
Sept.	....	....	....	18.12 Bid	18.16
Oct.	18.07	18.22	18.00	18.00@18.01	18.03
Nov.	....	....	....	18.01@18.03	18.04
Dec.	18.15	18.27	18.05	18.06@18.08	18.10
Jan.	18.18	18.20	18.07	18.06@18.08	18.11

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 19.30 for middling upland, Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 18.75c; Savannah, 19¾c; Augusta, 19.50c; Galveston, 19c; Memphis, 19.50c; Houston, 18.80c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000; imports, 5,000; American, 1,000. Midupland, 12.82d. Futures opened steady, 2 points higher. Closed quiet, 5 to 9 points net higher. March-April, 12.82d; May-June, 12.90d; July-August, 12.06d; October-November, 11.54d; January-February, 11.42d.

Manchester: Yarns quiet and firm; cloths dull.

Yesterday's port receipts were 16,716 bales, compared with 19,187 bales last year. Stocks total 1,246,239 bales. Exports for the day were 6,162 bales, making 4,286,694 so far this season.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices again soared to new high levels on heavy buying, stimulated by sensationally bullish crop news from the Winter wheat belt and an active export demand. The bad crop reports poured in from the Southwest, principally from Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri, where it was said that a very large percentage of the wheat crop had been found to be in very poor condition, if not actually dead, as a result of unfavorable conditions during the Winter. Sales were reported of about 500,000 bushels at the Gulf and seaboard, and it was said that the amount could have been very much larger if the wheat had been obtainable. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $2.27; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.38; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $2.52, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.88⅞	$1.84⅝	$1.88⅛	$1.84¼	$1.14⅝
July	1.68⅜	1.66⅛	1.66⅝	1.66⅛	1.12⅝
Sept.	1.53⅛	1.53¼	1.54	1.53⅝	1.10⅝

CORN.

The corn market also made new high records and closed with net gains of 1⅞ to 3¼c. The trade was very bullish on the theory that prices were not high compared with wheat. Moreover, exporters were in the market and took about 200,000 bushels and it was the prevailing theory that Europe will want to make large purchases here owing to the crop failure in Argentina. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.33, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$1.19¼	$1.17½	$1.19	$1.17¼	74⅝
July	1.17⅝	1.15⅝	1.17⅛	1.15½	75¼
Sept.	1.15⅛	1.14	1.15½	1.14	74⅞

OATS.

The oats market shared the general advance in other grains, and at the close of the day values were ⅝@1⅛c net higher. The local cash market was firmer; standard quoted at 77c; No. 2 white, 77¼c; No. 3 white, 76@77c; No. 4 white, 75½c; fancy clipped white, 79@82c; ordinary clipped white, 77@79c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	62¾	61¼	62½	61¼	44⅞
July	59½	58¾	59⅜	58⅛	43⅜
September	53⅞	53	53⅝	52¾	40¾

PROVISIONS.

New high levels were made by the provision market yesterday, and an active buying movement developed in response to higher hog prices, firmness in cash product, and the upturn in grain. Lard and ribs showed almost continuous strength throughout the day, but pork eased off late under realizing, and closed near the bottom. Only about 100,000 hogs were reported at Western points, of which 22,000 head were at Chicago, 7,000 head at Kansas City, and 18,000 head at Omaha. Chicago expected 18,000 hogs on Friday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	20.17	19.92	20.15	19.85	11.37
July	20.27	20.02	20.22	19.95	11.60
Ribs—					
May	18.37	18.20	18.32	18.15	11.95
July	18.55	18.37	18.50	18.30	12.10
Pork—					
May	34.80	34.65	34.65	34.50	22.92
July	34.05	33.85	33.87	33.67	22.70

COTTONSEED OIL.

New high records were made in the market for cottonseed oil when most of the active positions sold above the 14c mark. The strength in lard was the principal sustaining feature, and at the close values were 20@34 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 58,200 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	14.00@14.25	13.70
April	14.00	13.94	14.00@14.02	13.86
May	14.30	14.05	14.25@14.27	13.98
June	....	....	14.15@14.23	13.88
July	14.24	13.88	14.19@14.21	13.88
August	14.20	13.93	14.13@14.15	13.85
September	14.11	13.93	14.10@14.15	13.85
October	13.71	13.46	13.64@13.65	13.30
November	13.30	13.12	13.24@13.27	....

COFFEE.

Wednesday's losses were more than recovered in the coffee market yesterday. Offerings, however, were limited while there was some trade buying as well as covering, and there may also have been a little fresh investment buying on the belief that affairs abroad are moving in the direction of peace. This demand was by no means active or general, but it proved sufficient to send July contracts up to 7.86c, and the market closed at a net advance of 6@11 points. Sales were reported of 55,500 bags. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 9¼c for Rio 7s and 9½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	7.66@7.68	7.55
April	....	....	7.66@7.68	7.53
May	7.70	7.60	7.70@7.71	7.60
June	....	....	7.77@7.78	7.67
July	7.85	7.75	7.85@7.86	7.74
August	....	....	7.90@7.91	7.79
September	7.95	7.89	7.93@7.96	7.85
October	....	....	8.00@8.03	7.91
November	....	....	8.05@8.06	7.97
December	8.12	8.00	8.10@8.11	8.02
January	8.13	8.13	8.16@8.17	8.08
February	....	....	8.22@8.23	8.16

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures opened active and two to five points higher, and values held steady until around the noon hour, when profit taking set in and offerings became free, the early gains being lost. There were also reports that the spot market shewed a slightly easier tendency, with offerings more free, which caused further losses at the close, final figures being three to twelve points net lower, with sales for the day 25,150 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	....	....	5.07	5.28
April	....	....	4.90@4.94	4.96
May	5.07	4.97	4.98@4.99	5.02
June	5.12	5.03	5.04@5.06	5.07
July	5.18	5.03	5.08@5.10	5.13
August	....	....	5.12@5.14	5.17
September	5.26	5.12	5.17@5.18	5.22
October	....	....	5.06@5.11	5.15
November	....	....	4.99@5.01	5.03
December	4.96	4.85	4.86@4.88	4.92
January	....	....	4.70@4.75	4.80

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged. Prices were listed at 7.25c for fine granulated, for jobbing lots, although they were not accepting much business, if any, at this level, while the three others listed were 8c for fine, and were said to be accepting orders under this quotation. Raw sugar was firm at 4½c, cost and freight basis, at the close of the market, (equal to 5.90c duty paid,) with sales to operators of 10,000 bags Cubas, prompt positions, at 4½c, cost and freight, and 22,000 bags Cubas, second half April shipment, at 5c, cost and freight. There were rumors of further business in early April shipment at 4½c, cost and freight basis. Prompt and afloat Cubas were offered at this price, and last half April shipments were available at 5c. Operators were showing a buying interest in prompt and afloat at 4¼c, cost and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 5.96c; molasses, 5.08c; cost and freight, 4½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,400 pkgs. Fresh stock is coming forward very slowly, and the offerings are not sufficient to meet the current needs. Prices were further advanced on all grades, and there is quite a firm feeling at the higher rates quoted. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 44½@45c; extras, (92 score,) 44c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40¾@43½c; seconds, (88 to 87 score,) 37½@40c; thirds, 36@37c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45½c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 41@43½c; seconds, 38@40½c; creamery, held, extras, 41½@42c; firsts, 39@41c; seconds, 36½@38½c; thirds, 35½@36c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43c; good to prime, 38½@42c; common to fair, 21@39c; renovated, extras, 34c; firsts, 32½@33c; lower grades, 30@32c; imitation creamery, firsts, 33@33c; ladles, current make, firsts, 30@31c; seconds, 29½c; lower grades, 28@29c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29½@30c; No. 2, 28½@29c; lower grades, 27@28c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 19,858 cases. The market maintains a strong tone under continued comparatively light receipts and a fairly prompt absorption of the supply for current distributing needs. Prices show further advance and the market closed firm. Present prices are above a storage basis, the market being supported by demands for actual consumption, which seem to be sufficient to absorb the supply arriving even at the higher prices quoted. Nearby white eggs are in moderate supply, but most receivers are free sellers at about previous range of prices. Dusk eggs are scarce in the highest grade and such rule firm; undergrade Southern move slowly. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 35c; storage packed, firsts, 34½c; fresh gathered, firsts, 33½@34c; seconds and lower grades, 32@33c; dirties, 31@32c; checks, good to choice, dry, 29½@30½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38c; ordinary to good, 35@37c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 34@37c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 34@36c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 34@35c. Duck eggs—Baltimore, 45c; Western and prime Southern, 42@44c; far Southern, 38@41c. Goose eggs—$1.

RAILROAD TO GIVE PENSIONS

Norfolk & Western Will Put System In Effect on July 1 Next.

A relief and pension department recently adopted by the Board of Directors of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company, will be placed in operation on July 1 next. The regulations provide a pension for all officers and employes who have reached the age of 70, and for a considerable number of those in the company's service twenty-five years, who are between the ages of 65 and 69, inclusive. Any one in the company's employ twenty years, who has been permanently incapacitated, will also receive a pension.

The basis of the pension allowance will be 1 per cent. of the average salary per month for the ten years prior to retirement.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	Increase.
Third week March	$285,492	*$83,427
July 1 to March 28	12,002,281	11,166,800

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

Third week March	21,087	*2,585

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

Third week March	1,253,380	*59,915
Jan. 1 to March 21	15,158,470	1,521,952

*Decrease.

BALTIMORE & OHIO—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
February gross	8,565,656	8,328,177	6,468,049
Net	1,824,190	1,936,638	1,851,317
Two mos. gr.	18,438,009	16,769,464	12,955,320
Net	4,470,309	3,985,614	3,383,794

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

February gross	9,084,277	8,795,886	6,734,678
Net	1,935,017	2,294,343	1,979,015

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA—

February gross	1,272,903	1,488,460	1,389,192
Net aft. taxes	98,362	344,332	268,280
Def. aft. chgs.	108,103	*120,121	*47,980
2 mos. gross	2,866,582	3,014,327	2,782,236
Net aft. taxes	504,227	727,703	582,846
Sur. aft. chgs.	75,687	259,189	145,566

*Surplus.

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

February gross	1,898,904	1,226,320	1,109,435
Net aft. taxes	456,813	405,069	231,920
2 mos. gross	2,980,648	2,539,173	2,306,033
Net aft. taxes	1,126,858	807,947	496,055

LEHIGH VALLEY—

February gross	3,804,783	3,479,848	2,910,309
Net aft. taxes	60,872	716,710	477,518
2 mos. gross	6,962,895	7,012,827	5,914,019
Net aft. taxes	421,885	1,436,090	945,140

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Feb. gross	563,108	678,143	545,854
Net aft. tax.	80,438	180,441	70,352
Def. aft. chgs.	11,360	135,808	55,352
2 mos. gross	1,196,637	1,362,299	1,180,242
Net after tax.	199,298	314,421	177,853
Def. aft. chgs.	2,561	109,682	77,355

†Surplus.

WABASH—

Feb. gross	2,718,334	2,888,998	2,186,834
Net aft. taxes	691,501	864,795	557,329
2 mos. gross	5,631,178	5,698,279	4,417,408
Net aft. taxes	1,296,070	1,632,253	966,647

Public Utilities.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan. gross	$997,076	$1,121,435	$1,093,703
Net aft. taxes	117,944	328,046	292,935
Def. aft. chgs.	118,822	†87,048	†51,379
7 mos. gross	6,390,636	8,067,321	7,905,164
Net aft. taxes	1,223,610	2,619,616	2,250,738
Def. aft. chgs.	283,327	†942,580	†537,806

†Surplus.

NATIONAL LEAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 30—

Net earnings	$2,977,699	2,710,526	2,476,292
Pf. divs.	1,706,725	1,705,725	1,705,725
Balance	1,271,967	1,004,794	770,566
Com. divs.	$26,216	616,662	616,662
Surplus	445,751	385,132	150,898
Prev. surp.	5,737,881	5,352,750	5,201,852
Pr. and l. sur.	6,183,118	5,737,882	5,352,750

‡After deductions for maintenance, repairs, &c.

WINONA COPPER CO. for year ended Dec. 31 shows balance of assets of $336,645, including $162,840 copper sold, payment not due. This compares with balance of assets Dec. 31, 1916, of $228,324, and $92,648 on Dec. 31, 1914. Receipts for 1916 totaled $480,083, and expenditures $543,201. In addition to the $162,840 for copper sold, there was $9,937 for unpaid assessments.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4¼	4.55	4.30
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.65	4.55
Can. Northern	1917-'28	4½@5	5.75	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.45
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.65	4.40
Chicago & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.85	4.15
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.20	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.55	4.30
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.75	4.60
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.50	4.50
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	4.75	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.00	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.40	4.20
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.55	4.35
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Norf. & Western	1917-'24	4½	4.35	4.13
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.75	4.50
Penn. Gen. Frght.	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.35	4.12
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.10	4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	4.90	4.80
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.30
Southern R'way.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.75	4.50

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	P'd.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Malting 1st & 2d pf.	....	1	Q. May 1	Apr. 18
Assoc. G. & E. pf.	1¼	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31
Col. S. L., H. & P. pf.	1½	Q.	Mar. 31	Mar. 16
Col., N. & Z. pf.	1½	Q.	Apr. 2	Mar. 26
Grass Creek Pet.	8	Q.	May 1	Apr. 5
Do.	7	Ex.	May 1	Apr. 20
Lukens Steel 1st & 2d pf.	1¾	Q.	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Un. Drug 1st pf.	1¾	Q.	May 1	Apr. 16
West. Power pf.	1	Q.	Apr. 16	Mar. 31

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	....	Iron Blos.	1¼	1¾
Am. Oil	.28	.28	Iron Cap.	15	18¼
Begole	.50	.80	Do pf.	15	16
Bay S. G.	.08	.10	Jerome V.	1⅛	2¼
Bing Min.	7¼	7⅝	La Rose	.50	.60
Bost. Ely	.60	.70	Mex. Met.	.15	.17
Bost Mon.	.64	.66	Majestic	.68	.69
Bost Ariz.	1⅜	2¼	Mojave T.	.45	.50
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	Nav. Doug.	2⅜	2¼
Butte & L.	.20	.22	N. L. & S.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	1¼	1¾	New Balt.	.04	.05
Cal. Corb.	1	2	N. Cornelia	17⅝	18¼
Calaveras	4	5	N. U. Bing.	.50	.75
Champion	.08	.10	Nixon	.52	.55
Chief Con.	2⅞	2¾	Osceo	.55	.65
Con. Ariz.	1¾	2	Onondaga	.55	.70
Con. Cop.	4	4¼	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1½
Cortez	.20	.35	Pioneer	1¾	1¾
Crown Res.	.32	.37	Ray Hare.	3¾	4¼
E. & B.	1¾	2	Rilla	3	4
Earl Eagle	.50	.50	S. W. M.	2¾	3⅛
Fortuna	.18	.20	S. W. L.	2	3
Gold Lake	.05	.08	Trure	1¾	1¾
Home Oil	1¾	1¾	U. V. Ext.	38½	38¾
Houghton	1¼	1½	Yukon G.	2¾	2½
Humboldt	1	2¼			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

PENNSYLVANIA SELLS $60,000,000 BONDS

Deadlock in Market for Corporation Securities Due to German Break May Be Ended.

KUHN, LOEB PURCHASE ISSUE

Bonds Expected to be Offered at Comparatively Low Price to Insure Immediate Sale.

The deadlock in the market for corporation bonds, brought about by the breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany two months ago, may be ended by the offering at an early date of $60,000,000 of Pennsylvania Railroad Company general mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds, due June 1, 1965. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announced yesterday the purchase of this issue.

The news caused a stir in banking circles for the reason that other railroads have found the investment market so uninviting in recent weeks that they have deferred attempts to place long term issues, and have met their immediate requirements through sales of short term notes. The Southern Railway canceled plans for a bond offering a few weeks ago on the eve of its completion, and the Erie followed suit a few days later. The New Haven has just sold $45,000,000 of one-year notes in the expectation that it will be able to replace them with bonds in 1918.

The Pennsylvania's credit has always been so good that little difficulty has been experienced in providing for its tremendous capital needs arising out of the demands of its territory. It was recalled by bankers yesterday that on at least one notable occasion nine years ago, when the situation in the investment market was much worse than it is today, the company took a chance on its ability to sell long-term bonds when other roads were financing themselves from hand to mouth through short-term notes. In 1908 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. surprised Wall Street by announcing that they would offer $20,000,000 of the company's consolidated mortgage 4s at a price that would insure an immediate sale for the issue. The bonds were offered at 95, at which price they proved an instantaneous success, and they soon showed a handsome profit to purchasers. Their rise stimulated the entire investment market, and it is confidently expected that the new issue of $60,000,000 of general mortgage 4½s will be offered at a price under that which might be received, with a view to insuring an immediate sale.

The Pennsylvania closed its consolidated mortgage with another sale of $49,000,000 of 4½s in 1915. In the same year the company sold the first block of general mortgage 4½s, placing $65,000,000 at 98½. These bonds sold yesterday at par, dropping to 99¾ when word got around of the approaching sale of $60,000,000 under the same mortgage.

The company has an issue of $20,000,000 of nine-months notes, sold on a 3% per cent. basis, maturing next month, but it was stated that funds to meet this issue are now in hand, and that none of the proceeds of the bond sale will be used to take them up. The new money will reimburse the company for large expenditures which have been made for improvements and not previously capitalized, and will provide for the entrance of the Pennsylvania into Detroit, expected to be accomplished at a cost of $10,000,000. It will also complete payment for the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy & Lancaster Railroad.

Pittsburgh & West Virginia Meeting

Directors of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway Company of West Virginia, successor in reorganization to the Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal Railways Company, at their meeting yesterday elected the following Directors: W. H. Coverdale, Haley Fiske, W. R. Nicholson, J. B. Dennis, Richard Sutro, Eugene V. R. Thayer, E. R. Tinker, James C. Challin, A. M. Hall, Jr., A. S. Wing, Arnold Scheuer, and H. E. Farrell. The board chose the following officers: W. H. Coverdale, Chairman; H. E. Farrell, President; H. F. Baker, Vice President and General Counsel; H. C. Moore, Treasurer, and F. J. Brunner, Secretary.

No Public Sale of Argentine Notes.

The $5,000,000 one-year discount notes of the Argentine Government, which have just been bought by a syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Guaranty Trust Company, Harris, Forbes & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co., will not be offered publicly, but will be placed privately on a basis to yield 5½ or 5¾ per cent. The purpose of the transaction is to provide funds to meet a similar amount of maturing notes on April 1.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Previous Day. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	*54.50	55.00	*55.25	55.75
Lead	....	9.87½	9.62½	9.87½
Spelter	11.60	....	11.25	....
Antimony	35.00	36.00	34.00	35.00
Quicksilver	$115.00	....	$120.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2 X foundry	38.50	40.50	38.50	40.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 35@35½c, carload lots, spot delivery; 33½@34c second quarter, 31@32½c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Previous Day. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	136 0 0	136 0 0
Copper, futures	135 10 0	135 10 0
Tin, spot	215 5 0	217 5 0
Tin, futures	214 15 0	216 15 0
Spelter	47 0 0	47 0 0
Lead	30 10 0	30 10 0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. announce that all of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company stock acquired by the underwriting syndicate has been sold.

The Chicago Stock Exchange, Board of Trade, and banks will be closed Tuesday, April 10 on account of municipal election.

The Marine National Bank of Buffalo has increased the quarterly dividend rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent., placing the stock on a 20 per cent. per annum basis.

The New York Curb Association has listed 75,000 common and 25,000 preferred shares, both of par $100, of the American Graphophone Company.

The London Stock Exchange will be closed April 6, 7, and 9.

At a special meeting the stockholders of the California Railway and Power Company authorized the Directors to take measures looking toward a consummation of the alternative plan of caring for the United Railroads of San Francisco and the holders of its 4 per cent. bonds.

A bill authorizing the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company to increase its capital stock to any amount not exceeding $10,000,000 has been approved by the Connecticut Senate and House of Representatives. This act will take effect when it is approved by a majority vote of stockholders at the coming annual meeting on April 2.

Directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company declared yesterday an extra dividend of 1 per cent. in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock for the quarter ending March 31. The board declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ on the preferred stock.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Incorporated, Benjamin Joy, Vice President of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and Adolf Stahl, Director of the Anglo and London Paris National Bank of San Francisco, were added to the board. The Mercantile Bank of the Americas was organized by Brown Brothers & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., and the Guaranty Trust Company.

A new Chicago firm is being formed by E. F. Taylor, C. B. Ewart, and T. K. Carpenter to succeed the investment business of Yard & Taylor. The new name of the house will be Taylor, Ewart & Co.

The Lukens Steel Company, which is continuing the business formerly carried on by the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, has declared initial quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent. on the first and second preferred stocks, payable April 15 to holders of record on March 5th.

Investors
will be interested in
Our "1917 Manual"

which describes the public service companies managed by Stone & Webster Management Association, Inc., and also summarizes the distinctive features of our organization. The bonds and preferred stocks of these companies afford opportunities for investment with a return of from 5% to 7% at this time.

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New York Central System
Equipment Trust 4½s

Dated January 1, 1917
Interest payable January 1 and July 1
Due $120,000 annually January 1, 1918-1927, inclusive

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100 Great Northern Paper
25 German Alliance Insurance
25 Home Insurance
50 Lucy Manufacturing Co.
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
100 Remington Typew. 1st & 2d Pfd.
100 Taylor-Wharton Ir. & Steel Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

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100 American Brass
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25 American Hawaiian S. S.
50 Batavia Rubber Pfd.
25 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Chemical National Bank Stock
50 Columbia Amusement
50 Empire Steel & Iron Com. & Pfd.
25 Franklin Insurance
50 German Alliance Ins. "Rights"
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50 National Fuel Gas
100 Penn. Coal & Coke
40 Pittsburgh Steel Com.
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PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
80	Am. Gas & Electric	137½	137½	137	140
22	Am. Light & Traction	362	359	360	362
100	Am. W. W. & Elec. partic.	32	32	31	33
553	Cities Service	298	294	295	297
1,140	Cities Service pf.	90¼	89¾	90	90¼
100	Central States Electric	15¾	15	14¾	16
100	Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	100	94	94	96
220	Pacific Gas & Electric	66¾	66¼	66¼	66½
185	Republic Ry. & Light	41¼	39¾	40¾	40½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	28	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Cities	5	15	Miss. River Power pf.	36	39
American Cities pf.	32	34	New England Power	52	55
American Gas	118	120	New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	108
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51	New Eng. Pow. 5½% pf.	97½	101
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112½	113½	New Eng. Pow. 2d pf.	64½	68
Am. Power & Light	84	85	Northern Ohio Electric	41	42
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	91	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	79½	81½
Am. Public Utilities	36	37	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	15
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	71	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	54	60
Am. W. W. & El.	12½	13¼	Northern States Power	99¼	101
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	82	Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Appalachian Power	6¼	7½	Northern Texas Elec.	57	60
Appalachian Power pf.	37	40	Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Carolina Power & Light	40	42	Ozark Power & Water	44	45
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	93	94
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	70	75½	Pennsylvania Light	38	42
Central States El. pf.	74	76	Pennsylvania Light pf.	78	83
Colorado Power	31	32	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Puget Sound Traction	27	30
Commonwealth P. & L.	57	58	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	73	..
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82	Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	71	73
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Secur. Corp. gen.	25	30
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99	Secur. Corp. gen. pf.	83	86
Dayton Power & L. pf.	93	95½	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	73	..
Duluth Edison pf.	81	85	Southern Cal. Edison	92	93¾
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	South. Cal. Edison pf.	107	108
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102	Stand. Gas & Electric	13	14
Electric Properties	38	42	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	39½	41
El Paso Electric	109	112	Tampa Electric	124	127
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power.	7½	8¼
Empire Dist. El. pf.	88	92	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	34	37
Empire Properties	58	62	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100	Toledo Traction	53	55
Federal Light & Trac.	13	15	Tri-City R. & L. pf.	93	94
Fed. L. & T. pf.	50	52	Unit. Gas & El. 1st pf.	73½	77½
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	34¾	..	United Gas Improve.	89	89¼
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	76	81	United Light & Rys.	47	48
Gas. & Elec. Securities	300	325	United L. & R. 1st pf.	76	77
Illinois Traction	46	47	Western Power	16	17
International Traction	49	51	Western Power pf.	63	65
International Trac. pf.	90	92	West. Penn. pf.	103	107
Interstate Electric	30	42	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101
Interstate Electric pf.	90	95			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99¼	Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97½	99
Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s	79½	80½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	98	99
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99¼	100
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76½	77½
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	93	..
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	98	100
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	101½	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	83	88
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	90½	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99¼	100
Col. G. & E. deb 5s, '27	80	83	Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	96½	97½
Com'wealth P. (Ned.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, '27	100½	102
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99	O. & C. R. Ry. 1st 5s, '28	95	98
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s, '31	95	100
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	99	101
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100	Puget Sd. Trac. notes	99	100
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Seattle Elec. con. 5s	92	96
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18-100		100½	Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935	93	96
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	90	93	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939	97	99
Empire Gas & F. 6s	99	100	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	..
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1963	91	92
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932	89½	91
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926	97½	99
Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35	99	101	United Util. cer. 6s, '43	97½	98¾
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	87	89	U. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	118
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '25	97	100	Utah Secutities 6s	96	98¾
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98	100	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91½	93¾
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	98	99
L. G. & El. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96½	Wis. Edison 6s, '24	98	99
			Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Aetna Exp.	3½	2¾	2¾	100	‡Lima Loco.	61½	61¼	61¼
5,000	‡Aetna Expl.	3½	2¾	2¾	100	‡Lukens Steel	42	42	42
2,080	‡Air Deduc.	69¾	68½	69¾	85	‡Manuell Scr.	10½	10¼	10¼
125	Am.-Br. Mfg. Co. pf.	37	35	37	200	Marc. of A.	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Am. Int. Corp., ($50 paid)	52	51½	51½	700	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	89	86	87
1,000	‡Atl. Fruit.	13	12½	13	800	‡Maxim Mu.	3½	3¾	3½
2,000	Barwen Steel	13¼	13¼	13¼	1,000	N. A. & P.	5¾	5¾	5¾
600	‡Cent. Fdry.	23½	23	23	25	‡Poole Eng. & Mach.	88	82	82
1,400	‡C. Fdry. pf.	43¼	40	43¼	400	‡Steel Alloys	8¼	8	8¼
500	Chev. Motor	134	131	132	10,000	‡Stand. Mot.	11¾	10¾	10¾
25	Curtiss Aero.	19¾	19	19¾	500	Sub. Boat v. t. ctfs.	23½	23	23¼
400	David Chem. v. t. ctfs.	39	38	39	3,700	Sup. Steel	33¾	32½	33¾
125	‡East. Steel	113	111½	113	100	Sup. S. 1st pf.	99	99	99
1,800	‡Elite Pl. St.	¾	¾	¾	1,000	Trian. Film. v. t. ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼
35	‡Emer. Motor	2¼	2¼	2¼	1,700	U. S. Stmshp.	6¼	6	6¼
100	Em. Phono.	11½	11¼	11½	1,000	‡Un. Motors	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	H. & B. Cdr.	42	42	42	300	‡U. Pap. Bd.	32¾	32½	32¾
6,500	‡Joplin Ore Spelt., new	30	28	30	500	World Film C. v. t. cfs.	¾	¾	¾
500	Key. T. & T.	17¾	17½	17¾	300	‡Wr.-M. Air.	8	7½	7½
300	‡Lake T. Bt.	9	9	9	600	‡Zinc Conc.	3¾	3½	3¼
150	‡Do 1st pf.	9¼	9¼	9¼					

RAILROADS.

500	‡Pitts. & W. V.	21	21	21	700	‡Rk. I. pf. A	85½	84½	85½
280	‡ Do pf.	52	51½	52	500	‡ Do pf. B.	73½	72	72
1,500	‡Rk. I. w. i.	39¼	38¾	38¾					

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

10	Illinois P. L.	240	240	240	150	St. O. of N. Y.	320	315	316
25	Prai. P. L.	320	318	320					

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken ♦Oil (a pros.)	1¾	1½	1¾	7,000	‡‡Midwest O.	80	78	79
8,000	‡Alpha C. & G.	69	68	69	500	‡‡ Do pf.	94	94	94
3,800	‡Am. Ven. O.	29	26	29	2,000	Midw. Ref.	145	142	144
900	‡Atl. Petrol.	8¼	8¼	8¼	1,000	‡N. Y. & Okla.	1	1	1
900	‡Bar. O. & G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	20,000	‡‡Okla. Oil.	10½	10	10¼
300	‡Con. Mex. Oil (a. pros.)	70	70	70	1,800	‡ Do pf.	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	15¼	15¼	15¼	2,500	Okla. P. & R.	11¾	11	11
1,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14½	14¾	14¾	4,900	‡Omaro & O.	43	40	40
2,800	‡Elk R. Pet.	12¾	12¼	12¾	3,000	Osage-H. O.	9½	9¼	9¾
5,000	‡Esmer. O. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1,000	Pa., Gasoline	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	‡Federal Oil.	6¾	6¼	6¼	2,300	‡Rice Oil.	⅞	⅞	⅞
10,000	‡Inter. Pet.	15¾	14½	14¾	2,000	‡Sau. O. & R.	11¾	11¼	11¾
4,700	Kenova Oil (a. pros.)	½	½	½	200	Sec. O. & R.	5¾	5½	5¾
2,500	‡Merritt Oil	27¾	26¾	26¾	4,200	Seq. O. & R.	1¾	1¾	1¾
7,000	Met. Petrol.	2¼	2¼	2¼	1,000	‡Un. West. O.	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Mid-C. Cons. Oil & Util.	14¾	14¾	14¾	200	‡Utah Petrol. (a. pros.)	35	35	35
					3,900	‡Victoria Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
					500	‡‡W. E. O. & G.	19	19	19

MINING STOCKS.

2,800	A.-B. C. M.	¾	⅝	¾	7,800	M. G. M. Co.	1⅞	1½	1⅞
6,700	A. M. Corp.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,800	Mason Val.	6¾	6	6¾
3,700	‡A. S. Cop.	40	40	40	600	‡McK.-Dar.	52	52	52
2,200	‡Ariz. Chlo.	¼	¼	¼	200	‡M. M. Cop.	¼	¼	¼
1,000	‡Ariz. Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	3,500	‡Mogul Min.	82	65	75
35,000	‡‡Atlanta	15½	13¾	14½	1,000	Mohic. Cop.	1½	1¼	1¼
8,200	‡Aus. Amax.	1½	1⅝	1½	150	‡Mol. Tung.	⅞	1	⅞
2,500	B. L. C. Co.	4¼	4	4¼	750	Mon. Silver	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,500	‡B. C. (a pr.)	1¼	1	1¼	2,800	‡Mon. Chief	¾	¾	¾
2,000	‡Booth	10	10	10	11,000	‡‡Mother L.	38	38	38
8,000	Bos. & Mon.	66	64	65	1,500	‡‡N. H. Mon.	¾	¾	¾
500	B. C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	11¾	11¼	11¾	1,000	‡Nat. Z. L'd.	55	54	55
8,000	Butte Det.	1¾	1¼	1¾	2,000	‡Newray M.	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,000	‡Caledonia	65	63	64	1,500	‡‡Nev. Rand. a prospect.	11	10½	11
4,000	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	200	Nip. Mines	8¼	8¼	8¼
5,000	Can. Cop.	2½	2	2⅛	24,810	‡‡Old Em. L.	40	36	37
	100 Car. Mining	5¾	5¾	5¾	5,200	Pr. M. & M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200000	‡Cashboy	16	9	11	100	‡Ray Her. M.	4	4	4
6,000	Con. A. S.	2½	1¾	2	3,000	‡Red W. M.	¾	¾	¾
1,000	‡Con. C. M.	4¼	4	4¼	6,000	‡‡Rex C. M.	40	40	40
1,250	‡Con. Horn	⅝	⅝	⅝	5,000	‡‡Roch. Mines	57	55	55
500	C. Con. G.	6	6	6	200	‡‡Rd. Moun.	46	46	46
100	D.-A. Cp. (a pros.)	1¾	1¾	1¾	900	Sac. V. Cop.	1¼	1¼	1¼
2,000	Ely Consol.	12	12	12	100	‡Sec. Thirty.	10¾	10¾	10¾
11,600	‡Emma. Con.	1¾	1¼	1¾	1,800	Senorito Cop.	1¾	1½	1½
1,000	‡Gila Can.	50	50	50	2,000	Sil. K. of Ar.	¾	¾	¾
1,800	‡Gold W. M.	72	70	70	8,500	‡‡Silver Pick	17	15	16
12,800	‡Gold. Con.	67	65	65	8,000	‡Slocam Star	24	24	24
1,600	‡Gold. Mer.	9	8½	9	300	St. Sil.-Lead	1¾	1¾	1¾
9,300	‡Great Bend	11	9	10	9,000	Stewart	½	½	½
3,000	‡Green. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾	44	‡‡Success M.	44	44	44
28,000	‡Har. Min.	20	20	20	5,700	‡Superst. M. a prospect.	43	40	41
900	Hecla Min.	8	7¾	8	100	‡Tonop. Bel.	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,100	‡Iron Blos.	1¼	1¼	1¼	2,600	‡Tom. B. G.	22	20	22
20,000	J. V. (a pr.)	2¼	1¾	2	200	Tonopah M.	7	7	7
500	‡Jim But.	72	72	72	500	Tri-Bullion	½	½	½
60,000	‡Jumbo Ext.	49	43	46	2,700	‡Troy-Ariz.	55	54	55
300	La R. Con.	¾	¾	¾	1,000	‡U. S. C. M.	9	9	9
400	L. P. M. C.	1¼	1¼	1¼	2,100	‡U. S. Tung.	25	22	24
700	‡Loon Lake	70	70	70	100	‡Un. V. Ext.	39	39	39
8,000	Louis. Con.	97	95	98	500	United Zinc	5¼	5¼	5¼
1,000	Mcgrma Cop.	49	48½	49	350	Unity G. M.	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	‡Mag. Cop.	22	20	21	1,500	‡W. B. Cons.	72	70	72
1,050	‡Mag. Chief	49	48½	49	5,500	‡W. C. Min.	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,000	‡Marsh Min.	15½	15½	15½	23,500	‡Y'ton M. C.	53	50	51

BONDS.

$2,000	‡Atl. Ch. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	$50,000	F'ch Gov. 2-yr. 5½% no.	99	98½	98¾
80,000	‡Am. Sm. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	10,000	‡Long Island deb. mtge. 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼
10,000	‡Beth. St'l 5s 2-yr. notes	98¾	98½	98¾	3,000	Midv. St. 5s.	95¼	95	95
20,000	‡Erie 5 notes	98¾	98¼	98	20,000	‡Russ'n Gov. new 5½s	87¾	87¼	87¼
20,000	‡Ch. Cop. 6s.	100¾	100¾	100¾					
2,000	‡Cosd. & Co., new, 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾					

*Odd lot. ‡Sells cents per share. †Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Am.-Frit. Mfg.	8	12	8	12
Am. Drug Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Sm. Tob.	23	23½	23	23½
Do pf.	77	85	77	85
Am. Wr. Pa.	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Atlan. Steel	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am. T., ordinary	17¼	18½	17¼	18½
Do ord. B	18½	19	18½	19
Can. Nat. Gas	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Car. L. & P.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3¼
Fall Motors	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo. Car	7	9	7	9
Holly Sugar	43	45	42	44
Do pf.	100	102	100	101
Int. A. & F.	23	25	23	25
Jones B. Tea	45	48	45	48
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Kath. Brze. pf.	3	4	3	4
Leh. V. C.	90	96	90	96
Lukens Steel 1st pf.	101	..	100	101
Man. Elec. S.	48	52	49	52
Do pf.	97	100	97	100
Mex. Pet., expt.	20	24	20	21
Mitchell Mot.	50	53	50	53
Nat. Acme	33¾	34¼	33¾	34¼
Nat. Auto	20	30	20	30
N. Y. Ship	40	44	40	44
N. Y. Transp.	14½	15	14½	15
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Pierce-Arrow	44¼	45	44¼	45

INDUSTRIALS—Continued.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wed'sday. Bid.	Wed'sday. Ask.
Poole Engine	85	90	85	90
Pyrene Mfg.	10¾	11¼	10¾	11¼
Prud. Pict.	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Redden M. T.	20½	21	20½	21
Rep. Truck	74	76	74	76
Do pf.	96	97½	96	97½
S. A. O. Cop.	38	40½	38	41
Seab. S. & M.	..	20	..	26
Smith Mot. Tr.	6	7	6	7
Springf. Body	70	80	70	80
Do pf.	108	116	108	116
St. Jo. Lead	17¾	18	17¾	18
S. L. R. M. & P.	30	33	30	33
Todd Shipyds.	82	84	82	85
U. Prof. Shar.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
U. S. L. & H.	1¾	2	1¾	2
United Sugar	36¼	36¾	36	36¼
W. M. A. pf.	35	45	35	45
OIL STOCKS.				
Cont. Ref. pf.	9¾	11	9¾	11
Cos. O. & G. pf.	5	5¼	5	5¼
Houston Oil	17¾	18	17¾	18
N. Y. & T. O.	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Ohio Fuel Oil	21	22	21	22
Pierce Oil	13¾	14¼	13¾	14¼
Tidewater Oil	195	205	195	205
Vac. G. & O.	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Wyom. Pet.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s	82	85	82	85
MINING STOCK.				
Ohio Copper	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

A heavy tone marked the closing dealings on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Early price movements reflected much irregularity. In the case of United States Steel common, the leading stock in the trading, of which more than 26,000 shares changed hands, there was an opening setback followed by a sharp recovery, and then another setback. Dealings in odd lots were on a good scale. Initial transactions occurred in Midvale Steel and Sinclair Oil.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalm.	29¼	29	29
1,550	Am. B. Sug.	98½	96¾	97¾
1,890	Am. Can	51¾	50	50¾
100	Am. C. & F.	71¼	69¾	69¾
450	Am. H. & L.	17	15¾	16
100	Am. Loco.	72¼	71¾	71¾
50	Am. Malting	16½	16¼	16½
250	Am. S. & R.	105½	104	104½
1,350	Amal. Cop.	84¾	83¾	83¾
100	A. G. & W. I.	112¾	111¾	111¾
850	Bald. Loco.	61¼	59¾	60¼
50	Balt. & Ohio	79¾	79¾	79¾
20	Cal. Petrol.	23¾	23¼	23¼
1,350	Cent. Leather	92¾	90¾	91¼
50	C., M. & St. P.	84	84	84
10	C., R. I. & P. tr. r.	40¾	40¾	40¾
50	Chino Copper	57¼	57	57¼
150	Colum. Gas	44½	44	44
150	Col. Fuel	52½	51½	51½
150	Corn Prod.	26½	25¼	25¼
850	Crucible St'l	69½	68½	68½
400	Cuba Cane Su.	48¼	47	47¾
100	Erie	30	29¾	29¾
50	Goodrich Co.	56¼	56	56½
100	Gt. Nor. Ore	35	34¾	34¾
100	Inspir. Cop.	61¾	60¾	60¾
350	Int. Mer. M.	33½	32¾	32¾
1,590	Do pf.	91¼	89¾	90¼
200	Kenne. Cop.	46	45¾	45¾
50	Lack. Steel	87¾	86¾	86¾
250	Lehigh Val.	70¼	69¾	69¾
2,900	Mex. Petrol.	93¾	90¾	92¼
1,000	Midvale Steel	61¾	59½	60¾
20	Miami Cop.	41	41	41
100	Mo. Pac. tr. r.	31¼	31¼	31¼
50	Nat. Lead	61	61	61
100	Nat. Enam. & Stmpg.	39	38¾	38¾
100	Nev. Con. Cop.	13¾	13¾	13¾

WAGES OUTSTRIPPED BY THE COST OF FOOD

Workmen Who Drew $3 a Day in 1907 Now 69 Cents a Day Worse Off, Experts Say.

MANIPULATION SUSPECTED

Department of Labor Says Government Investigations Indicate Price Advances Have Been Accelerated.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The annual food bill of the average family has grown from $339.80 in 1913 to $425.54 at present, the Department of Labor announced today. In ten years, the department's experts estimate, the advance in the cost of food has so far outstripped wage increases that the workman who drew $3 a day in 1907 now finds himself just 69 cents a day worse off.

The heaviest increase in food prices during the last four years is shown in potatoes, the cost of which for a given quantity has risen from $18.96 to $44.69. Other large increases are in eggs, from $33.01 to $43.07; flour, $15.12 to $25.40, and butter, $45.72 to $54.78. Of the whole list of foods only sirloin and round steak are cheaper than five years ago.

In the period from Jan. 15 to Feb. 15 food prices took a 4 per cent. jump. Onions led with a 77 per cent. increase. Potatoes went up 30 per cent. Eggs alone decreased in price.

It is estimated that if a dollar's worth of food bought in 1907 weighed ten pounds it would weigh today a trifle more than seven pounds.

"Despite the average increase of 19 per cent. an hour in wages in the last ten years," says the department's statement, "and despite a cut in hours worked of 4 per cent., the rising cost of foods has operated to reduce the pay of the American workingman about 16 per cent., expressed in terms of food his dollar will buy. A workingman who made $3 a day in 1907, working ten hours a day, in 1916 worked nine hours and thirty-six minutes a day and drew $3.48; but it cost him $4.17 to buy the same quantity of food his $3 would cover in 1907.

"The averages of food and of pay, qualified by reductions in hours worked, rose at about the same rate from 1912 to 1915, so that during that time wages would pay for about even quantities of food each year. Actually, workers enjoyed better conditions in 1915 than in 1912, because they had more and steadier work. But war time has put a new situation in 1916 and pushed up food prices faster than wages. There were some crop shortages also, which contributed their share. Besides this, however, there is reason to fear that other elements are conspiring to raise prices.

"Cold storage, rebilling, reshipping, and withholding of commodities from market are suspected to contribute to the present abnormal rise in the prices of food. Whether some persons have conspired to engross the markets the Department of Labor cannot state. But the reports of the Bureau of Labor statistics seem to lend some color to such an opinion, viewed in the light of conditions revealed by a comparison of figures through a range of years."

PLAN 26 TRAINING CAMPS.

War Department Issues Schedule of Places and Dates.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29. — Twenty-six camps are to be maintained for the military training of civilians, according to plans announced by the War Department today. Four of them will be held at Plattsburg, N. Y., four at Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and the others at designated places throughout the country. It is the hope of army officials that not less than 25,000 civilians will take advantage of these camps for training purposes during the Summer months.

The official schedule for these camps, arranged according to departments, camps, and dates, was given out by Adjt.-Gen. McCain today, as follows:

Eastern Department, Headquarters Governors Island, N. Y.—Plattsburg, N. Y.: First camp, June 2 to July 1, 1917, second camp, July 2 to Aug. 1; third camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; fourth camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.

Central Department, Headquarters Chicago, Ill.—Senior Division—Fort Riley, Kansas: First camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; second camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14. Fort Snelling, Minnesota: First camp, July 7 to Aug. 6; second camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9. Fort Sheridan, Illinois: First camp, June 2 to July 1; second camp, July 7 to Aug. 5; third camp, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9; fourth camp, Sept. 15 to Oct. 14.

Central Department—Junior Division—Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana: First camp, June 30 to July 29; second camp, Aug. 4 to Sept. 2. Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming: July 7 to Aug. 5. Fort Des Moines, Iowa: First camp, June 30 to July 29; second camp, Aug. 4 to Sept. 2.

Southern Department, Headquarters Fort Sam Houston, Texas—Austin, Texas, May 4 to June 3; Dallas Texas, June 16 to July 15; Alexandria, La., July 28 to Aug. 27; Houston, Texas, Sept. 6 to Oct. 7; La Vegas, N. M., July 21 to Aug. 20.

Western Department, Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.—Santa Barbara, Cal. First camp, June 2 to July 1; second camp, July 7 to Aug. 6. American Lake, Washington, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9. Fort Douglas, Utah, Aug. 11 to Sept. 9.

WANT FISKE TO SPEAK.

Women Complain to Government About Silencing of Rear Admiral.

Three hundred women, members of the National Special Aid Society, made a formal protest to the Government yesterday against the order forbidding Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, from speaking on war topics. Admiral Fiske was to have delivered an address before the society yesterday afternoon at 259 Fifth Avenue, but Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, President of the society, said he had notified her by telephone of his inability to keep the engagement.

Admiral Fiske explained last night that his address was to have been on the navy, not on the defects of the navy. "I don't even know now what I was going to say," he said. "You can feel certain, however, that I would not have been at loss for words, because if I opened the valve a lot would naturally come out."

HOTELS FACE COAL FAMINE.

Will Send Delegates to Congress to Appeal for Relief.

So acute has become the shortage of coal and the high prices ensuing that the New York Hotel Men's Association has decided to appeal to Congress for relief. Copeland Townsend of the Hotel Majestic, and Burton F. White of the Hotel Bossert in Brooklyn were delegated to go to Washington this week to appear before a Congressional committee and make plea to aid the railroads in moving the coal from the mines and offer any other aid that they can.

Coal that formerly cost $3.90 a ton is now selling for $5.50, and the supply, so the hotel men say, is rapidly decreasing. Many hotels of the smaller type, that have no room to lay in a big supply, are already feeling the pinch.

WILL GUARD ANZAC GRAVES.

Turkey Gives Guarantees to the Pope to Respect Them.

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 5.—The Pope has succeeded in obtaining guarantees from the Turkish Government that all the graves of soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, known as the "Anzacs," who fost their lives in the Dardanelles campaign and were buried on the Gallipoli peninsula, will be safeguarded.

This information has been received by the Premier, William M. Hughes, in a letter from Archbishop Ceretti, the Roman Catholic apostolic delegate in Australia.

STEEL.

To be informed on developments in steel and other industries consult The Annalist. Every Monday—10 cents. $4.00 a year. Times Square, New York. —Advt.

ELISHA LEE PROMOTED.

Is Made General Manager of Pennsylvania Lines East.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29.—Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of the Railways, which conducted the eight-hour negotiations with the four railway brotherhoods, was today named General Manager of the Pennsylvania lines east. He succeeds S. C. Long, who died last Sunday, to whom he was assistant before he was made Chairman of the Conference Committee. Mr. Lee takes his new office on April 1.

Through his activities in the eight-hour controversy, Mr. Lee has become one of the most widely known railroad men in the United States. It was generally reported in Washington last Fall that, although Mr. Lee and his committee stood out to the end against the settlement plan proposed by President Wilson, the President was very favorably impressed with the way the aggressive spokesman presented the railroads' case.

Mr. Lee was born in Chicago on Sept. 24, 1870. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1892, and that year entered the Pennsylvania service as rodman. He rose rapidly, and in 1900 was appointed Superintendent of the New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk Railroad, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, becoming assistant to the General Manager of the lines east in March, 1911. In April, 1914, he was made General Manager of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington line.

SUBMARINE CHASERS HELD.

Shipment of Two Built for Mexico Said to Have Been Prohibited.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Two submarine chasers, built by an Illinois company for the Mexican Government and ready for shipment, have been ordered held by the United States officials at Washington. The President of the company which built the boats said today that they had not been commandeered, but simply ordered held.

Each of the craft is 76 feet long. The building required 120 days.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Navy Department knows nothing of submarine chasers being built for Mexico by an Illinois company. It was said tonight that the only submarine chasers being built in this country for foreign service, so far as the department knew, were four laid down by the Greenport Construction Company. It is thought that two of these, on trial trips, were the craft mistaken yesterday for German submarines. They were ordered by the Russian Red Cross. The Navy Department has not so far taken these boats over, but it may do so.

It was suggested that the order holding the submarine chasers in Illinois might have come from Commander William A. Moffett, commandant of the naval station at Great Lakes, Ill. While he could not commandeer the boats, it was said he might have informally told the President of the company that he would await advices from Washington.

DRILL VILLAGE RECRUITS.

Wall Street Men Interested in Plan to Swell Army's Ranks.

Several important men in Wall Street have become interested, it was learned yesterday, in making available the man power of the thousands of villages in the United States which ordinarily could not be reached by the training camp method or the National Guard. They estimate that by this means an additional force of at least 1,000,000 men of a fine type could be put at the disposal of the Federal Government.

The first to put the project into operation is Martin Vogel, United States Sub-Treasurer and senior member of the corporation law firm of Vogel & Vogel. Mr. Vogel is a resident of Chappaqua, Westchester County, but that village, the population of which is only about 2,500, Mr. Vogel has been instrumental in the formation of a corps of 100 young men, called the Chappaqua Mountaineers. The men are being equipped with rifles and ammunition from the United States Government, and have established a rifle range of 4,000 yards. Khaki uniforms of the army pattern have been provided. A local club has placed at their disposal its house for drill purposes, and the services of an army drill master have been obtained.

Englewood Ferry Starts Tomorrow.

The ferry service from Dyckman Street, Manhattan, to Englewood, N. J., will be resumed for this season tomorrow morning. Boats will leave the terminals every fifteen minutes from 6 A. M. to 11 P. M., and every ten minutes up to midnight on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Forecasts:

S. Car. and N. Car.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate w. and s. w. winds, becoming variable.

Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly e. over s. and becoming s. over n. w.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, becoming s.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ind.—Fair Fri., warmer in n. and cent. Sat. cloudy and warmer; gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming s.

Lower Mich.—Fair Fri., Sat. cloudy and warmer, probably rain by night; moderate w. to s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy and warmer, probably rain; moderate w. winds, becoming s. Sat. and increasing.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri. and Sat.; moderate winds, becoming s.

Ill—Fair Fri. and Sat., probably becoming unsettled Sat. night; warmer.

Mo.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer Fri.

Wis.—Fair Fri., probably becoming unsettled Sat.; warmer.

Minn.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; Sat. unsettled, with probably showers.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. unsettled, with probably showers by night.

N. Dak.—Probably showers Fri.; warmer in e. Sat. unsettled and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Fri.; probably showers at night or Sat.; warmer in e. Fri.; cooler Sat.; fresh shifting winds.

Neb.—Fair Fri.; warmer in e.; Sat. unsettled and cooler; fresh shifting winds.

Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; warmer in e. Fri.; cooler Sat.; moderate to fresh winds.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Fri.; Sat. cloudy.

Okla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder in w.

E. Tex.—Cloudy Fri.; Sat. unsettled; colder in n. w.

W. Tex.—Fair Fri.; Sat. fair and colder.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.05	Jacket	.03
Alta	.04	Kentucky	.02
Andes	.01	Mexican	.05
Belcher	.04	Occidental	.05
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.14	Overman	.04
Challenge Con	.04	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.05	Savage	.03
Confidence	.16	Sec. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.12	Union Con	.30
Gould & Curry	.02	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.57½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.80	Goldfield Merger	.07
Butler	.39	Great Bend	.07
MacNamara	.08	Jumbo Extension	.43
Midway	.18	Kewanas	.18
Mispah	.13	Silver Pick	.14
Monarch Pitts	.19	Spearhead	.18
Montana	.20	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.16	Big Four	.12
Rescue	.37	Dexter Union	.11
Tonopah Extension	3.55	Gold Wedge	.04
Tonopah Nevada	6.62½	Manhattan Cons.	.86
West End	.02	Morning Glory	.21
West Tonopah	.16	Union Amalg	.26
GOLDFIELD.		White Caps	1.82½
Atlanta	.18	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.19	Big Jim	1.10
Daisy	.04	Nevada Hills	.24
Florence	.25	Packard	.47
Fraction	.06	Rochester	.54
Goldfield Cons	.52	Round Mountain	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6	6¼	Gold Sov	4¾	5
Dr. J'pot	7	8	Granite	58	60
Hilton	10	10¼	Isabella	17¾	19¼
El Paso	20	35	McKinney	22¼	30
Fanny R	5½	6	Portland	175	177
Golden C	23½	23¾	Vindicator	78	80
Gold Dol		2¾	U. Gold M	16	17

CITY ARRANGES LOAN OF FIFTEEN MILLIONS

Receives Bids for $10,000,000 Corporate Stock and $5,000,000 Revenue Bills.

LATTER TO KIDDER, PEABODY

For Third Time Within Month New York Has Entered Money Market for Temporary Financing.

For the third time within a month the City of New York came into the money market yesterday to arrange for temporary financing. William A. Prendergast, the Controller, received bids for $10,000,000 corporate stock, maturing June 18 to 22, and bids for $5,000,000 revenue bills, due June 4 to 8.

On Feb. 27 the city sold $8,000,000 of its obligations, and on March 5 it sold corporate stock and bills totaling $15,000,000.

Following are yesterday's successful bidders:

United States Trust Company, $500,000 on interest basis of 3.40; United States Trust Company, $500,000 on basis 3.45; Bankers Trust Company, $500,000 at 3.38%; Bankers' Trust Company, $500,000 at 3.39%; Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $1,100,000 at 3.41%; S. N. Bond & Co., $100,000 at 3.25%; $100,000 at 3.29%, $100,000 at 3.33%, $100,000 at 3.37%, and $100,000 at 3.41%; U. S. Mortgage & Trust Company, $250,000 at 3.38%; Wm. Salomon & Co., $1,000,000 at 3.35% and $1,000,000 at 3.39%; Barr & Schmeltzer, $150,000 at 3.41%; Sutro Bros. & Co., $250,000 at 3.25%; Union Trust Company, $1,000,000 at 3.375%; Union Trust Company, $1,000,000 at 3.32%; Mann, Bill & Co., $250,000 at 3.32%, $250,000 at 3.35%, $250,000 at 3.37½, and $250,000 at 3.40%; Goldman, Sachs & Co., $500,000 at 3.40%, and R. W. Pressprich & Co., $200,000 at 3.29%.

The entire issue of $5,000,000 revenue bills was awarded to Kidder, Peabody & Co. on the price basis of per $1,000,000 of 3.07 per cent., 3.09 per cent., 3.11 per cent., 3.13 per cent., and 3.15 per cent.

Clear of Contempt Charge.

Almeron H. Cole, an attorney for the New York City Railways Company, who was directed by Supreme Court Justice Goff to show cause yesterday why he should not be punished for contempt because he said he didn't believe his client could get a fair trial before Justice Goff, appeared yesterday with George W. Wickersham, James L. Quackenbush, general counsel for the Interborough and the New York City Railways, and John B. Stanchfield. Mr. Cole denied any intention of reflecting on the court, and Justice Goff accepted the explanation.

Pick Deputy Health Officer.

The Board of Health yesterday approved Dr. Linsly R. Williams as Deputy Commissioner of the Health Department at a salary of $6,000 a year. Dr. Williams has been Deputy State Commissioner of Health and lives at 384 Park Avenue.

RUSSIAN BUREAU HERE SOON

Will Give Information to Develop Trade Between Nations.

Professor B. Shatsky of Petrograd, in New York in the interests of the new Russian Government, announced last night that the bureau of information to develop trade relations with Russia would be opened in the Woolworth Building in two or three days. The announcement that such bureaus were to be established here and in Chicago was made on Wednesday at a luncheon of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce at the Biltmore.

"A representative group of American business men has agreed to act as the Board of Directors of the New York Bureau," Professor Shatsky said at the Vanderbilt Hotel, "but I am not at liberty at this time to give their names. Since the luncheon at the Biltmore I have been authorized by President Rodzianko of the Duma to extend his greetings and those of the new Russia to the American people. It is President Rodzianko's expectation that there will be the closest relations between the two friendly peoples and that economic relations as well as intellectual understanding between them will be greatly developed.

"We in Russia have always had a very warm sentiment toward the United States, and this sentiment should grow now. We in Russia are building 6,000 versts of railroad a year, and I can positively assure American capital that it will receive the warmest welcome in Russia."

Professor Shatsky said he intended to be at Washington when Congress convened to consider war measures against Germany, and that he had an appointment to call on Secretary of State Lansing and other officials.

BUSINESS FAILURES FEWER.

Merchants' Protective Association Report Shows Prosperity.

The twelve months ended Feb. 1 covered a period of unusual prosperity, while there were few bankruptcies of magnitude in the metropolitan district. This statement was made by Henry P. McKenney, President of the Merchants' Protective Association, in his annual report given out yesterday. The only exception of importance was the case of Mills & Gibb, and even in this case, the report said, the energetic steps taken by the Credit Association helped to bring about the reorganization of the dry goods concern, which is continuing business.

President McKenney stated that his organization had been active during the last year in prosecuting fraudulent cases, with the result that many convictions had been obtained. The association presented to the Judges of the Federal Bankruptcy Court for their use a list of selected names of competent men to act as appraisers of merchandise. This action was taken in the belief that competent appraisers would prove of great benefit to creditors. It was stated that at the request of the association the Judges had limited, and to a very great extent put an end to the general assignment practice.

An Arbitration Committee has been formed for the settlement of disputes as to contracts between members and their customers. This committee is ready to begin its work.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 29.—Fifty-three new corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,402,500. They included:

Pacific Hide and Produce Co., Inc., Esopus, hide, leather, boots, shoes, $150,000; W. H. Griffin, C. Roussell, G. A. Copeland, 213 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

Barretto, Ring & Co., Inc., brokerage, importers, exporters, commission, ores, coal, petroleum, grain, cattle, live stock, securities, commodities, $125,000; R. A. Higginson, C. F. Wicker, P. Barretto, 141 Broadway.

F. Behrend, Inc., mining, chemical timber, agriculture, $100,000; J. H. Beckwith, W. and F. Behrend, 54 Front St.

Martin-Camp Co., Inc., Hornell, coal, coke, wood, oil, gas, timber, dyestuffs, $100,000; W. Martin, F. R. Searles, I. L. Camp, New Rochelle.

Bradley Machine Co., Inc., Middletown, machine shop, foundry, factory supplies, elevators, conveyors, motors, 1,000 shares of $100 each, 1,500 shares no par value, active capital, $100,000; Oakes, J. Wright, T. Watts, 4 East Main St., Middletown.

Clay Smith Co., Inc., window shades, $90,000; J. T. Brady, C. F. Bailey, E. M. Darrow, 263 Grand Av., Brooklyn.

Joseph F. Jones, Inc., merchant tailoring, $100,000; C. V. Pallister, J. J. Walsh, J. F. Weber, 278 Fifth Av.

Tompkins & Co., Inc. Hornell, commission, selling agents, $100,000; H. G. Wansel, Jr., A. R. Palmer, W. L. Tompkins, Madison, N. J.

Hotel Hawthorne Co., Inc., Manhattan, hotel, restaurant, public entertainments, managers, $40,000; A. H. Allard, A. and A. H. Thurston, South Orange, N. J.

Arthur C. Jacobson & Sons, Inc., Brooklyn, lumber, $50,000; J. F. A. C., and A. C. Jacobson, Jr., 187 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn.

Monarch Furniture Co., Inc., Jamestown, furniture, pictures, bronzes, works of art, $50,000; F. O. Anderson, M. J. Norquist, O. E. Anderson, 712 East 2d St., Jamestown.

Columbia Malleable Castings Co., Inc., hardware, supplies, $50,000; F. F. Gearn, W. F. Wood, F. M. Clute, 100 B'way.

The Fairfacts Co., Inc., plumbing sanitary fixtures, $50,000; S. D. Baker, P. McK. Garrison, W. Hotchkiss, 3 West 48th St.

Middletown Fuel & Coal Co., Inc., Middletown, ice, coal, coke, wood, $50,000; E. H. Lemon, J. Bright, J. D. Wood, 15 Cortlandt Place, Middletown.

C. T. Dumont & Sons, Inc., Huntington, chemists, druggists, $36,000; I. Hawley, M. J. Pilsbury, F. H. Jadwin, Huntington.

Mont Clare Needle Co., Inc., needles, machinery, parts, $20,000; H. R. Harrison, J. F. McCarthy, J. F. Couillou, 120 B'way.

Nouveautes, Inc., Buffalo, decorating, $10,000; G. R. Wilkins, E. W. Case, D. S. Lyman, Eggertsville.

M. G. Jones, Inc., tailors, dressmakers, milliners, dry goods, $10,000; A. L. Rosenbarten, Jones, M. G. Jones, 117 Featherbed Lane, Bronx.

Herris, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, bathing pavilions, photo galleries, amusement parks, hotels, restaurants, $25,000; S. Mannheimer, E. and L. I. Harris, 332 West 141st St.

37 Madison Avenue Corp., hotels, restaurants, cafes, $15,000; L. M. Thompson, G. W. Olvany, D. E. Kmett, 43 5th Av.

Falmouth Realty Corp., realty, $10,000; S. Zisser, M. Zaretsky, H. Zepelow, 29 West 138th St.

C. Zumbusch & Son, Inc., Bronx, decorators, glass artistic objects, $100,000; C. Bauer, A. and F. Zumbusch, 689 Melrose Av., Bronx.

Stylux Mfg. Co., Inc., rubber, cement, varnishes, paints, enamels, chemicals, $10,000; H. E. Herman, E. A. Falk, J. A. Bravy, 2544 Saratoga Av., Brooklyn.

L. S. Mayer's Son, Inc., merchandise, agency, promote patents, importers, exporters, $10,000; A. Hamburger, F. and A. Stern, 670 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

7 West Thirtieth Street Corp., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; R. A. Kennedy, D. L. Krakower, A. I. Levy, 45 West 34th St.

The Gibson-Delaware Imp. Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, construction, $10,000; M. W. Comstock, J. and F. E. Gibson, Buffalo.

Metzger Service, Inc., Queens, auto, garage, $5,000; L. Roman, E. Metzger, L. Landes, 140 East 22d St.

Robert Hamilton Corp., advertising agency, shares no par value, begin with $5,000; F. W. Lawson, F. B. and R. B. Hamilton, 237 5th Av.

Church Street Machinery and Engineering Corp., motors, engines, airplanes, flying apparatus, $10,000; E. F. Walker, A. D. Sanderson, G. Kroto, 30 Church St.

The Russian National Mercantile Association, Inc., Yonkers, general meats, dry goods, $10,000; P. Woytowicz, M. Paluch, J. Odomirok, 40 Arlington Av., Yonkers.

Collins Clothes Shop, Inc., merchant tailoring; $5,000; M. I. Stein, S. J. Weinstein, A. H. Aarons, 2,145 86th St., Brooklyn.

Aheadofit Pictorial Co., Inc., motion pictures, $5,000; N. R. Green, G. E. Moesel, H. J. Simon, 32 West 42d St.

B. C. Photo Mountings Co., Inc., photo mountings, film, photographic work, $5,000; H. M. Weissfield, S. Esert B. Chalkovsky, 2,166 3d Av., Brooklyn.

Globe Register Co., Inc., brokerage, $5,000; J. Kaufman, L. M. Meyers, C. Colt, 299 Broadway.

Headwear Novelty Co. Inc., headwear, millinery, $5,000; M. S. Banner, S. Lamchik, A. Abramsky, 2,007 Marmion Av., Bronx.

Joseph Klein's Bakery Inc., Brooklyn, bakery, $5,000; M. Moscowitz, J. and M. Klein, 465 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

Authorizations: Penn Keystone Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., keystone, rotten stone, paint rock, paint, pigment, ores, metals, minerals, $225000; representative, M. Meyer, 35 East 21st St., New York.

D. & C. Cereal Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., corn, sugar, feeds, rice, sorghum, forage, wheat, vegetables, $500,000. Representative, E. Elsworth, 185 Madison Av., Manhattan.

Permanent Mortgage Corp., Wilmington, Del., realty, agency, brokerage, $2,500,000. Representative, W. H. Allison, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Certain-Teed Products Corp., Baltimore, Md., roofings, roofing materials, 150,000 shares of $100 each, 100,000 shares no par value. Representative, S. E. Allison, Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Capital increases: The Upson Co., Lockport, $100,000 to $1,000,000; C. Goldman & Co., Inc., New York, $500,000 to $1,000,000; The Metal Player Action Corp., New York, $25,000 to $100,000; Novo Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, $50,000 to $100,000; Powell Shoe Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; F. B. Pease Co., Rochester, $25,000 to $30,750; Gotham Packing Co., Inc., Brooklyn, $10,000 to $60,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Hotel Seville, Manhattan; William J. Reilly Co., Inc., Manhattan; G. E. Howard & Co., Newburg; McCabe Detective Agency, Inc., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 29.—Charters filed:

Bayonne Grain and Hay Company, Bayonne, deal in hay, grain, &c., $50,000; Max Bernstein, Maris Silverberg, Adolph Trigger, Bayonne.

Cox & Co., Newark, deal in lumber, $25,000; Charles H. Cox, Marto H. Cox, South Orange; Gerry W. Cox, Phoenixville, Penn.

New York Warehousing Company, Newark, warehousing, $100,000; James J. Thorney, Frederick H. Stokes, George W. Gelling, New York City.

The Junction, Leonia, deal in drugs, confectionery, cigars; Joseph Berkowitz, Clara Berkowitz, New York City; Walter R. Harris, Leonia.

"Kays," Jersey City, manufacture and deal in millinery, laces, hats, trimmings, &c., $50,000; Kay A. Cole, Mackenzie Arthur R. Oakley, Pearl River, N. Y.; Paul E. Pritsch, Brooklyn.

State Eagle Engraving Company, Newark, make cuts and engravings, $2,000; Henry J. A. R. Palmer, W. L. Tompkins, Madison, N. J.

Bank Street Garage, Newark, manufacture and deal in autos, engines, &c., $10,000; R. G. Behan, J. J. Fannin, Samuel Breger, Nicholas Scalera, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., March 29.—Charters filed:

American Stores Co., conduct a grocery the selling of all kinds of food products, $24,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. H. Martin, S. C. Seymour, Robert P. Spurgeon, J. Vernon Pimm, Philadelphia incorporators.

(State tax paid with the filing of this charter.)

American Ore Reduction Co., acquire mineral lands and to develop same, manufacture machinery for refining metals, $5,000,000; Roger A. Pryor, Jr., William L. Hulller, Guy B. Hayes, John C. O'Brien, Major J. T. Whelan, all of New York.

Triangle Oil and Refining Co., produce, refine, and deal in and with petroleum and its products, $1,000,000; Charles B. Bishop, M. L. Gatchell, E. E. Bishop, local Wilmington incorporators.

Mexican Gulf Steamship Co., construct boats of all kinds and to operate the same, $2,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (111) incorporators.

National Motor Financing Corp., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $2,000,000; F. R. Hansell, George H. B. Martin, S. C. Seymour, local Philadelphia incorporators.

Stability Investment Co., Wilmington, Del., deal in and with investments of all kinds, $1,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Increase in capital stock: American Arch Co., New York, $3,000,000 to $5,000,000.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

165 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Southern Pacific Company will be held at the office of this Company in Anchorage, Jefferson County, Kentucky, on **Wednesday, April 4, 1917,** at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, for the following purposes, viz.:

1. To elect fifteen Directors.

2. To transact all such other business as may legally come before the meeting, including the approval and ratification of all action of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee since the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, March 17, 1917, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 5, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HUGH NEILL, Secretary.

Dated, January 2, 1917.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF STRAIGHT FILAMENT LAMP COMPANY:

Pursuant to resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Straight Filament Lamp Company, duly called and duly held on March 9th, 1917, to the effect that it is in the opinion of the Board, advisable to dissolve the said corporation forthwith, a meeting of the stockholders of the Straight Filament Lamp Company will be held at the office of Everett, Clarke & Benedict, Esqs., No. 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of April, 1917, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting on a proposition that the corporation be dissolved forthwith pursuant to Section 221 of the General Corporation Law of the State of New York, and for the transaction of such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, March 20th, 1917.

WM. H. ROBERTS, Jr., Secretary.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Parsons, Kansas, March 1, 1917.

The regular annual meeting of stockholders of the above-named Company for the election of Directors, in conformity with Chapter 197, Laws of Kansas, 1895, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, including the ratification of such action at any time taken or authorized by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, or the executive officers of the Company, will be submitted to the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company in the City of Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Stock transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 6, 1917, until 10 A. M. April 6, 1917.

C. H. SCHAFF, President.

E. F. BROOMHALL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS.

CERTIFICATE OF FORMATION OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership under and pursuant to the Laws of the State of New York, do hereby make the following certificate:

First. The name under which this partnership is to be conducted is MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS, and the county wherein the principal place of business is to be located is the County of New York.

Second. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the business of brokers and dealers in stocks, bonds and other securities.

Third. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, each of whom is of full age, and their respective places of residence, are as follows:

HENRY T. MAURY, general partner, 144 East 22d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

H. PENDLETON ROGERS, general partner, Tuxedo Park, New York.

C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS, general partner, 27 West 53rd Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LYMAN B. KENDALL, special partner, Bar Harbor, Me.

Fourth. The amount of capital which the special partner has contributed to the common stock is One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000.)

Fifth. The time at which the partnership is to begin business is the 1st day of March, 1917, and the time at which it is to end is the 1st day of March, 1919.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1917.

HENRY T. MAURY,
H. PENDLETON ROGERS,
C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS,
LYMAN B. KENDALL.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 8th day of March, 1917, before me personally appeared HENRY T. MAURY and C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS to me personally known and known to me to be two of the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same. WM. H. BRUDER.

[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45. State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 8th day of March, 1917, before me personally appeared H. PENDLETON ROGERS to me personally known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. WM. H. BRUDER.

[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45. State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 7th day of March, 1917, before me personally appeared LYMAN B. KENDALL to me personally known and known to me to be one of the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same. THOMAS A. O'CONNOR.

Commission expires March 30th, 1918.

[Seal.] Notary Public, Queens Co., No. 1749. Certificate filed in New York County.

County Clerk, No. 80. Register No. 8061.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

HENRY T. MAURY and C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, deposes and says that he is one of the general partners named in the foregoing certificate of the limited partnership of MAURY, ROGERS & AUCHINCLOSS; that the sum specified in the said certificate to have been contributed to the common stock by the special partner, LYMAN B. KENDALL, viz.: One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000) has been actually and in good faith paid in cash.

HENRY T. MAURY,
C. RUSSELL AUCHINCLOSS.

Sworn to before me this 8th day of March, 1917. H. BRUDER,

[Seal.] Notary Public, Bronx County, No. 35. Certificate filed in New York County, No. 45.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Statement of assets and liabilities of the COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, of the City of N. Y., at the close of business on the 31st day of December, 1916, as shown by the annual report made by the said bank as a trust company to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law and filed in the office of the said Auditor of Public Accounts on the 31st day of January, 1917:

ASSETS.

Real estate	$5,531,593.11
Cash on hand and due from banks and agents	17,364,845.17
Loans secured by mortgages and bonds being first lien thereon	8,008,688.25
Stocks and bonds	9,822,089.62
Loans upon the pledges of securities	43,360,883.29
Other assets, including Trust Funds	
Interest not enumerated above	$4,974,003.40
Overdrafts	12,056.02
Total assets	$114,365,003.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000.00
Surplus on hand	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits	1,897,080.92
Deposits	97,488,978.74
Other liabilities	5,478,985.20
Total liabilities	$114,365,003.86

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, New Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The realty market yesterday furnished an interesting feature in the selection of the site and the purchase of the property for the Webster Apartments, as the building for unmarried working girls will be known as provided in the will of the late Charles Bertram Webster, who from 1879 to 1896 was the head of the firm of R. H. Macy & Co. The site chosen is the property at 413 to 421 West Thirty-fourth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, fronting 107 feet by 98.9. It comprises five old dwellings, and was bought from the estate of A. E. Cairns. Plans for the structure, which will be twelve stories in height, are being prepared by the architects, Parish & Schroeder. It will contain about 400 rooms, with a large court opening on the street, providing ample light and air for every room.

Mr. Webster left about one-third of his estate to provide a comfortable home near the shopping section for working girls. The building, with land, is estimated to cost about $600,000, and there will be an endowment fund of $750,000 for the management of the property. It is the intention to have the building ready for occupancy next year.

The property will be held and the management vested in a corporation known as the Webster Apartments, of which the officers are: Josiah L. Webster, brother of the donor, President; Jesse Isidor Straus, Treasurer; Gerard B. Townsend, counsel for the estate, Secretary, and Winthrop A. Miles and Gerard T. Remsen.

Beekman Heirs Regain Maiden Lane Property.

Elias A. Cohen, President of the Broadway-John Street Corporation, has resold to Jane Sanders and Edith Galbraith a five-story building on a lot 25 by 45 by irregular.

This transaction brings back into the possession of the heirs of James Beekman, the grandfather of the purchasers, that portion of the plot which was owned by his ancestors, since 1756. The purchasers own the corner of Maiden Lane and Nassau Street, and it passed out of the possession of the Beekman heirs in 1882, and many unsuccessful efforts have been made to repurchase it since then.

The purchasers give to the sellers a twenty-one-year lease of the premises as part consideration of the purchase price, thus giving the Broadway-John Street Corporation a plot 50 by 77 at Maiden Lane and Nassau Street.

The brokers in the transaction were Horace S. Ely & Co., the purchasers being represented by John C. Ten Eyck.

Water Street Loft Site Purchased.

Joseph P. Day sold a plot 40 by 40 located on the southwest corner of Water Street and Catharine Slip for Henry R. Browne, trustee, to Dominico Benedetto. The purchaser will erect a warehouse for his paper stock business on the property.

Four Lenox Avenue Apartments Sold to Investor.

An important investment deal in upper Lenox Avenue, where there has been considerable activity during the last couple of months, was closed yesterday by Roy Scherich, who sold for the 100 West 142d Street Corporation the northwest corner of 141st Street and Lenox Avenue, and the southwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 142d Street, and for William Reichman, 633 and 635 Lenox Avenue.

The property consists of three six-story apartment houses, each on a plot 40 by 100.

The buyer, Leo W. Vogel, who owns the adoining six-story apartments since they were erected in 1910, now controls the entire block front from 141st to 142d Street.

The same purchaser also bought 655 and 657 Lenox Avenue, a similar apartment, from William Reichman. Samuel H. Golding and Albert Erdman acted as attorneys for the various interests in the transaction.

Private Dwellings in Demand.

A client of William B. May & Co. purchased from A. & N. H. Hall 150 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story, high-stoop dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.5.

The Lawyers Mortgage Company sold to a client of O'Reilly & Dahn 1,320 Madison Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 16 by 87.9, located 88 feet north of Ninety-third Street.

Buys West Harlem Garage.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for the estate of Alvin J. Johnson the brick garage property at 231 West 142d Street, on a lot 25 by 100, to Elias D. Springer, who will make extensive improvements.

Two West Side Deals.

D. H. Jackson sold to Job E. Hedges for investment 522 West Forty-seventh Street, a five-story double tenement on a lot 25 by 100.

Frederick Brown, operator, bought from Charles Lippman the five-story apartment house, on lot 50 by 100.3, arranged for twenty-four families, at 98 and 100 Haven Avenue. The adjoining house, Nos. 102 and 108, was recently bought and resold by Mr. Brown.

Sale on Marble Hill.

A builder has purchased from the Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company, Samuel Barkin, President, a plot 98 by 79, on Terrace View and Adrian Avenue, Marble Hill. Jerome Nathan negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The Friedhoff Estate sold to the Benenson Realty Company the two four and five story office and store buildings on the northwest corner of 177th Street and Third Avenue, facing the Bronx Municipal Building. The property, which fronts 60 feet on Third Avenue and 82 feet on the street, is assessed by the city for taxation purposes at $121,000.

These new Bronx apartment houses were sold yesterday by Brown & Lapin, builders. They are located as follows: Southeast corner of Boston Road and Charlotte Street, a five-story building, with stores, on a plot 56 by 100, bought by an investor; southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and 182d Street, a five-story house and stores, on plot 70.5 by 91, to Brand Silverstein, and the five story structure, with stores, at 743 East 180th Street, 66 by 107 by 135, between Clinton and Prospect Avenues, to an investor.

Maria Boxburg sold to E. C. Minuth for investment 2,021 Lafontaine Avenue, a five-story flat on a plot 37.6 by 100, located near 179th Street.

Charles F. Brettell sold to Tillie Youdelman 1,006 Tinton Avenue, southeast corner of 165th Street, a four-story flat, on a lot 25 by 100. George W. Brettell was the broker.

Brooklyn.

Daniel Sachse sold to Caroline L. Stechweh for investment the dwelling 1,115 10th Street, Green Brothers and E. Bull negotiated the sale.

I. Salzberg sold for H. Wilner to H. Sack the two-family stucco cottage 1,523 Fifty-third Street, on a plot 40 by 100.

Ross & Gretsinger sold for William M. Merz the two-family house 939 Seventieth Street, a client for investment.

Henry Rockmore sold the following one-family two-story brick houses: 284 Eldert Lane, on a lot 23 by 95, to Charles E. Bethge, and 214 Forbell Avenue, on a lot 18 by 100, to Lucille Baese.

Long Island.

The Safe Foundation Homes Company sold at Forest Hills Gardens, L. I., three lots to A. B. Corbett of Mount Vernon, Conn., and two lots to M. H. Andrews of New Hyde Park, L. I.

The Brooklyn Line Improvement Corporation sold to J. R. Walter and Brooklyn a plot 31 by 89 feet, on the southeast corner of Elder Lane and Atlantic Avenue, Woodhaven.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., sold for Rachel S. Wood a plot, 25 by 80, on the west side of Second Avenue, 100 feet north of Jamaica Avenue, Long Island City, to a New York investor.

$30,000 Irvington Estate Sold.

Kenneth Ives & Co. sold for Archibald H. Rowan, as trustee, the property known as the Pines, on El Retiro Lane, Irvington-on-Hudson, containing two and one-half acres, and a large residence. The buyer will make extensive improvements to the property. It was held at $30,000.

Suburban Sales.

Porter & Co. sold for Theodore H. Barringer to a client, for occupancy, the property known as the Ranger farm, located at New Hackensack, Dutchess County, N. Y. The property consists of 180 acres, with a fine example of the old Dutch Colonial residence.

Hawkins Brothers sold the E. R. Harkness estate property of four acres, on the south bank of the North Shrewsbury River at Oceanic, near Sea Bright, to J. Herbert Mack of the Columbia Theatre.

John McCormack, tenor, purchased the property of H. C. Feltman, at Callander's Point, Noroton, Conn., through Laurence Timmons. The price was $125,000. There are eight acres of land, a house of English type, a gardener's cottage, stable and garage, tennis courts, and a bathing beach.

Recent Buyers

Louis Schlechter is the purchaser of 51 West Sixteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on a plot 20 by 100, recently sold by the G. & E. Realty Company.

James Marshall is the buyer of the dwelling at 107 East Thirty-fifth Street.

John P. Viscardi is the buyer of 131 and 133 West Sixty-first Street.

Frederick Buckhorn is the buyer of the five-story flat at 302 West 149th Street.

Thomas C. Stephens is the buyer of the five-story flat at 2,665 Decatur Avenue.

Ennis & Sinnott, operators, are the buyers of the dwelling at 51 South Seventh Avenue, Mount Vernon.

Place Loans Outside of New York.

Charles F. Noyes Company has placed a $150,000 loan for ten years covering property belonging to the estate of Helen Spaulding, at the southwest corner of Alder and Park Streets, Portland, Ore., also a $30,000 amortization mortgage for Charles D. Stanley covering his office building on Main Street, Columbia, S. C.

Commercial Leases.

Van Norden & Wilson leased for the Forty-seventh Street Realty Company, L. L. Hill, President, the buildings at 247-249 West Forty-seventh Street to the Famous Players Film Company.

Unger & Watson, Inc., leased for a term of years the building at 409 East Fiftieth Street to the Association for the Improvement of the Poor.

The Surbrug cigar store, located at 204 Broadway for half a century, has leased the store at 156 Broadway, near Liberty Street. The first Surbrug store started in 1859 under P. T. Barnum's Museum, at the corner of Broadway and Ann Street, now the site of the St. Paul Building.

Frederick Southack & Alwyn Ball, Jr., leased for Goldsmith Bros. to J. Brunner's Sons the centre store at 75-77 Nassau Street for five years at a rental of about $25,000.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry leased the easterly store at 138 West Fifty-second Street to Lawrence Motor Truck Corporation.

J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co. leased the store and basement at 101 Fourth Avenue to Joseph Starobin for a term of years.

Kempe & Co., in conjunction with L. F. Hall, leased for the Georgian Realty Company, Frank L. Sheldon, President. The Georgia, a seven-story elevator apartment house with stores at the southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street, to Louis Schlechter for a term of five years at a total rental of $125,000.

Cross & Brown Co. leased the store, basement, and sub-basement at 47 Murray Street to E. Ullman & Sons, Inc., for a term of years.

Ames & Co., Inc., leased for W. L. Improvement Corporation, Henry N. Tifft, President, the store and basement at 411 Fifth Avenue for a term of years at a gross rent of $150,000, to Rich & Fisher, dealers in china, crockery, and glassware.

Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd leased the store and basement at 62 Vesey Street, to Northern Warren Company, also the store and basement at 30 Front Street, to Hasman Trucking Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

111th St, 226-230 West, n s, 300 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11, six-story apartment house; M. J. Becker against Joseph Liebling et al.; Geller, R. & H., attorneys; due, $69,076.38; taxes, &c., $6,234.75; to the plaintiff for $65,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

136th St, 241 West, n s, 418 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, three-story dwelling; C. B. Elmer, as committee, against Carrie Wetzler et al.; Paterson & B., attorneys; due, $9,367.90; taxes, &c., $9; to the plaintiff for $7,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

81st St, 117 West, n s, 183.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102, four-story dwelling; H. J. Weber against Florence Schwerin et al.; Jefferson Clarke, attorney; due, $18,429.86; taxes, &c., $635; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 2,503, w s, 150.6 ft n of 136th St, 25x100, frame buildings; City Real Estate Co. against David Puretz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,165.77; taxes, &c., $181.44; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 181st St, for a three-story theatre, stores, &c., 150.5x200; 181st Street Construction Co., 729 7th Av, owner; W. H. McElfatrick, 7th Av and 47th St, architect; cost, $500,000.

Trinity Av, w s, for an eight-story brick tenement, 50x105; Selchere Construction Co., Samuel Silverberg, 574 Tinton Av, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

239th St, railroad yard, junction Baychester and Bissell Avs, for a three-story brick office building and storerooms and shed, 492x106.1; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $130,000.

239th St, railroad yards, junction Baychester and Bissell Avs, for a two and four story brick boiler house, signal tower, and storage house, 101.4x56.10; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; George H. Pegram, architect; cost, $74,000.

Port Morris Railroad yards, 24 ft e of Locust Av, 290 ft n of 161st St, for two one-story brick office buildings, 20x24; New York Central Railroad Co., 70 East 45th St, owner; J. C. Bailey, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost, $2,600.

Alterations.

Broadway, 1,514 to 1,520, a five-story theatre; New York Theatre Company, 214 West 42d St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

13th St, 228 West, to a three-story loft; New York Consolidated Card Company, 111 5th Av, owner; I. E. Kitmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

76th St, 116 and 118 East, to a four-story stable; Mrs. C. K. Palmer, 38 West 59th St, owner; A. Mizner, 431 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

17th St, 106 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; H. B. Goodrich, 299 Broadway, owner; H. Lucas, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $17,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 177th St, 107.11x100; Sivad Holding Corp. to Russell L. Armstrong, 601 West 177th St, mtg $152,500, March 28.....$100

CHARLES ST, n s, 20 ft w of 4th st, 20x79.5; Jessie Alma Taylor to Anna Barnet, 257 West 4th St, mtg $8,000, all liens, March 22; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$12,500

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Barnett to Trustees of the Congregation Darech Amuno, 257 West 4th St, b. & s., c. a. g., March 28; attorney, same.....$1

CONOVER AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 150th St, 16x50; Corporal Realty Co to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury Av, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, mtg $6,500, March 7; attorneys, Ennis & Sinnott, 55 Liberty St.....$100

COOPER ST, n s, 137.6 ft w of Isham St, 37.6x100; Corporal Realty Co to Ida A. Decker, 2 Waterbury St, Richmond Hill, Borough of Queens, March 9; attorneys, Ennis & Sinnott, 55 Liberty St.....$100

GREENWICH ST, 512, w s, 18.4x40; Marguerite Knox to Charles W. Marston, 345 East 15th St, all liens, March 26; attorney, E. Hollender, 170 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 117 West, n s, 183.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102, four-story dwelling; H. J. Weber against Florence Schwerin et al.; Jefferson Clarke, attorney; due, $18,429.86; taxes, &c., $635; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 2,503, w s, 150.6 ft n of 136th St, 25x100, frame buildings; City Real Estate Co. against David Puretz et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $8,165.77; taxes, &c., $181.44; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Broadway, n w corner of 181st St, for a three-story theatre, stores, &c., 150.5x200; 181st Street Construction Co., 729 7th Av, owner; W. H. McElfatrick, 7th Av and 47th St, architect; cost, $500,000.

Trinity Av, w s, for an eight-story brick tenement, 50x105; Selchere Construction Co., Samuel Silverberg, 574 Tinton Av, President, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

239th St, railroad yard, junction Baychester and Bissell Avs, for a three-story brick office building and storerooms and shed, 492x106.1; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., 165 Broadway, owner; George H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost, $130,000.

239th St, railroad yards, junction Baychester and Bissell Avs, for a two and four story brick boiler house, signal tower, and storage house, 101.4x56.10; Interborough Rapid Transit Co., owner; George H. Pegram, architect; cost, $74,000.

Port Morris Railroad yards, 24 ft e of Locust Av, 290 ft n of 161st St, for two one-story brick office buildings, 20x24; New York Central Railroad Co., 70 East 45th St, owner; J. C. Bailey, 70 East 45th St, architect; cost, $2,600.

Alterations.

Broadway, 1,514 to 1,520, a five-story theatre; New York Theatre Company, 214 West 42d St, owner; T. W. Lamb, 644 8th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

13th St, 228 West, to a three-story loft; New York Consolidated Card Company, 111 5th Av, owner; I. E. Kitmars, 111 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

76th St, 116 and 118 East, to a four-story stable; Mrs. C. K. Palmer, 38 West 59th St, owner; A. Mizner, 431 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

17th St, 106 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; H. B. Goodrich, 299 Broadway, owner; H. Lucas, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $17,000.

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At 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

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76th St, 116 and 118 East, to a four-story stable; Mrs. C. K. Palmer, 38 West 59th St, owner; A. Mizner, 431 5th Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

17th St, 106 East, to a four-story and basement dwelling; H. B. Goodrich, 299 Broadway, owner; H. Lucas, 2 West 45th St, architect; cost, $17,000.

West 99th St, 1-6 part, mtg $48,500, b. and s., c. a. g., and all liens; attorney, Max Emmerglier, Newark, N. J.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; same to same, mtg $44,500, b. and s., c. a. g., and all liens.....$100

117TH ST, 273 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; David W. Smyth to Dromore Realty Co., 103 Park Av, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, March 26; attorney, Harold E. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1

149TH ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Richard Morrissey to Frederick Buchhorn, 7,105 10th Av, mtg $16,000, March 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Ella R. Andrews to Laura E. Walker, 588 West 179th St, b. and s., March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Nellie A. Murphy, 51 South 7th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., mtg $13,500, March 28; attorney, same.....$100

188D ST, 505-511 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 170x74.11; Placid Realty Co. to Morris Gouze, 505 West 188d St, mtg $102,000, all liens, March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BELMONT ST, s s, extends from Clay to Webster Avs; Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Louis Zborowski, Higham, England, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BILYEAU AV, 1,916, e s, 20x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Bertha Goehle, Bergenfield, N. J., March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., and another to 179th Street Building Corporation, 2,167 Belmont Av, March 26; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$1,000

DELAFIELD AV, e s, 42 ft s of 261st St, 25x95; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 28; attorneys, Dean, T., & MoB., 160 Broadway.....$500

FREEMAN ST, 831, n s, 25.8x82.6; Louisa M. Fuchs to Antoinette Rosenzweig and another, 86 Lenox Av, mtg $4,000, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRACE AV, w s, being Lot 115, map of St. Raymond's Park, 32.8x106.11x26x127.11; Sarah Stanley to Adelaide E. Lechleitner, 1,551 Glover St, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

LAFONTAINE AV, 2021, w s, 37.6x100; Marie Boxberg to Anneta H. Minuth, 4 West 101st St, March 21; attorney, William E. Murphy, 346 Broadway.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Anneta H. Minuth to Hans C. Minuth, 4 West 101st St, March 26; attorney, same.....$300

LOTS 182 to 184 and 188 and 189, map Century Improvement Co., Charles L. Adams to Macombs-Nelson, Inc., 389 Gerard Av, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 20 to 30 and 107 to 112, map William E. Zborowski, Central Trust Co., trustees, to Elliott Zborowski, Higham, England, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

TIEBOUT AV, n w corner of 169th St, 100x25; Abram C. Neefus to Thornton Bros./Co., 1,318 Findlay Av, Jan. 29; attorney, Thornton Bros. Co., 1,318 Findlay Av.....$100

TINTON AV, s e corner of 165th St, 100x25; Charles F. Brettell to Tillie Youdelman, 918 Leggett Av, mtg $18,000, March 27; attorney, A. Leventhal, 51 Chambers St..$100

UNION AV, s w corner of 163d St, 101x45.3; Frederick H. Marjenhoff to E. August Marjenhoff, 1,984 Morris Av, mtg $38,000, March 24; attorney, G. A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 169th St, 25x89.8; Albert Rothenberg to Paul F. Hurde, executor, 82 Jewett Av., Jersey City, mtg $1,500, March 13; attorney, G. H. Hirsch, 41 Park Row.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Segal to same, mtg $1,725, March 21; attorney, same.....$1

WEBSTER AV, n w corner Belmont St, 134.11x101.4x64.1x96 to Anthony Av 233.5 to Clay Av, x25.5x182.11; Central Trust Co., trustee, to Louis Zborowski, at Higham, England, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHARLES ST, or 2 Van Nest Place, n s, 20 ft w of 4th St, 20x79.5, March 28; Isaac Barnett to Alma Taylor, 123 West 85th St, due March 30, 1920; attorney, W. H. Merritt, care Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St.$5,000

SOUTH ST, 910, n w s, 133.11 ft n e of Beekman St, 16.8x79.2x16.9x80.1, March 29; Everett L. Hacks, at the Tome Institute, Port Deposit, Md., to Herman Woog, 30 West Fifth St, 2 years, prior mtg $13,500; attorneys, Stroock & S., 30 Broad St..$800

25TH ST, 240 West, s s, 375 ft w of 7th Av, 15x78.9, March 25; Frank Gallahan to J. J. Peel, 211 West 107th St, due and interest as per bond, mtg $7,000; attorney, W. F. Donnelly, 99 Nassau St.....$1,700

42D ST, 320 East, s s, 241.8 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98, March 28; William H. Fahnestock to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due and interest as per bond.....$4,000

44TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, runs n 100.5x w 17x n 100.5 x e 8 x 46th st x w 42 x 100.5 x w 24.2 x 100.5 x 44th St x 102 to beginning, March 28; 19 West Forty-fourth Street Co. to Seamen's Bank for Savings, 76 Wall St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 60 Wall St.....$450,000

52D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.5, March 28; Gertrude Martin to Alice and A. Bertha Ireland, 44 West 47th St, due April 1, 1920; attorney, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway.....$20,000

72D ST, 218 West, s s, 164.11 ft w of Broadway, 19x102.2, March 24; Helen M. Warner et al. to Peoples Savings Institution, 347 Bowery, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $21,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

188D ST, 505 and 507 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x74.11, March 28; same to same, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $50,000; attorneys, same.....$20,000

188D ST, 509 and 511 West, n s, 185 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 85x74.11, March 28; Morris Gouze to Realty Co., 33 Nassau St, installments, 6 p. c., prior mtg $52,000; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St..$18,000

Bronx.

FREEMAN ST, 831, n s, 26.7x82.6; Antoinette Rosenzweig and another to Louisa M. Fuchs, Roselle, N. J., mtg $4,000, March 29, all liens; attorney, C. C., attorney, Charles Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St.....$1,500

GRACE AV, w s, being Lot 115, map of St. Raymond's Park, 32.8x106.11x25x127.11; Adelaide E. Lechleitner to Sarah Stanley, 1,551 Glover St, March 29, due as per bond; attorney, Wallace A. Kroger, 156 Broadway.....$8,500

RIVERDALE AV, n e corner of 259th St, 20x100; John K. Collins to Joseph Troll, 450 West 49th St, March 28, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

19TH ST, s e corner of 5th Av, 50x100, (Wakefield); Robert J. Smyth to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St, March 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. S. Cohen, 302 Broadway.....$1,000

163TH ST, s s, 100.4 ft e of Findlay Av, 35.8x104.4x35.8x101.11; Adelheid Levor to Bernhard Bloch, 1,142 2d Av, prior mtg $22,500, Feb. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Bernhard Bloch, 1,142 2d Av.....$3,500

165TH ST, 491 East, n s, 50x118.6; Louis Teven to Anne E. Friedman, 2,090 7th Av, prior mtg $35,000, March 7, due June 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Freeman, 99 Nassau St.....$5,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

PARK ROW, 98, through to William St, 233, store and basements; Marie, wife of Herman Reiche, to Maurice Jacobs, 873 East 162d St, 10 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Alexander Wolf, 299 Broadway.....$8,000

WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH, 18, 23.2x145.7 to alley 22.8x145.7 to alley rights; Rhinelander Real Estate Co. to J. Herbert Johnston, on the premises, 21 years from May 1, 1917, renewals privi, address 39 Broad St.....$1,750

1ST AV, 1,611, south side of third floor, second floor, and store floor and basement; estate of Adolph Jacobs to John J. Schmitt, 2,086 Washington Av, Bronx, 8 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Grossfeld, Bros., 116 Nassau St.....$1,408

3D AV, 129, store floor and part cellar; Annie Marks to Frank Balardo and another, 323 East 63d St, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, Charles Zerbarini, 346 Broadway.....$1,500

8TH ST, 327 East, all; Esther Schiffer to Wolf Moschinek, 323 East 8th St, and another, 3 years from Nov. 15, 1914; attorney, S. Feinstadt, 46 Avenue B.....$3,300

20TH ST, 148 and 150 West, all; John T. McGee to S. & T. Garage, Inc., on the premises, 9-12 years from April 1, 1917; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway.....$9,800

20TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, 125x91.11, 11; Kath. Fay to Samson Selig, 219 West 81st St, 21 years from Jan. 1, 1915; attorneys, House, G. & V., 115 Broadway.....$18,000

42D ST, 229 and 231 West, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.5, all; Mary L. Cassidy to Edw. J. Bowes, 1,451 Broadway, 21 years from May 1, 1917; attorneys, Ernst & Cane, 31 Liberty St.....$12,500

57TH ST, 146 West, ground and second floors; Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York to Henri Schaefer and Albert Wiedman, 315 West 54th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Hy. Amster, 133 Broadway.....

57TH ST, 546-48 West; 57th St, 539-41 West, all 1st and 4th floors and part 2d and 3d floors; William Allen to G. Reis & Bro., 10 years from May, 1917; attorneys, Jallenik & S., 111 Broadway.....$7,194

99TH ST, 19 West, all; Max Marx to New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission, 5 years from April 1, 1917; attorney, Charles A. Clark, 46 Cedar St.....$1

113TH ST, 55.6 ft w of Park Av, 37.5x100x32.9x18.11x Irregular; Borough Apartment Co to Flordare Realty Co, 80 Maiden Lane, all liens, March 5; attorneys, Krakower & Peters, 309 Broadway.....$1

115TH ST, 76 East, s s, 80.6 ft w of Park Av, 67x24.6x Irregular; Agnes Farrell to Henrietta M. Picabia, 40 East 83d St, mtg $12,000, all liens, March 28; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$100

115TH ST, 52-58 West, s s, 200 ft e of Lenox Av, 108x100.11; Richard M. Bent to Helen M., his wife, 61 West 50th St, March 23; attorney, Frank H. Hennessy, 88 Park Row.....$1

117TH ST, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; David Meyer to Minnie Crook, 304 West 109th St, 1-6 part, mtg $48,500, b. and s., c. a. g., and all liens; attorney, Max Emmerglier, Newark, N. J.....$100

117TH ST, s s, 147.6 ft e of 5th Av, 37.6x100.11; same to same, mtg $44,500, b. and s., c. a. g., and all liens.....$100

117TH ST, 273 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; David W. Smyth to Dromore Realty Co., 103 Park Av, b. & s., c. a. g., all liens, March 26; attorney, Harold E. Knoeppel, 5 Beekman St.....$1

149TH ST, 302 West, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Richard Morrissey to Frederick Buchhorn, 7,105 10th Av, mtg $16,000, March 28; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

166TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Ella R. Andrews to Laura E. Walker, 588 West 179th St, b. and s., March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Laura E. Walker to Nellie A. Murphy, 51 South 7th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., mtg $13,500, March 28; attorney, same.....$100

188D ST, 505-511 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 170x74.11; Placid Realty Co. to Morris Gouze, 505 West 188d St, mtg $102,000, all liens, March 28; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

Bronx.

BELMONT ST, s s, extends from Clay to Webster Avs; Central Trust Co. of New York, trustee, to Louis Zborowski, Higham, England, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BILYEAU AV, 1,916, e s, 20x100; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Bertha Goehle, Bergenfield, N. J., March 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, n w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Criscuolo Realty Co., Inc., and another to 179th Street Building Corporation, 2,167 Belmont Av, March 26; attorney, S. H. Golding, 135 Broadway.....$1,000

DELAFIELD AV, e s, 42 ft s of 261st St, 25x95; Matthew C. Griffin, referee, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, March 28; attorneys, Dean, T., & MoB., 160 Broadway.....$500

FREEMAN ST, 831, n s, 25.8x82.6; Louisa M. Fuchs to Antoinette Rosenzweig and another, 86 Lenox Av, mtg $4,000, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRACE AV, w s, being Lot 115, map of St. Raymond's Park, 32.8x106.11x26x127.11; Sarah Stanley to Adelaide E. Lechleitner, 1,551 Glover St, March 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

LAFONTAINE AV, 2021, w s, 37.6x100; Marie Boxberg to Anneta H. Minuth, 4 West 101st St, March 21; attorney, William E. Murphy, 346 Broadway.....$500

SAME PROPERTY; Anneta H. Minuth to Hans C. Minuth, 4 West 101st St, March 26; attorney, same.....$300

LOTS 182 to 184 and 188 and 189, map Century Improvement Co., Charles L. Adams to Macombs-Nelson, Inc., 389 Gerard Av, March 21; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 20 to 30 and 107 to 112, map William E. Zborowski, Central Trust Co., trustees, to Elliott Zborowski, Higham, England, Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarant

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.,
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available.
2 rooms and bath, $65 to $75 monthly.
3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $110 to $120.
4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $115 to $135.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 West 101st St., 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

THE WILSONIA,
226, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—Two room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity, maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

58TH ST., 36 EAST.—Sublet, of exceptionally attractive apartment, two rooms and bath; gentlemen only; valet and maid service.

Unfurnished—West Side.

63D, 28 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Fine studio to let, three rooms, with kitchenette and bath; all-night elevator service and watchman. Temple Studios.

67TH ST., 125 WEST.—6 large, light rooms and bath; halls heated; hot water supply; $26 to $29.

84TH ST., 17 WEST.—Seven large, light rooms and bath; two flights; $55.

93RD ST., 103 WEST.—8 large, light rooms and bath; electric light, if desired; very attractive apartment; $57.50.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity if rented from April, October; 7 rooms, completely furnished; 5 outside rooms; elevator; electricity; minute to subway. Jackson, Riverside 1952.

103D ST., 91 WEST.—Three-room apartment, every improvement; $22. Inquire Janitor.

114TH, 622 WEST.—Cheerful, tastefully furnished six-room apartment, complete; piano, linen, silver; $85 to October. Alder.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private dwelling; may be had single or en suite.

160TH ST., 655. Just Off Riverside Drive.—Sublet from May 1, four rooms, southern exposure, in new elevator apartment, $45 per month. Inquire Superintendent or appointment for inspection made by telephone to George T. Keyes. Hanover 4620.

225TH ST., corner Marble Hill Av., one block west of Broadway subway station, and surface cars, also New York Central.—Elegant 3-4-5-6 rooms to let in first class elevator apartment, day and night service; moderate, rent; Superintendent on premises. J. W. Block, 135 Broadway.

A FINE STUDIO.—One large room, alcove room, bath; excellent light and closet room; rent reasonable. Apply 84 West 59th St.

APARTMENTS, Furnished, Unfurnished.—Attractive sublets. Crescent Co., 547 West 110th, (Broadway,) upstairs.

ATTRACTIVE 7-room-and-2-bath apartment to sublet until Oct. 1. Brandeis, 736 Riverside.

CONVENT AV., 279, (Corner 141st St.)—Five rooms and bath, $900 to $1,020; now ready for occupancy.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms. The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 160th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,350.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 3 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE and West 161st St.; several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $65 to $80. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

WADSWORTH AV., 374.—To sublet, airy 5-room apartment overlooking Hudson, one block from 191st St. subway. Haig.

Brooklyn.

ALBANY AV., 126, (corner Dean St.)—Two very choice corner apartments; 6 comfortable, large, light rooms; steam, hot water; $36-$38.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED—A nicely furnished six or seven room apartment; two adults; west side, between 72d and 110th Sts., near Broadway; year or less. Address J. S., Room 75, 46 Broadway.

GENTLEMAN desires an up-to-date furnished one or two room suite, with private bath; location 72d and 125th, near Broadway; around $30 per month. C 43 Times.

RESPONSIBLE CLIENT wants furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, 8, 10 rooms, 2, 3 baths, $200, $250 month, to October. Telephone Clark Realty, Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished.

APARTMENT WANTED, April 1st, 6 rooms; all improvements, quiet neighborhood; rent $50; give details; west side preferred; this side of 125th St. X 809 Times Annex.

LIVING ROOM and bedroom, both extra large, bath, small kitchen; 42d, 59th, Broadway to Madison. N 72 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

218T, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; steam heat; private baths; electricity; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.
Suite, private bath; other rooms.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at no lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. 'Phone Madison Square 6160.

West Side.

167TH ST., 7 WEST.—Large, small room; private bath; excellent board; steam, electricity, telephone.

167TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large room, private bath, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

218T, 58 WEST.—Southern gentlewoman offers charming large or small rooms (private bath) with carefully planned meals in her private, quiet, well-ordered home.

63D, 57 WEST.—Quiet, attractive single room, near bath; Christian family; references.

65D, 24 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

67TH, 251 WEST.—Large and small rooms, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

68TH, 46 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, near bath; small rooms; reference.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite, private bath; single room; sanitary cooking; board optional.

72D, 256 WEST.—Single room for gentlemen; moderate price; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable for 2 gentlemen; table guests.

73D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private baths; fine table; also parlor suite.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large front room, bath; electricity, steam, telephone; hotel accommodations.

76TH, 117 WEST.—Medium-size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Sunny rooms; running water; best table; electricity.

78TH, 226 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; large room; electricity, steam heat, telephone; references.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Large front bedroom, adjoining bath; running water; suitable for couple.

79TH, 134-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 154 WEST, (Graycourt.) — New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 11 WEST.—Second-floor front room, board; parlor dining; electricity; references.

82D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly, private bath; special terms; permanent people; modern improvements.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large, front room; excellent French cuisine; home-like; table guests.

86TH, 114 WEST.—Very attractive large room suitable for gentlemen appreciating fine home.

88TH, 316 WEST.
Single and double rooms; table a specialty.

90TH, 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large front room, four windows; electricity; closet, hot water; smaller room. Riverside 2306.

107TH, 230 WEST, (near Broadway, Apt. 55.)—Very large, cheerful, homelike room, adjoining bath; also room with private bath; good, liberal table.

123D, (2,068 7th Av.)—Opportunity to secure airy rooms; hot water; home cooking.

156TH, 553 WEST, "Lafayette Inn."—Near Broadway subway station; desirable rooms.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard, 20 Minutes Downtown, N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables, Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Hotel Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult, with meals. THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 11 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 879 Tompkinsville.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, Corner 99th St.—Private family has attractively furnished large front room for party seeking home among high-class surroundings. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive rooms, superior board, $10-$12. Payne.

WEST END AV., 279, (cor. 73d, opposite Schwab mansion.)—Handsome private house; elevator; large square room; also single.

WEST END AV., 855.—Outside room, facing 102d St.; running water; suitable two; board. Osborne.

BOARD WANTED.

COUPLE, room, board, refined Hebrew family, below 100th St., west. L 161 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J.—211 Lincoln Av.; 6 minutes from Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single and double rooms with board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Large rooms, kitchenette; entire floor; private bath; furnished, unfurnished.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms box spring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room overlooking Park; electricity; high-class house; references. Bachelors.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Large front room, with private bath; also small room; telephone.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Large, bright, handsomely furnished room; private bath; electricity; meals optional.

72D, WEST.—Two attractive rooms, large bath; sleeping porch; southern exposure; closets; all improvements; gentlemen. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive rooms; excellent location; meals optional; transients; references. Smith.

72D, subway.—Single room, near bath, $5; high-class apartment; gentleman; references. Columbus 684, Apt. 1C.

72D, 336 WEST. — Newly furnished large rooms, private bath; telephone; select; references.

74TH, 254 WEST.—Well furnished room; reference required; private house.

75TH ST., 251 WEST.—Two large, sunny, well-furnished rooms; private bath; references.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Desirable, medium-sized room; all conveniences; private house; references.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished residence; large rooms; electricity; steam heat; continuous hot water; $6.50 to $11.

80TH, 104, 147 WEST.—Large, medium, beautiful rooms; private bath; electricity; references.

81ST, 110 WEST.—Convenient location; attractive two-room suites; also medium rooms; plenty hot water; electricity; telephone; $6.50-$8.

82D ST., 13 WEST.
Attractive single, double rooms, all conveniences.

82D ST., WEST.—Bachelor suite, two rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, 134 WEST.—Second floor, front room; reasonable rates; all modern conveniences; references.

82D, NEAR RIVERSIDE.—All conveniences; gentlemen. Call till 12, Schuyler, 3381.

84TH, 43 WEST.—Large, sunny, front room; hot and cold running water; bath.

87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Exceptionally fine, large rooms; private baths; electricity; food and service highest quality; convenient transportations.

91ST, 59 WEST.—2d floor; large room, dressing room; running water; $8.

92D, 1 WEST.—Private family will rent handsomely furnished room to bachelor; Summer rates; $15. Telephone Riverside 871. Carmalt.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, outside room, adjoining bath. Linz.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished room; private bath, telephone; gentleman; $7.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Two large rooms and bath, comprising entire second floor of private dwelling; may be had single or en suite.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Two-room suite, facing street; something different; apt. 30.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, adjoining bath; no other roomers. Apt. 42.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Large, quiet room, 1 or 2 ladies; Broadway subway. Mrs. Copley.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room; scrupulously clean; southern exposure. Apt. 27.

144TH, 606 WEST.—Hudson view; $8; elevator; convenient location; also evenings. 2B.

CLAREMONT AV., 200, (127th.)—Comfortable room for business woman; kitchen privilege; elevator. Apartment 37.

WEST END AV, 826.—Magnificent room; twin beds; bath; electricity. Riverside 3050.

ROOMS WANTED.

GENTLEMAN desires room in strictly high-class apartment with private family, between 72d St. and 110th Broadway; state terms in reply; references exchanged. C 44 Times.

SMALL ROOM, west side, below 125th; cleanliness essential; elevator; $3. F 397 Times Downtown.

YOUNG business man wants room in private family; $3 a week. C 37 Times.

YOUNG Englishwoman wants room in home of refined Spanish family. C 50 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

APPERSON.—$1,250 buys Chummy Roadster; 8-cylinder; coat, $2,000; practically new; original paint, slip covers; many extras; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

AT ONCE.
1917 SCRIPPS 8 CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS 4 CYLINDER.
1917 SCRIPPS COUPE.
1917 OVERLAND 90 CYLINDER.
1917 OVERLAND LITTLE 6.
1917 REO FIFTH.
GUARANTEED BRAND NEW.
SACRIFICE BIG DISCOUNT.
LEXINGTON MOTOR CAR DEPT.
315 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

BARGAINS. USED CARS. BARGAINS.
'15 Cadillac 8-cyl. Touring.
'15 Cadillac 8-cyl. Runabout.
'15 Scripps Runabout.
'16 Dodge Touring.
'15 Westcott Touring.
'14 Cadillac Limousine.
'16 Olds Touring.
'16 Oakland Runabout.
'17 Ford Touring.
'17 Ford Sedan.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., Inc.,
1,030 Broadway.

BARGAINS.
'16 Stutz Speedster '16 Maxw'l, Victo'a top
'16 Stutz Runabout '15 Isotta Town Car
'16 National Twin Six Packard Speedster
'16 Chalmers Roadster S. G. V. Special, 5-pass.
Others. GOTHAM AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,604 Broadway. Phone Circle 8240.

BECKER-HENDRICKS, 1,777 BROADWAY.
Phone Columbus 6938.
1917 Locomobile, "38," 7-pass. touring.
1916 Locomobile, 6-38, 7-pass. touring.
1916 Flat, "52," 4-pass. Sport model.
1916 Packard, 1-35, twin-6 landaulet.
1916 White brougham limousine.
1916 Stutz roadster.
1916 Hudson super-six cabriolet.
1915 Locomobile, 6-48, 7-passenger.
1915 Peugeot, 14-32, 4-pass. touring.

CADILLAC 1917 COLLAPSIBLE VICTORIA.
CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT 1915 FLEETWOOD TOURING.
PEUGEOT 1914 4-PASS. "SPORT."
SCRIPPS 1917 SPECIAL "8" SPORT.
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAY.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916-1917 ROADSTER.
BIANCHI RACEABOUT.
SCHOONMAKER AND JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC Touring; A1 condition; many extras; $825. 4,458 Park Av. Tremont 5214.

CHANDLER 1915, five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET BABY GRAND, $425.
Perfectly new; light, five-passenger touring, electric self-starter, lights. Mrs. Allen, 130 West 58th. Circle 1806.

COLE 1916, model 800, touring; driven 4,000 miles; good mechanical condition; general appearance is like new.
BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,248 Fulton St., Brooklyn.
Phone Decatur 4004.

DODGE Touring car, 1916, will give $425 cash, if in good shape. Wm. W. Buffum, peeks Rd., Morristown, N. J.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

FIAT. — American landaulet, extra touring body; Westinghouse absorbers; fine condition. Geo. J. Wise, telephone 5000 Chelsea.

GARAGE OR SHOWROOM.
Three-story building, 75x100, within two blocks of Grand Central Depot, best garage location in city, for rent.
MISS LEWIS,
500 Fifth Av., New York City.

HUDSON.—Light six, 40, splendid condition; $675. D. B. McElwee, Jr., phone 808, Morristown, N. J.

A HUDSON SUPER-SIX.
Like new; used six months; sacrifice for quick cash. 305 West 79th.

HURLEURT, 1½ ton, with open express body; as good as new; very reasonable. Apply, for particulars and demonstration, Boltin, Miller & Boltin, 7 and 9 East 20th.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI-120,
TOURING FOUR-PASSENGER;
RUN 5,000 MILES.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV.; 4837 PLAZA.

MARMON 1916, Model 41, seven-passenger, limousine, gray cloth, like new. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915, Model 41, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 W. 62d.

Mercer '16 Touring. Overland '16 Chummy.
Stutz '15 Bearcat. Mercer '12 Raceabout.
Scripps '17 Chummy. Hudson '14 Cabriolet.
SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY, 3D FLOOR.

MITCHELL 1916 touring; beautiful 7-passenger; like new; electric self-starter, lights; condition guaranteed; $675. 150 West 55th.

NATIONAL 1916, Newport roadster; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

OPPORTUNITY.
OVERLAND 1917 "85" six cylinder touring; positively new; discount. Lexington Used Car Dept., 315 West 47th. Bryant 2411.

OVERLAND 1916 six-cylinder touring car, seating seven, a car with plenty of reserve power; 1915 Stearns-Knight touring car with wire wheels; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige touring car, suitable for renting service; Mercer special raceabout; Overland 1916 five-passenger touring car. One price plainly marked on each car. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 1916 1-35 twin six-seven passenger touring car. Willys-Knight 1916 touring car, seating five; 1915 Packard 3-38 phaeton in excellent condition; 1916 Willys-Knight with blue ribbon limousine body, seating seven comfortably; 1916 Overland five-passenger touring car at attractive prices. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 Twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PIERCE ARROW.—$1,375 buys Pierce Arrow, 6-38, five-passenger touring, electric equipped throughout, new Silverton cord tires; mechanically perfect; time payments; trades considered. Van Dyke, 1,700 Broadway.

PIERCE ARROW 1912, 38 H. P. limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

PLEASURE CARS FOR SALE.
STEARNS-KNIGHT, light cabriolet, late model; excellent condition; $750. W. D. Marshall, phone 808, Morristown.

RENAULT 18, 1916, LANDAULET.
RENAULT 22-35, 1914, LANDAULET.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av.; 4837 PLAZA.

S. G. V.—Five-passenger S. G. V. touring car, good condition; must be sold at once; will sacrifice. Inquire 47th St. and 11th Av., 3d floor.

SIMPLEX-1914-38.
7-PASSENGER TOURING.
ABSOLUTELY PERFECT CONDITION.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5TH AV.; PLAZA 4837.

STEVENS-DURYEA.—For sale; a beautiful Stevens-Duryea touring car; model "CC"; perfect in every respect; mileage about 10,000; price $1,000. John R. Lyman, Springfield, Mass.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, light, 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring automobile; A1 condition throughout; guaranteed; $775. 150 West 55th.

STEARNS, 1914, seven-passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1916, BULLDOG SPECIAL, SPEEDSTER.
WIRE WHEEL, SILVERTOWN TIRES.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av., 4837 PLAZA.

TOURING cars, runabouts and commercial cars taken in trade; one look will convince you of the absolute bargains we offer. Broad Auto Co., Inc., 985 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

TRUCK.—Slightly used, one-ton truck for sale, bargain for the price offered. Phone Columbus 3762. C. T. Gullette, 1,875 Broadway.

WHITE 1916 Limousine, 45 H. P.; excellent condition; used very little; sacrifice for $2,000 cash; no offers. N 68 Times.

WHITE 1916 Model, 30 H. P., five-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 42 West 62d St.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKS FOR SALE TRUCKS
PIERCE ARROW Dumper; SAURER. 1915 model, grocery body; MACKS, 1 to 5 ton, 1914; KELLY-SPRINGFIELD, 1916, 2½ ton; all at surprisingly low prices.
LAWRENCE MOTOR SALES CORP.,
136 West 52d St. 'Phone Circle 190-191.

Automobiles for Rent.

MERCER.—Lady would rent 1916 touring car. Telephone mornings, Col. 6508.

PACKARD, sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 404 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3580 Bryant.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, by month; reasonable. Rushrick, 212 West 59th St.

S. G. V. limousine landaulet cars. Kline, 425 West 54th St. Col. 308.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD Y.M.C.A. AUTO SCHOOL, 1121 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN. Special Classes for Owners and Chauffeurs. Booklet and pass for FREE TRIAL lesson. Private instruction by special arrangement.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 255 West 58th. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. "Ladies' classes."

Auto School, Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE C.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Y. M. C. A. Telephone Columbus 902 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and New Departure Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8358 Col.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUICK ROADSTER.—One '16 or '17 Buick light six 45 roadster or touring; $600 cash. W. W. Buffum. Phone 808 Morristown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, office manager, first-class organizer, thorough statistician, executive ability, wishes to change position; best references; salary moderate. F 200 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; intelligent; $12. F 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent; 3 years' experience; capable, willing; $12. F 395 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; expert correspondent; charge of office; 11 years' experience. N 327 Times Downtown.

CLEANING or washing wanted on Thursdays in private family. Telephone 694 Academy.

DAY'S WORKER: Colored; reliable; references. 51 West 134th St. Harlem 7378.

DRESSMAKER. — Artistic, expert fitter, street, dinner, dancing frocks, remodeling; home preferred. Kelly, 873 6th Av. Circle 1158.

DRESSMAKER.—Good cutter, fitter; $2.50 daily, dresses, coats. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

LITERARY WOMAN, one year's experience Chicago Daily News, music, dramatic reviewer; also consider fashion reviewing or other commercial position demanding literary accomplishments. N 78 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, TYPIST.—Four years' experience; good penmap; accurate; $10. B 208 Times Downtown.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE.
Bookkeeper thoroughly experienced double entry and controlling system, possessing executive ability; A1 credit woman; salary $25. X 807 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, A1 stenographer, bookkeeper, possessing tact, initiative, executive ability, capable assuming responsibility, above average ability, seeks good connection; salary $22 to $25. N 312 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER desires position as social secretary or stenographer in small office; refined, neat, and excellent references; salary moderate to start; beginner. F 392 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, 12 years' experience with corporation; excellent grammarian; reliable, efficient, trustworthy; salary $25. L 8. 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined American high school graduate; two years' experience; knowledge bookkeeping; salary $14. A 168 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; exceptional ability, initiative; office routine; $15-$18. F 388 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Beginner; Christian; high school education; neat, capable; good references. F 383 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Competent; six years' experience; best references; salary $15. N 347 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, capable, accurate; references. N 348 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 6½ years' experience; thoroughly efficient; $12; excellent references. N 335 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; references former employer; $13. N 342 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, visiting secretary; medical, literary, commercial. Phone Academy 1454.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, with clerical ability; thoroughly reliable; A1 references; $7. E 158 Times.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, office assistant; capable handling busy board; $9. B 299 Times Downtown.

VISITING TEACHER (English) will tutor mornings; all grade subjects; very successful with backward pupils; excellent references. C 51 Times.

Employment Agencies.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 133d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR.—Young man, 23, B. C. S., three years' experience with manufacturing clientele, would like employment with auditing firm that handles the commission and broker clientele. Address B. J. H., 36 East Jackson Av., Corona, L. I.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5635.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, 28, expert accountant, auditor, understand costs; 10 years' practical experience, desire to connect permanently with progressive firm. F 381 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeeper; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 306. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, (19,) N. Y. U. evening student; experienced double entry, trial balance; well recommended. F 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32; 15 years' experience; competent, and reliable; $20. F 393 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry,) typist, long experience, excellent references; salary moderate. N 70 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, (18.)—Experienced; highest credentials; willing and conscientious. F 378 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER.—Past middle age; four to six hours, day or night; good references. N 60 Times.

CASHIER-BOOKKEEPER, 5 years' experience; accounting graduate; age 25. G. E., Times Harlem.

CHAUFFEUR.—Any one requiring high-class chauffeur, with excellent references, may be immediately supplied by telephoning Circle 2495. Mr. Hopler, Professional Chauffeurs' Club of America, 240 West 58th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. William Cuttingham, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, good on Cadillac cars, able to do own repairing, garage experience; country preferred. William Eickhoff, 207 East 25th St., care Reese.

CHAUFFEUR, Japanese, single, long experience, desires first-class position; doesn't drink or smoke; references. Goro, 160 West 100th.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, 10 years' experience; references. Circle 2428; Burd, 155 West 58th.

CHAUFFEUR, thoroughly competent, obliging, excellent reference, wishes position. N 75 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, single; first class; references; permanent; $20 weekly. N 67 Times.

COLLECTION MANAGER, at present in satisfactory American, Christian, (35,) educated; wide experience; credentials; can handle credits and collection forces; interview. N 56 Times.

CREDIT MAN, Accountant, Office Manager, (30,) experienced women's wear; at present employed; qualifications given in interview. C 5 Times.

GARDENER.—Single, English, wishes position; thoroughly understands the business in all branches; first-class references. Box 373, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

JAPANESE CHEF.—First-class, many years' experience in hotel, with crew, desires position in hotel, club, or cafe. F. C. Taniguchi, 148 East 55th St.

MANAGER, SALESMAN, (30;) experienced real estate; late branch manager large products company; interviews solicited either business. B 298 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR.—Expert operator; treatment at residence by appointment. Adame, telephone 2542 Harlem.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; familiar all clerical work; neat appearance; $10. F 391 Times Downtown.

OFFICE MANAGER, (27,) A1 experienced accountant; systematizer, with executive ability; moderate salary until ability is demonstrated. N 64 Times.

OFFICE MANAGER possessing all qualifications desires connection mercantile establishment. C 47 Times.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER.
Young man, with 12 years of big business experience and qualified to handle any production job where modern methods are wanted; can stand all investigation any one may wish to make; salary, $5,000 per year. F 373 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE, management, collection, repairs, seven years' experience, thoroughly understanding business, excellent references, desires progressive connection. F 389 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wishes line of ladies' waists, big following, with office trade and department stores; best references. C 47 Times.

SALES PROPOSITION.—Experienced sales manager's assistant; good appearance, well educated; age 25; plenty of pep. G 202 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, (25,) well educated railroad and industrial experience; seven years with one concern; well versed in purchasing, sales, traffic, advertising departments; familiar with import, export; will start any capacity where initiative wins promotion. C 53 Times.

TECHNICALLY trained young man with ability for meeting problems desires to connect with large industrial organization. F 384 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPER, (25,) office clerk, desires connections; best references. Curtis, 336 East 166th St.

TRAVELING, outside work; secretary, salesman; capable; good address; (28;) references. F 387 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (21) of refinement; two years' college training; three years' office experience; writes fine hand; understands Spanish; references. Box 268, 1,089 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) energetic, is open for an immediate engagement; last three years manager of large retail concern now retired from business. B. F., 40 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 28, speaking English, French, German, ambitious, trustworthy, desires connection with reliable concern; best references. C 21 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) desires position as bookkeeper or office assistant, good figurer; experienced and well recommended. F 379 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) knowledge drafting, wishes position; moderate salary. E. D., 18 Vanderveer, Woodhaven, L. I.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT
experienced in credit department, with thorough knowledge of stenography.
SHERR BROTHERS,
546 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Young lady; previous experience necessary; give references and salary expected. N 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; state age, experience, salary. Box B. I., 81 Times.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, (white,) small family; no washing; $30 per month; city references essential. Apt. 15, 318 West 100th St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
Require the services of
SALESPERSONS for the
following departments:
RIBBONS,
CANDY,
LAMPS,
JEWELRY,
CUTLERY and
KIMONOS.
Apply at Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE AT ONCE
MILLINERY AND COAT AND SUITS SALESPERSONS.
APPLY AT SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
FIFTH FLOOR, 32D ST. SIDE.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, 16-20 years of age, for order picking and shipping department; experience unnecessary; good opportunity for advancement. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

GIRL wanted, about 17 years of age, who can operate typewriter; state salary expected; good opportunity. F 398 Times Downtown.

HEARN,
14TH ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
Requires
MESSENGERS.
SALARY $5.50 PER WEEK.
AND BESIDES, AN EXTRA REWARD
FOR THOSE WHO SHOW INTEREST.
BRING WORKING PAPERS.

HOUSEWORK. — General housework girl wanted; small family in city all Summer; must be neat appearing; good plain cook. Apply mornings, Thurlow, 15 East 10th St.

MAID for general housework, small family. Bloom, 740 Riverside Drive. Apt. 2 D.

NURSE and MAID.—Young woman to travel to Venezuela, South America, for six months or longer, to assist as nurse to boy of 5 and as maid; write, giving references; state wages desired. C 40 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Accustomed to taking orders over telephone; state age, experience and salary. L 180 Times.

SPANISH STENOGRAPHER wanted at once by hardware export firm. G 201 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER, with experience, acurate figurer, and correct grammarian essential; hours, 8.30 to 5, vicinity West 23d St.; salary, $8 to $12. Write, stating age, qualifications, and experience, N 51 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young girl, with knowledge of switchboard; permanent, with opportunity for advancement. Common wealth Building Co., Room 178, 50 Church St., New York.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, in active law office, experienced stenographer; state age, nationality, experience, education, and salary. F 401 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPISTS wanted; must be capable; state experience, age, and salary first letter. Midway, Box F 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced; $14 per week; chance for advancement. X 320 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Quick, accurate, good grammarian; salary $12. N 70 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST wanted; must be experienced. X 319 Times Annex.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR. — Letter filing and general office work; neat and quick; state religion. L 274 Times Downtown.

TYPISTS.—WANTED, IN THE OFFICE OF A LARGE BROOKLYN DEPARTMENT STORE, A NUMBER OF COMPETENT YOUNG WOMEN TYPISTS; THOSE HAVING EXPERIENCE ON BILLING MACHINES PREFERRED. A STEADY POSITION, AND LIBERAL SALARIES FOR THOSE WITH THE NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS. ADDRESS X 323 TIMES ANNEX.

TYPIST.—Neat, intelligent girl capable of operating large carriage machine for big publishing house; hours 9 to 5; until noon on Saturday; state religion, age, experience, salary expected. C 32 Times.

WOMEN.—High class, to travel for established wholesale house calling on retail dry goods trade; salary and all expenses paid; experience not essential, but must be women of ability and refinement. L 273 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADIES.—We can use two young ladies, one as a correspondent, and the other as a proof-reader of mail circulars; the opportunities for advancement are exc

SENATE PREPARES FOR MITCHEL TRIAL

Will Limit the Attendance Strictly and Keep Capitol Corridors Cleared.

RUSH FOR TICKETS BEGINS

Hint of Digressions from the Direct Charge, Which Will Prolong the Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—There is every indication that the appearance of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York City before the Senate on Tuesday next to answer the charge that he made "a false and malicious statement" regarding Senator Robert F. Wagner, Democratic leader of the upper house, will draw a record crowd to the Capitol. Senators have been swamped by a steady flood of application for admission to the Senate Chamber on the day of the hearing. These applications have come from all parts of the State, showing widespread interest in the proceedings.

Admission to the Senate on the day of the hearing will be by card only and will be limited severely. Precedent will be disregarded and no visitors will be admitted to the floor of the Senate. Only the Senators and the newspaper correspondents will occupy their accustomed places there.

The two galleries—the only spaces to be allotted to spectators—will hold about 600 persons. Speaker Sweet today made an application on behalf of 150 members of the Assembly for seating accommodations to permit the lower house to attend the hearing in a body. One of the galleries was then reserved for members of the Assembly, State officials, and the Governor's family. The other gallery will be reserved for visitors who present cards from members of the Senate entitling them to admission. Three cards have been allotted to each of the fifty Senators.

Unusual precautions are being taken to bar out curiosity seekers on the day of the hearing. A committee of three Senators will have charge of all the arrangements. Senator George S. Slater of Westchester, the Chairman of this committee, announced this evening that the Senate lobbies would be closed to the public on Tuesday and that police would keep the crowd out of the Capitol corridors.

The preliminary plans of the Mitchel hearing rival the plans made for the Sulzer impeachment trial. The interest in the hearing throughout the State, judging from the talk of Senators who have heard from their districts, is, if anything, more intense than when Sulzer was on trial.

Many of the Senators would like to see the trial of Mayor Mitchel disposed of quickly, but no one here ventures to predict whether it will last two hours or two weeks. It is admitted that if the Mayor should leave the slightest opening to justify his enemies in going beyond the immediate charge against which he has been summoned to defend himself, the Rockaway land deal and the west side contracts may be dragged in by the heels by Senators who are anxious to make political capital out of the situation on the eve of the Mayoralty campaign.

Should Mayor Mitchel furnish the excuse his enemies will jump at it and the hearing may drag on for many days. That both Mayor Mitchel and the friends of Senator Wagner are anticipating digression from the direct charge is evident. The Senate stenographer has spent many hours in making transcripts of the debates in the upper house on both the Rockaway fortification measures and the Eleventh Avenue contracts. Friends of Senator Wagner are taking steps also to fortify their side with witnesses familiar with what is said to be some interesting inside history regarding negotiations for the fortification site at Rockaway Point.

The Assembly Ways and Means Committee decided today to report favorably the companion measure to the resolution introduced in the upper house by Senator Burlingame, which provides for a legislative investigation of the west side contracts. The resolution would have been presented to the Assembly today if Assemblyman Machold, accompanied by Assemblymen Ellenbogen and Marsh, had not called on Speaker Sweet and urged him to hold the resolution back until after the appearance of Mayor Mitchel here on Tuesday.

The Assembly is almost certain to adopt the resolution, which then would be sent to the Senate, affording an opportunity for debate in the open, a situation that Senator Brown has sought to avoid by his proposal for a bill to give the Public Service Commission for the First District and the Board of Estimate concurrent jurisdiction over the contract.

READY FOR FOES' HECKLING.

Mayor Reported Not Disturbed by Plans for Inquiry.

Mayor Mitchel did not appear perturbed yesterday over the fact that a summons had been issued calling for his appearance before the bar of the Senate in Albany on Tuesday. The Mayor, it is said, intends to stand fast as regards everything he said about Senator Wagner, and it was intimated yesterday that he might have some surprises for those who would examine him. His friends said yesterday that he was not at all disturbed over a possible heckling by his political enemies and that he rather looked forward to having an opportunity to ask a few questions himself. "The Mayor does not intend to back out an inch," was the way one close to Mr. Mitchel expressed the position of the Mayor yesterday.

What particularly interested the City Hall yesterday was a report from Albany that Senator Wagner had said that Mayor Mitchel had written a letter to Tax Commissioner Halleran of Queens, asking that the assessment on the Rockaway property be raised. The story had it also that the Senator had complained that he had endeavored to have the records of the Tax Office examined, but that neither he nor his counsel had been permitted to do so. A search made in the office of the Mayor failed to disclose such a letter as Mr. Wagner is said to have charged the Mayor with writing. There is said to be no such letter in the files of the Tax Commissioners.

"No such letter was ever received," said Commissioner Halleran. "No request has been made of me by Mr. Wagner or any one else to produce such a letter. The Deputy who makes up the assessments in Queens has a status that is fixed by law. No one, not even a Commissioner, would tell him what to do. He makes out the assessment, he is wholly responsible, and he swears to his report."

Commissioned Purdy, President of the Tax Board, was asked whether any demand had been made on him for the alleged letter or for the production of the records.

"I have had no such request," he said emphatically.

Since the present controversy began it is said that Mr. Mitchel has been in touch with Washington.

When it was called to the attention of the Mayor that Tammany at the inquiry was to have an opportunity to heckle him, he smiled as he said: "Oh, yes, I saw that that was announced."

J. N. BOYLE TO OPPOSE SMITH

Republican Nominee in Special Congressional Election.

John N. Boyle, who lives at 135 East Thirtieth Street, and is a lawyer of the firm of Pratt, Koehler & Boyle, 61 Broadway, was nominated last night as the Republican candidate for Congress from the Fifteenth Congressional District, in the special election on April 16 to name a successor to the late Michael F. Coury, Democrat. Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall, has been nominated by the Democrats, and Joseph D. Cannon, the radical labor leader and pacifist, has been named by the Socialists. The district is normally Democratic by a large majority.

The nomination was made by the members of the New York County Republican Committee living in the Fifteenth, at a meeting held in the Madison Square Republican Club, 269 Eighth Avenue.

PENSION BILL PASSES.

Senate, Voting 35 to 5, Approves Teachers' Retirement Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—The New York Teachers' Retirement bill, proposed by Senator Lockwood of Kings and Assemblyman Ellenbogen of New York and supported by the New York City Administration, was passed in the Senate today by a vote of 35 to 5. An amendment offered by Senator Gilchrist of Brooklyn, which would have limited maximum pension awards to $2,000 a year, was defeated by a vote of 7 to 32.

Under the provisions of the bill, as passed, some teachers in the higher grades may be retired with an annual pension of $3,000. If the bill passes the Assembly and is approved by Mayor Mitchel and the Governor, the plan will become operative from Aug. 1 next.

TO RAISE $10,000,000 FOR SAILORS' FUND

Navy League Proposes Plan for Care of Dependents of Volunteers.

HAS PLEDGE OF LARGE SUM

Immediate Object Is Encouragement For Reinlistment of 50,000 Veterans.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Completion of machinery to collect and disburse a fund of $10,000,000 for families of 100,000 naval volunteers in case of war was announced tonight by the Navy League of the United States at a meeting at which Sir Herbert B. Ames, organizer of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, was the principal speaker.

The Navy League, with its 2,000 branches, will co-operate in collection of the fund, which will be known as the War Relief Fund for the Navy, and will pay all administration costs. Branches will be formed in every State, and by May 1 it is planned to have several thousand local committees at work. A large sum has already been pledged.

The immediate purpose of the fund, as announced by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, President of the Navy League, is to encourage many of the 50,000 former navy sailors to re-enlist in response to President Wilson's call for about 20,000 additional men for the navy. It is proposed to pay the families of volunteers a sum about equal to the difference between their breadwinners' present income and the Government allowance to enlisted men.

Rear Admiral Richard Wainwright, U. S. N., retired, Chairman of the league's War Relief Committee, was appointed director of the fund, and Woodbury Blair of Washington was made Chairman of the Executive Committee. Other members of this committee are C. W. Wetmore, Perry Belmont, Sidney Ballou, Colonel Thompson, and William R. Merriam, former Governor of Minnesota.

ARREST WHOLE TRAIN CREW.

New Haven Employes Accused of Rifling Contents of Freight Cars.

An entire freight train crew on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad was arrested in the company's yard in the Bronx last night charged with burglary. The prisoners are John Quinn, 1,100 Tiffany Street, brakeman; Max Curris, 635 Fox Street, conductor; Walter Winkelman, 522 East 135th Street, brakeman, and Harry Puffington, 690 East 138th Street, brakeman. All are charged with rifling the contents of freight cars on complaint of Railroad Detective Thomas Ryan, in the employ of the company. The prisoners were arrested by Detective Sergeant Nelson and Detective Morrell of the Fifth Branch Bureau.

According to the police, loot consisting mostly of clothing and shoes valued at $500 has been recovered.

Earlier in the day Frederick Monk of 305 East 126th Street, a locomotive fireman, was arrested by Patrolman Murphy of the Alexander Street Station. He is charged with having stolen property in his possession.

TO SPEED UP THE FARMS.

State Commissioner Calls Conference Over Problem of Crops.

ALBANY, March 29.—A conference at which farmers of the State will be urged to make every effort to increase the production of food products was called today by Charles S. Wilson, State Commissioner of Agriculture, to be held in Syracuse on April 6. Commissioner Wilson said that he would like to see farmers from every part of the State present.

Representatives of all agricultural organizations and institutions will attend the meeting. The Commissioner said he wished to impress upon the farmers that greater production was necessary to meet the growing demands and to aid in meeting any emergency that might arise within the State or nation.

Commutes Luban's Sentence.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Governor Whitman today commuted the sentence of Jacob Luban, who was sentenced in April, 1915, to serve a term of twenty years for forgery, to a minimum term of one year, one month, and thirteen days and a maximum term of twenty years. Hence the Parole Board may pardon Luban at once.

WOMEN HEAR HOW TO TRAIN.

Mrs. Robinson, Former Circus Rider, Says War Service Demands Strength

An enthusiastic meeting of the midday talk series was held yesterday at the New York headquarters of the National Women's Service League under the chairmanship of Mrs. Montgomery Hare. The feature was a talk by Mrs. Josephine De Mott Robinson on "How to Keep Fit and Not Become a Misfit in Government Service." After Mrs. Robinson had finished her allotted fifteen minutes she was recalled to continue. After the meeting a large crowd grouped about her, some of the women standing on chairs the better to hear her answer questions.

"The first thing asked of one aspiring to become a trained nurse is, 'How strong are you?'" said Mrs. Robinson. "In that respect the Government stands analogous to a hospital. It needs women who not only can do wireless work and drive motor cars, but who can be relied upon not to collapse under sudden or protracted calls on their powers. And," she added, "the average woman does not even walk properly."

Systematic exercise, if only for fifteen minutes a day, she advised for giving such endurance. Responding to a request made before the meeting that she give her authority for her views, Mrs. Robinson added keen interest by explaining that she had been brought up in the circus, and after twelve years of private life had been able to return to the ring to do the somersault on horseback that had given her a record. She is now retired.

MISS WILSON URGES A BILL.

Asks Legislature Leaders to Vote for Civic Forums.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 29.—Miss Margaret Wilson, President Wilson's daughter, came to the Capitol today and spent several hours in conference with the legislative leaders to urge the passage of the Lockwood-Goodman bill providing for the establishment of civic forums and community centres in the public schools of the State. Among others, she interviewer Speaker Sweet of the Assembly, Senate Leader Elon R. Brown, and the minority leader of the Senate, Robert F. Wagner. Mrs. Whitman entertained Miss Wilson at luncheon at the Executive Mansion.

The Goodman bill was advanced to the order of final passage in the lower house while Miss Wilson was in the Capitol. The main opposition to the measure in the Assembly comes from Majority Leader Adler, who promised Miss Wilson not to oppose the advancement of the measure.

Governor Whitman assured Miss Wilson of his favorable interest in the bill, as did Speaker Sweet and Senator Brown and Senator Wagner.

ATTACKS UN-AMERICANISM.

Justice Mullan Tells the Foreign-Born Dangers of Wrong Teaching.

Supreme Court Justice George V. Mullan of the Bronx, one of the principal speakers before the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 138 Second Avenue, last night vigorously attacked "the preaching of un-Americanism by public school teachers to their pupils."

"The teachers of our public schools," said the Justice, "tell our children that nothing, nothing whatsoever, justifies war. I tell you that this germ of disloyalty is spreading and that if it becomes the predominant sentiment we are doomed." Doomed, doomed, repeated the Justice. "A man kicks me all around the room and yet they say don't fight. There are other things just as important and which are on an equal footing with life. Of course we are in the fight, and when we get into it actually, let us go in wholeheartedly."

The other speaker was Augustus N. Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court.

Reserve Army Doctors Organize.

The New Jersey Division of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army was organized in Newark on Wednesday night and these officers were elected: Lieutenant David A. Kraker, Newark, N. J., President; Vice Presidents—Lieutenant Martin W. Reddan, Trenton; Lieutenant James L. Evans, Woodcliff; Lieutenant H. S. Martland, Newark; Lieutenant Joseph MacDonald, Jr., East Orange, Secretary; Lieutenant Ambrose F. Dowd, Newark, Treasurer.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Friday night, going from 117th St. and Manhattan Av. to stage door Lyceum Theatre, via Columbus and Lenox Av. car, returning same route, about 11 o'clock, old lady's black silk bag, containing a matrix lavalliere, valued as keepsake; reward. Apt. 1, 1,352 West 117th St.

LOST—Monday evening, breastpin, turquoise set in silver, (heirloom,) between 3 East 56th and 27 West 67th, 5th Av., Broadway, 59th surface cars. Miss Longacre, 27 West 67th. Liberal reward.

LOST.—In the neighborhood of Vanderbilt Hotel, a small gold watch, surrounded with diamonds, with a platinum chain, on March 26 or 26. Liberal reward. Cashier of Vanderbilt Hotel.

LOST—About Jan. 8, gold chain with keys and gold whistle; initials "L. S. A." $25 reward for return to W. E. Cardwell, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Platinum diamond ring, Knickerbocker Hotel Restaurant, between 2 and 3 P. M. Tuesday, March 20; liberal reward. Dorothy Gordon, 561 Madison Av. Plaza 8062.

LOST—Between 54th St. and 83d St., on Broadway, one round diamond bracelet, special design; $50 reward. Erneric, 162 West 54th St., City.

LOST—Gold watch, leather wrist band, Tuesday morning, Broadway, 121st to 96th to Woolworth Building; reward. Barclay 7650.

LOST—Turquoise earring, surrounded by diamonds, in uptown shopping district; reward. Telephone Plaza 4802.

LOST.—Gold watch and gold key fob, marked D. W. Howe, Wednesday, 4th Av. or 23d St.; reward. 597 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond sunburst, 180th and Fox, Audubon Theatre; reward. Rodewald, 610 West 180th.

LOST—Diamond-shaped platinum brooch, set with diamonds, on Monday, March 19; liberal reward. Inquire Ely, 40 East 83d St.

LOST.—Black pocketbook; bills, check, card; near Astor; reward. Telephone 6449 Riverside.

LOST—Crescent diamond pin, 6th Av. "L" between 1 and 2 o'clock Thursday, to Lorber's; liberal reward. Mr. Jay, 1,313 3d Av.

LOST.—Jet necklace, with pendant, brilliant setting, Wednesday, Major Hartmann, Governors Island.

LOST—One large pearl earring; liberal reward. Return to Mrs. Gilbert, 563 Park Av.

LOST—Large male light brown St. Bernard dog; suitable reward. Canal 9300.

LOST.—Green drop earring; reward. Room 609, 1328 Broadway.

LIBERAL REWARD return of diamond ring or pawn ticket, lost Friday in or near Majestic Hotel; no questions. Room 407.

REWARD $100.—Square emerald and diamond ring, large emerald centre, surrounded by row of diamonds, then row of emeralds and another of diamonds, platinum setting. Room 458, 50 Church St. Cortlandt 5934.

REWARD.—Lost, gentleman's gold watch; baby's picture in back. Hoerschgen, 1,671 86th St., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD for return of diamond and enamel bowknot pin, lost between 12:30 and 1 P. M. March 29, between 48th St. and 82d St. and Riverside Drive, on 7th Av. bus or from there to 81st St. and Broadway. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$10) REWARD
for return of round brooch pin containing 6 or 7 pearls, set in diamond star; lost March 29. Mrs. W. N. Kernan, 45 East 62d St.

$100 REWARD
for gold meshbag, set with pear-shaped diamonds; contents, gold purse, powder box, lip salve case; lost in Della Robia Room, Vanderbilt Hotel, Monday evening. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

STRAYED from 48 East 49th, Sunday morning, one Angora cat, named Pete. Reward if cat is returned.

If you expect a good, mild smoke and don't get it it's because you forgot to ask for and insist on

JEAN VALJEAN CIGARS
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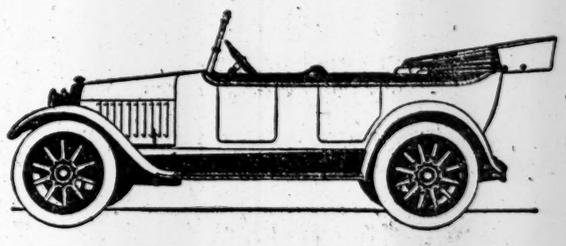

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Chalmers pistons are made from one of the lightest and highest-grade metals obtainable—Lynite, a special alloy of aluminum.

Most cars use heavy cast iron pistons. Much cheaper. Much reduced efficiency.

12½-Ounce Pistons

Chalmers pistons weigh only twelve and a half ounces each. About one-third the weight of cast iron pistons. Each one of these Chalmers pistons is true to its die. All pistons are exactly equal in weight.

No greater variation than ¼-ounce is tolerated in any of the reciprocating parts of the Chalmers.

Importance of Lightness

A light piston insures smoothness and power. Lighter pistons allow other motor parts of corresponding lightness. Lynite pistons reduce the strain on the bearings 160 pounds per square inch over the cast iron piston.

The wonderful smoothness of the Chalmers at all speeds is largely due to the lightness of the pistons. So also is the motor's remarkable power.

Compression—Power

Chalmers pistons are provided with three rings of uniform tension, each three-sixteenths of an inch wide. This means better compression—more power.

Below the lowest ring there are oil relief holes to prevent any excess of oil from reaching the combustion chambers.

The above is what we mean by quality in Pistons. The kind of quality you need in the pistons in the car you buy. And the kind of quality you GET in the Chalmers.

Touring Car, 7-passenger	$1350	Roadster, 3-passenger	$1250
Touring Car, 5-passenger	1250	Limousine, 7-passenger	2550
Touring Sedan, 7-passenger	1850	Town Car, 7-passenger	2550

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Never in our stores—likely never in any store in New York—has there been such a stock. A great stock to choose from, this!

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The style *holds*. Which is one of the worth-while reasons for the all wool fabrics—the careful tailoring—the silk sewn seams you always find in Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

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